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The Universal Magazine

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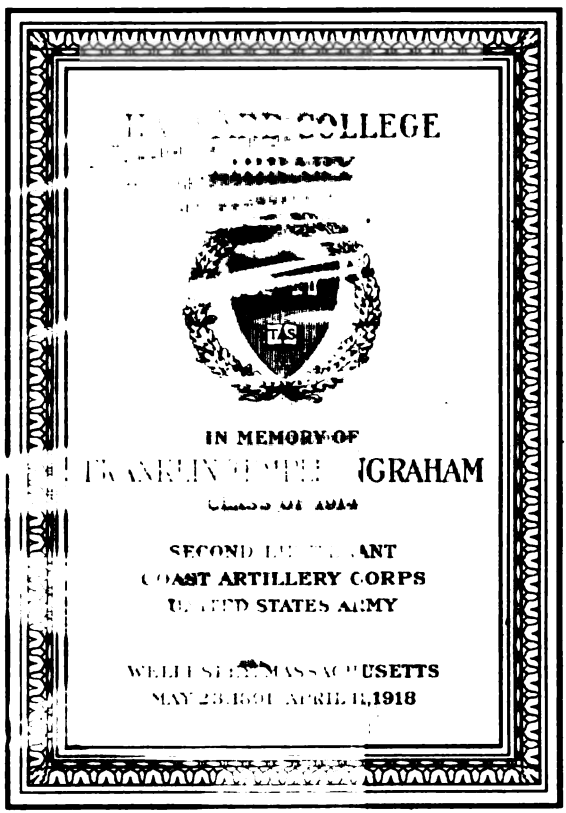

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His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh.

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THE

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XX.—Vol. IV.] *For* JULY, 1805. [New Series.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM KERR BELLENDEN, DUKE OF ROXBURGH, &c.

THE true glory of an illustrious character, arises not merely from external causes, from the pre-eminent distinctions of rank, dignified office, or fortune, peculiar to the selected few, (and which are too frequently enjoyed by the frivolous, the superficial, and ignorant) but from the known worth, and solid merit, of the individual, from principles inherent in the human soul. Honour is not always the reward of civil talents and accomplishments, or of a truly uniform, heroical military virtue. One species of it may, in many cases, be termed accidental, as being derived from antiquity of family, and a long line of glorious ancestors, and, in others, as being obtained, not by the accomplishing of good, great, and laudable actions, but from the favour of monarchs*, and by means which may be justly considered as infamous, rather than deserving of our imitation, or of our liberal and ingenuous commendation. But although few are born to the splendid privileges of royalty or nobility, to be personages exalted above others, yet *all*, from the prince to the peasant, are *alike by birth*—all are equal inheritors of that rational part or portion, that sacred emulation, which prompts and encourages us to tread in the path of equity, consistency, and propriety. This is the general gift of nature: and the real and most valuable difference amongst us, is that which consists in our improvement of it. Hence we need not wonder that, induced by this consideration, Plutarch made no scruple to compare Aristides with Cato the Elder, Philopœmen with Titus Flaminius, Pelopidas with Marcellus, and Agesilaus with Pompey the Great; a common citizen of Athens, Lacedæmon, or Thebes, with a consul of Rome. That excellent writer did not weigh *honours* in the balance against *honours*, or *great public estates* against *great public estates*, but MEN against MEN; as rightly judging that the radiance of sovereign power and authority is often eclipsed by the superior force of a shining example, in many a private subject.

But notwithstanding this difference, the fortunes and actions of such men as figure in the first ranks of society, or in the more conspicuous employments of the state, more forcibly attract our attention, and are generally considered as more worthy of our observation, than those who have rendered themselves honourable, in a contracted sphere of life, however highly the latter may be esteemed on account of their eminent abilities, good qualities, and liberal endowments. The history of a great man, whether bad or good, is sometimes that of his whole age and nation, and may afford more entertainment and pleasure in the perusal, as being applicable to general things and uses; but the biography of a just and truly honest man, may, nevertheless, convey a character, or inculcate a useful moral, and not

* A striking instance of this kind occurred, not long ago, in the noble case and example of a certain noble lord, whose name, it is presumed, no one can be unacquainted with:—*noble* let us call him, for so he has been made, and so men deem him—but noble, from one of Fortune's unlucky chances, and not from virtue. This noble lord, who has long distinguished himself in public life, and blazed out in full glory, though now he appears only as a *beclouded sun*, shorn of his beams, and who is shrewdly suspected of having been long fattening by the crimes and follies of the age, is now arraigned at the bar of national justice, as the public defaulter of unaccounted myriads! O TEMPORA, O MORES! *Hic tamen vivit! Vivit! imo vero etiam in Senatum venit!* "FIE ON'T, OH FIE!"—"THERE IS SOMETHING ROTTEN IN THE STATE OF DENMARK!" NOSTRIS MALORUM MAGNUS EST!

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be inferior to the other, in respect of precept and example.

The noble subject of the present Memoir, has received lustre from both the above-mentioned distinctions. It is natural to an Englishman to be highly pleased with a truly martial soul and genius, in our kings, princes, and nobles; who, in former ages, far from continuing the greater part of their time, in a state of personal inactivity, or, at least, in a fatiguing hurly-burly of doing just nothing, *(laboriosus nihil agendo)*—far from making a virtue of idleness, by assuming the appearance of industry and diligence —far from rioting in the lap of an almost Sardanapalian sloth and luxury —were found hunting, in their proper persons, in the field of glory; went forth cheerfully and valiantly in the defence of their country, at the head of their armies, conquering and to conquer.

In addition to the advantages of being descended from an ancient family, and possessing the highest rank, with all those circumstances of an adventitious nature which supports the whole fabric of public admiration, with respect to externals, and which compose, as it were, a silver pillar of the Corinthian order of society, his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, according to the mode and example of our magnanimous ancestors, if not in a manner born a soldier, was certainly very early initiated in the many glorious toils, and adventurous deeds of war. It is a happy commendation of his Grace, to say, that as he is completely formed to shine either in arms or a court, so he has ever blended the gallant disposition, the rough character of a soldier, with those finer feelings which embellish that of the true gentleman, equally exempt from vice, foppery, and ignorance; and where this is the case, no link is wanting in the chain of manly dignities, of attractive merits—nothing is wanting to constitute and complete a real example of polite morality.

To these general reflections, the spontaneous effusions of our breasts, to the memory of an illustrious character, we annex a brief outline, comprising a few particulars respecting the Duke's life, transmitted to us from the pen of one of our correspondents.

William Kerr Bellenden, Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cesford, Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Kerr of Roxburgh, and Lord Bellenden, also Hereditary Usher of the Exchequer in Scotland, and Knight of the Thistle, was the only son of the late Honourable William Bellenden (who died in the month of February, 1759), by Jacomine his wife, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Turner, Esq. of Kirby-hall, in the county of Lincoln. His Grace succeeded to the dukedom of Roxburgh, August 20, 1755, on the death of John the late duke, when the English honours of Earl and Baron Kerr, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, became extinct. His Grace succeeded John, the 5th lord, as Lord Bellenden, in the month of October, 1796. In the year 1751, his Grace married Miss Burroughs, by which lady he had three children, all deceased; and afterwards, in the month of June, 1799, his Grace married Mary, daughter of Captain Bechenoe of the Royal Navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, Bart. of Sedling, in the county of Dorset.

The house of Roxburgh is a very ancient family, and came originally from Normandy. Kerr of Kerr-hall, in Lancashire, was one great ancestor of it. From him descended two brothers, Ralph and Robert, in the county of Roxburgh, Scotland, North Britain, and who stand at the head of the two branches of Cesford and Fernihurst. We learn from Scottish records, that the above-mentioned Robert obtained from King David II. the lands of Oultoburn, near the water of Beaumont, and that he is considered as an ancestor of the house of Cesford, from which the Duke of Roxburgh is descended. From the other branch, that of Fernihurst, the Marquis of Lothian is descended. It farther appears, that Sir William Kerr of Cesford was knighted at the coronation of Queen Ann of Denmark, in the year 1590; that he was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. of Scotland, and the First of England; that he was created Lord Kerr, of Cesford, by that king; and, in the year 1616, was farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of Roxburgh. The following are the dates of the creations, in order of time:—

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Lord Kerr of Cesford, in 1606; Earl of Roxburgh and Kelso, 1616; Lord Bellenden, 1661; Marquis of Beaumont and Duke of Roxburgh, April, 1707; and Baron and Earl Kerr, of Wakefield, in the county of York, May 14, 1722. The present Duke's mother was Essex Mostyn, eldest daughter of Sir John Mostyn, Bart. of Flintshire. She died on the 7th of December, 1764.

The Duke was born in the month of April, 1740, and, as before observed, entered at an early period into the army, viz. in the year 1744, and was present at the famous battle of Fontenoy, where he carried the colours of the regiment, and highly distinguished himself by his coolness and intrepidity, by not only preserving his own colours, but those also of a brother-officer, who was killed in the action, from falling into the hands of the enemy. Afterwards, entering the regiment commanded by his uncle, the late Duke of Argyle, he again signalized himself at the battle of Culloden: but being ordered back to Flanders, with his regiment, to join the army, his Grace, then still an ensign, and Mr. Bellenden Kerr, was present at the battle of Laffelt, in the year 1747. In the month of December, 1755, he was appointed captain in the 54th regiment; and, in the year 1797, he succeeded to the title of Lord Bellenden; and, upon the death of the late Duke of Roxburgh, in 1804, he succeeded to the dukedom, and other honours of the family.

The Duke of Roxburgh is about the middle size, of polished manners, pleasing, graceful, and elegant, in person and address, and perfectly destitute of that *hauteur* which too frequently accompanies elevated situations. The Duke is never deficient in patronizing and remunerating men of genius. He is particularly attached to the study and practice of music, and is a pleasing performer. His Grace is extensive but judicious in his liberalities, and select and unshaken in his friendships.

Having said thus much of the Duke of Roxburgh, we must necessarily regard him as the antipodes of most of the great men of the present day. The Duke has no heir to any of his titles.

The following lines were written by Dr. Walcott, and addressed to his Grace, on his coming to the dukedom:

"Nature, at length, my Lord, is kind,
Which proves the Goddess is not blind;
Allow me then to give you joy:
And let me add, I hope when Fame
Your wealth and titles shall proclaim,
She'll note the field of Fontenoy."

Her Grace the Duchess, is one of the finest women in Europe, and appears, at this moment, to the greatest advantage, fascinating from the charms of her person, and in the full bloom of beauty and mental accomplishments. Her form has received the nicest and most finishing touches of Nature's hand; and her exalted mind and feeling heart, as displayed in her generous, proper conduct, may be held up as a model well worthy the imitation of many in what is called high life—and even of the aggregate of the ladies in general. Her Grace derives her dignity, not from a haughty carriage, or lofty demeanour, in her present splendid and elevated situation, but from those genuine qualities of mind and character which, in the very nature of things, can alone confer it—sweet simplicity, an amiable temper, and the graces of sprightly, engaging, condescending manners. Reading and music are her Grace's most favourite pursuits—and she has ever preferred the cultivation and enjoyment of these, amidst the rural scenes to which they are most congenial, to the noise, tumult, and bustle, of the *beau monde*. In the select circles which she forms, ease, elegance, lively sallies of wit, a luxurious imagination, and all the *agremens* that render female conversation so delightful, are enjoyed in their highest perfection.

The following lines breathe a spirit of ingenuous admiration, and are the production of an author not accustomed to address the "flattering line" to high rank, destitute of other recommendations:

"O blest with beauty, wit, and taste,
Fortune has paid her court at last;
And yet the muse believe—
Who scorns the mean, the flatt'ring line—
More worth is ev'ry charm of thine,
Than all the GODDESS has to give.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON METEORS OR FALLING STONES.

IN the sixth volume of the Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions, now publishing, there is a paper of the great Dr. Halley's, containing his thoughts on Extraordinary Meteors. From this we learn that the luminous bodies sometimes seen in the atmosphere, are, in the Doctor's opinion, merely unkindled vapours. An objection to this, however, is started by the ingenious Dr. Hutton, in his notes on the said paper, (from which notes the following observations are taken, with some verbal alterations, adapted to the state of a popular miscellany) that the difficulty, not to say apparent impossibility, of conceiving how exhalations could be raised so high, seems insurmountable, and requires some other origin to account for it satisfactorily. Indeed a number of later observations, particularly some recent and well-attested facts in France, have induced a belief that these luminous appearances are allied to, if not the very same as, the stones which have frequently been known to have fallen from the atmosphere, at different times, and in all parts of the globe.

These luminous bodies are seen to move with very great velocities, in oblique directions, descending sometimes, if not commonly, with a loud hissing noise, resembling that of a mortar shell, or cannon ball, when exploded, or rather, perhaps, like that of an irregular hard mass projected violently through the air. It is always surrounded by a blaze or flame, tapering off to a narrow stream in the hinder part of it.

These said bodies or masses are seen, or at least heard, to burst and to fly in pieces; the larger parts going foremost, and the smaller following in succession. They then fall on the earth, and strike it with great violence, and on examining the place where they fall, the parts of the above masses will be found scattered about in all directions, being still considerably warm, and most of them will have forced their way into the earth, several inches deep. After so many facts and concurring circumstances, it is difficult for the most incredulous to refuse assent to the identity of the two phenomena of meteors and falling stones; and indeed it has of late been taken for granted, or concluded, that every such meteor-like appearance is attended by the fall of a stone or stones, although we do not always see the place of the fall, nor can discover the falling bodies or stones themselves.

This conclusion, however, has contributed nothing towards enabling us to discover the origin of these bodies, at least as to their generation in the atmosphere; on the contrary, it seems still more difficult to account for the production of stones, than of gaseous meteors in the atmosphere, as well as to inflame and give them such violent projectile force. In fact, philosophers have given up the idea of regularly accounting for the origin of these phenomena, as hopeless. One idea, however, both possible and probable, has been suggested on the subject, by some of the French mathematicians, particularly by M. La Place; an idea of so extraordinary a nature, as both to astonish and gratify us with its novelty and boldness of conception. This is no less than the conjecture that these stony masses are projected from our sister-planet, the moon! None but a philosophical astronomer could have proposed such a conjecture, and at the same time proved its possibility. This, however, M. La Place has been enabled to perform by the rules of strict mathematical calculation. He has demonstrated, that a mass, if projected from a volcano in the moon, with a certain degree of velocity, of about a mile and a half per second, (which is not impossible to be done), it will thence be thrown beyond the sphere of the moon's attraction, and of course descend into the confines of the earth's; so that the mass must presently fall to the earth, and become a part of it.

Moreover, we may safely conclude, that the bodies in question were not projected by any terrestrial volcanoes, and still farther, that we have no right, judging according to the established laws and analogies of nature, to suppose that they were formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere. To a body placed on the surface of the moon, the attraction towards its

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center must be incomparably greater than that which draws it towards the center of our earth; these being the two forces which must principally affect such a body; but supposing it to recede from the moon, a point of station will at length be found, between the two planets, where these forces are exactly equal, so that a body placed there must of course remain at rest, or, as it were, in equilibrio; but if it be removed still nearer to the earth than this planet, would have the superior attraction, and the body must descend towards it. Now, supposing a mass to be projected from the moon's surface, in a direct line towards the earth, by a volcano, or from the production of steam operating by the means of subterranean heat, then a force projecting the body with a velocity of 12,000 feet in a second, on the Newtonian estimation of the moon's mass, would be sufficient to carry it beyond the point of equal attraction. But this estimate of the moon's mass is now allowed by much to exceed the truth; and, on M. La Place's calculation, it appears that a force of little more than half the above power would be sufficient to produce the said effect; that is, a force capable of projecting a body with a velocity of less than a mile and a half per second. But we have known cannon-balls projected, by the force of gun-powder, with a velocity of 2500 feet per second, or upwards; that is, about half a mile. It follows, therefore, that a projectile force communicating a velocity about three times that of a cannon-ball, would be sufficient to throw the body from the moon beyond the point of equal attraction, and cause it to reach the earth.

Now, there can be little doubt that a force equal to what is here mentioned, is exerted by volcanoes on the earth, as well as by the production of steam from subterranean heat, when it is considered, that huge masses of rocks, many times larger than cannon-balls, are on such occasions often thrown to heights so much greater. We may easily imagine such cause of motion to exist in the moon as well as in the earth, and that in a superior degree, if we may be allowed to reason from the supposed symptoms of volcanoes recently observed in the moon, by the powerful tubes of Dr. Herschell; and still more, if we consider that all projections from the earth encounter and suffer an enormous resistance and diminution, by the dense atmosphere of this planet, while it has been rendered probable from optical considerations, that the moon has little or no atmosphere at all, to give any such resistance.

The case of possibility being thus made out, and the natural effects according with the supposed cause, the concomitant circumstances will likewise afford a very high degree of probability, perhaps little short of certainty itself, to this hypothesis. Now, the chief known and visible phenomena, and leading circumstances, that attend these blazing meteors, or burning stones, may be thus enumerated and summed up; and with these we shall conclude the present article. 1. They blaze out suddenly, or appear to do so. 2. They move with a surprisingly rapid motion, nearly horizontal in its direction, but a little inclined downwards. 3. They move in several different directions, considered with respect to the points of the compass. 4. In their flight they emit a loud whizzing sound. 5. They commonly burst with a violent explosion, and loud report. 6. They fall on the earth with great force, in a sloping direction. 7. They are very hot at first, remain so for a considerable time, and exhibit manifest indications of fusion on their surface. 8. The fallen stone masses have all the same external appearance, and contexture, as well as internally the same nature and composition. And, 9. They are totally different from all other bodies, both natural and artificial, that have been discovered on the surface, or in the entrails of our terrestrial globe.

A TOUCH UPON THE TIMES.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

From my Apartments in Grub Street.

SIR,

I AM a bit of a politician, and presume to think I have so much knowledge of the world as to be able to judge of the propriety and general tendency of our public transactions as a nation, and of the measures of government. As such, allow me to tell

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you, Sir, what I verily believe myself, and what, perhaps, almost every young gentleman school-boy in the kingdom must know, that the great affairs of this country are at present in very bad hands, and that the administration of them is marked with unpardonable negligence and mismanagement. I am a plain man, Sir, and hate all fulsome flattery—what the mobbish gentry call *palavering*; nor do I set up any pretensions to particular scholarship or wit, (although I received as good an education as most in the parish wherein I was born): but notwithstanding this, I think I have as much solid sense as some of our modern Ahitophels, and trust that I can make as good use of it. My motto is to be sincere, rather than over-civil and ceremonious;—however, I do not mind trifles; (on the contrary, I can be occasionally pleased with them); nor is it my custom or inclination to make sullen and churlish reflections on my neighbours, being never so happy as when I see all the world pleased about me. But, Sir, I will not give up the independence of my mind, as an honest English yeoman; and when I cannot suppress my chagrin, I see no reason why I should hold my tongue, although I shall use it as decently as if I were, in troth, a gentleman. By the bye, Sir, I am only like some other men that I know, who, when they have *got a little learning*, cannot help shewing it.

Now, Sir, you will allow me to say, that I cannot submit patiently, and without grumbling, to modern times and manners, to "things as they are," and to Mr. Pitt's "existing circumstances." I should like, if it were possible, to jog on in the road of life with some tolerable degree of pleasure and satisfaction. But, merciful Heavens! these horrid wars, public debts and taxes, *put my pipe out*, and when I would be social and comfortable, easy, and good-humoured, make me sullen and stingy, in spite of myself—and this it is that occasions my troubling of you, Sir, with the present scrawl. Now, Sir, I'll tell you what—I intend to give Mr. Pitt a *good jobation*, to bestow a little seasonable and proper correction upon him; and you will highly oblige me by inserting my cynical snarlings in your judicious work, and especially as I shall give my opinion *gratis*, and without a bribe.

Our government is at present, I am free to say, though it sounds rather queer, AN OLD WOMANISH ONE; and it puts a man of my turn in a very ill humour, makes me weep and grumble in the gizzard, shocks, disgusts, mortifies, and even alarms me, in an eminent degree, when I see that greatest of all human plagues, an insolent premier, taking upon himself, with a lofty look, an impudent stare in our faces, and an overweening notion of his own self-sufficiency, audaciously to force our wills, proudly to insult our understandings, and to manage, impose upon, and completely dupe us, as he pleases. My feelings are severely hurt, deeply wounded, when I contemplate the petty, cowardly, unfortunate, baby things that rule over us. Like certain Indian tribes that wear rings in their noses, so is our nation led! Years have elapsed since I have devoutly wished and prayed that I might live to see a time when things might be ordered for the better; but, alas! since that period, almost every thing has undergone a most fatal change for the worse. A man may be stung almost to madness with a gnat—and it fills me with pity and regret, dissatisfaction and gloom, to think and wonder that persons who are held in the highest contempt, even old women and children I had almost said, are sometimes permitted, by the special judgment of God in his wrath, to govern the world.

We are now, and have for three years, been engaged in a war which has infinitely more than drunk up all the savings of our boasted political economists;—and yet, with such an immense mass of military and naval force as our active and industrious ancestors never heard of, have not all our plans and modes of operation been a series of blunders? What, I pray, hath been performed, excepting the loss of Hanover, a furious, exorbitant, excessive, intemperate, and profuse prodigality of expences, and the superflux thrown to the dogs—the remainder squandered away in kickshaws, junketings, and Athol-compensation bills—what I have heard

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some among the foolish, swinish multitude, call scandalous jobs.

The politics of our court caballists have been long marked out for the most mischievous, cruel, impious and abominable, (almost, if not altogether, in the true spirit of Machiavel) that can be—and (this is an important fact) are really detested of all other nations. Under the colour, mask, and mantle of a pretended religion, morality and social order, these continued destructionists make no scruple to exercise the most horrible enormities, to sin against humanity itself, and to think all inconsistent and ridiculous things lawful for them.

Sir, I live very strictly and laconically myself, and I think that now, if ever, this country hath need of such to be placed in authority and command over us, as excel in virtue —such as have clean hands and pure hearts. And then there is such a charming pair of them! What think you of that good, that very superlative servant of all work, Lord Melville? This very man (tell it not in Milan, publish it not in the streets of Paris) is to be tried, ere long, on the charge of being concerned in swindling transactions; and from certain strong facts that have already come out, it striketh me (and so the common bruit hath been) that frauds have been carried on in our public offices, to an unlimited extent; and my hand trembleth to write, that a peculiar spirit of peculation, hath, I doubt, been the order of the day!

The Romans, ere they had degenerated from their ancient simplicity, were esteemed of all other nations, for the fame and commendation of their *public* justice. The greatest political sinner, who enjoyeth the world in state, in the true scale of moral estimation, deserveth punishment no less than the petty delinquent. Public justice, however, seems to have been long overlooked amongst us; and, together with all sense of decency and moderation, in husbanding of the public purse, these virtues have been exploded considerations.

And then Mr. Pitt, to shew his extreme sensibility and sentimental feeling, wept, and wept too in the midst of the senate house; but alas! *it would not do!* but not such tears as angels, weep, or as that consummate statesman, the GREAT Mr. Pitt, his father, wept in the same place, in a style of pathos and animation, inexpressibly grand and impressive, or rather inimitable, on the fall of Wolfe) when the naval commissioners had so featly detected, and Mr. Whitbread denounced with so good a grace, certain clean and lightly-fingered manœuvres, &c. &c.

And then, for their inconstant humour, in chopping and changing about so! Nautical experience, true British sailorship, Lord St. Vincent dismissed with disgrace, and the GREETE MON made an admiral! Like the Athenians of old, who could make *ten* generals in a year; while on the contrary, Philip of Macedon, in many years experience, could find but *one*, and that was Parmenio! But I will tell the fools an ancient tale, from the mouth of Cleobulus, one of the wise men of Greece, as Plutarch saith. Once upon a time, the moon desired her mother to make a petticoat that would sit close to her body. And how is it possible, my dear, answered the mother, that I should make one to fit thee, when I see thee sometimes full all over, sometimes in the wain, and anon, swelling and growing again?

And what! for almost two months, no lame account or scrap of news, about Lord Nelson, or the destination of the enemies fleets, *and all those things!* What a testification of mysterious skill, by those who conduct the business of our naval departments, and who lay out such vast sums, in order to procure intelligence! But alas! alas! when I came to overhaul the public papers, in a certain place, whither I usually repair, in order to peruse and wonder at the remarkable, extraordinary, and surprising events of our day, I learned that those subtle, unconscionable fellows, the French, have been strangely fortunate of late, having *fairly capsized* (at last, when it came to the pinch) our famous, mighty, and powerful schemes of blockading and excommunicating their sailors in their own ports; and it grieves me to say it, a greater evil hath been since produced, our convoys captured, very considerable mischief done, and the inhabitants of our West India islands driven to the last extremities.

And then, to bestow a word of advice, an useful admonition on Mr. Pitt. In former times, Sir, when

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virtuous ministers were honoured, you would have been despised; and it cannot escape, even your very short memory, that in these our days, you have often had the horrid mortification to be branded with the name of AN APOSTATE. With your vices or virtues in *private life*, I have nothing to do; neither do you affect any ridiculous juggleries in religion. But not to make you or my readers more serious than they care to be, I shall only, at present, point out to your consideration a sentence of advice, Γνῶθι σεαυτον, or, *Nosce te ipsum*, which the Greeks esteemed so highly of, that they gave the glorious title of WISE MAN, to its author Thales, and having caused it to be engraven on a plate of gold, most reverently hung it up in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. Short as this precept is, it conveys a satisfactory summary of all instruction, both moral and political. For whoever knows himself, will seriously reflect on the relations wherein he stands to society, and the duties which he owes to his country and to mankind. When people act out of character, or mistake their proper talents, they will always become ridiculous. How preposterous is it to find you, Sir, whom nature never intended to fill the character of a *war minister*—to tread in the steps of a Louvois or a Chatham, (although you will perversely aspire to be such, *contra numina*, in spite of fortune or of fate), groaning and swelling, raving and fretting, at your devices being everlastingly baffled and outwitted by the jilting goddess.

Military politics, Sir, is a subject of which you are entirely ignorant, and if you were to make it the study of all your life, you would never be an adept in it. To attempt a thing you are totally unfit for, betrays a deplorable ignorance of yourself and of your own abilities.

And in your general character, have you not manifested that you have no real value for public virtue, or good internal economy, which alone can give a proper strength, dignity, and firmness to the state? You have preferred the empty reputation of backstairs influence to the real happiness which you might have enjoyed in the generous and sincere esteem of the people, had you regarded your own peace, and the truly patriotic conduct of your adorable father. I do not deny that you have an admirable capacity for civil and forensic employment; but the misfortune is, instead of being considered as a most useful Palinurus, to pilot the state on great occasions, to extricate us out of our difficulties and exigencies, your dronish and tardy measures shew too plainly that you are thoughtless of the commonwealth, and of its safety. You waste your life and cramp your genius, in mean, mercenary, dishonest arts, to corrupt the national virtue; and the chiefest object of your care and contrivances, is first to bear away the paper and cash out of our scrutoires, and then to get rid of it, like a DRUNKEN SOT, in all the most *irregular* and *unaccountable ways* imaginable!

CRITO THE GENTLE.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.
For the Universal Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following is the substance of a letter lately communicated to the society at Gottingen, by M. the Inspector Harding, at Lilienthal. After remarking that at, or rather after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening, he had discovered a new planet in the Constellation of Pisces, and had observed it since for almost every night, he proceeds as follows: "This star appears to have a white, vivid lustre, is exactly of the 8th magnitude, and is retrograde with a southern declination, augmenting, agreeably to the rules of theory, in its present position.

"On the first of September, when I perceived it at ten minutes past ten in the evening, I computed its right ascension at two degrees 24 minutes, and its northern declination at 37 minutes. On the 4th, I made a computation, but only an ocular one, at twenty minutes past ten, the first at two degrees, and the last at one minute.

"After having perfectly convinced myself of the real movement of this star, by repeated observations, I informed M. Olbers, of my discovery on the spot, and I learned that he had already, on the 7th of September, himself observed this same strange planet."

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To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ALLOW me to give you my sentiments on the late extraordinary proceedings in parliament, relative to the mode of trial proper to be adopted in the case of Lord Viscount Melville. The guilt of the noble culprit, so far from being rendered doubtful by the further investigation of his conduct, has received additional confirmation, even from his own confession. On this point there cannot be two opinions; neither could it be supposed that there would be any doubt as to the method by which he ought to be tried; an impeachment being so obviously the constitutional practice adopted in all cases of high crimes and misdemeanors, which are not within the grasp of mere legal forms and subtleties. It is also better suited to the dignity of the parties who prosecute, and of him who is prosecuted. Nothing but the obstinate reluctance of Mr. Pitt to acknowledge the guilt of his friend and colleague; his determination to protect him with the whole force of his influence, and his haughty, arbitrary temper; could have caused the inconsistencies with which the conduct of parliament has been marked, throughout the whole of this momentous transaction. His aversion, at all times, to have the conduct of government questioned, or inquired into, would, at all events, have led him to resist any motions in the house of commons which had this object in view. An additional motive for his opposition to the late enquiries, was, no doubt, the intimate public connection, and strong private friendship, which subsisted between him and Lord Melville: and in addition to all this, his pertinacity has been increased, by the feelings of indignation, at being defeated where he was so fully determined to conquer. From the first decision on the criminality of Lord Melville, we must consider the whole proceedings of parliament as a struggle between the virtuous, independent party of Lord Sidmouth, and the old opposition, on the one side, and the domineering influence of Mr. Pitt on the other. Every inch of ground which was gained by the former, he was determined to fight over again, that he might avoid the humiliation of appearing to be defeated. Had the first decision of the house been produced by the decided ascendancy of one party over another, its proceedings would afterwards have been regular and consistent, and an impeachment would have been the immediate consequence of so strong a suspicion of guilt; but the minister, still hoping to triumph, determined to combat not only his opponents in the house, but to defy the opinion of the country, though so strongly expressed. To defeat the views of opposition, and to conciliate the moderation of the Sidmouth party, he proposed the nugatory mode of a civil prosecution, which for a time answered his purpose, and seemed to rescue his friend from the gripe of the commons, and put him into the hands of the lawyers, by whose tedious forms and quibbles he hoped the ends of justice might be defeated. But at length, when the increasing voice of the country seemed to give confidence to the opposition, and Mr. Whitbread was emboldened to move an impeachment, the minister was compelled to submit to the more expeditious mode of trial proposed by the independent party, and suffer the prosecution by a civil suit to be superseded; but, determining not to be conquered, no sooner did he find the parliament begin to thin, and his own superiority manifest, than he resolved to take them by surprise, and proposed, on a sudden, the very mode which he and his friends had all voted against, and carried the question of impeachment, merely to defeat the party of Lord Sidmouth, and convince them that they should not again triumph over him. A minister who can thus trifle with the dignity of parliament, merely to gratify his own love of command, is the greatest foe to his country. And it deserves to be remarked, that at this very time, when all the energy and talents of the country should be united, to secure us from the intrigues and the attacks of our most vigilant enemy, the government is divided by party squabbles, and feelings of mere personal consideration. The late war I have ever considered as the most calamitous contest that ever arose in the history of this nation; and the present

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will probably complete the ruin it began. Mr. Pitt, not content with this, is determined to carry every thing at home, in the same arbitrary manner; the successor of Lord Melville is said to act merely by his advice, and the impeachment, from the hints thrown out by the state lawyers, even should it be successful in establishing his guilt, will most probably, through ministerial influence, fail to produce the punishment so justly merited.

I remain, &c. W. B.

Morpeth, June 29, 1805.

THOUGHTS ON SATIRE AND SATIRISTS.

Αυτος γὰρ ἐλινα χρεων αυτον της ακαιρων ψεγοισιμενος ἱστορίας.

Diony. Itali. Antiq. Rom. Lib. 4. Pag. 659. Edit. Reiske.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN an age, which, without the stiffness of a stoic, or the asperity of a cynic, may be pronounced to revel in the latitudinarian wilds of licentiousness, it seems to be the particular duty of satire and morality to fix the rigid rein on depraved and unwholesome morals, and to empanel, if possible, within the sanctuary of virtue, every loose departer from his duty, and to impose upon all, who deserve it, the salutary restraints of reproof and of punishment. But when, instead of assuming, with true urbanity, the gentle, and, I had almost said, parental authority of just severity, the satirist stalks forth with the grim and unhallowed visage of a ruffian, and brandishes his tomahawk of defiance, and invades the chastity of retirement and of privacy, the good and the great will unite in cordial coalition to scowl the monster from society, and draw aside the mask which discovers the image of public virtue, to open to our view and abhorrence, the pitiful features of malevolence, and of pique. This observation is drawn from me, in contemplating the present state of satire in England; and as far as my observation goes, there has not of late appeared one, who, ingenuously professing to guide us all to virtue, and to be actuated by a pure spirit of philanthropy for reforming public abuses, and chastising private morals, that has not suffered his mind most woefully to betray him into the dirty drains of petty spite; and instead of buffetting the waves of wickedness on the ocean of life, they have all spat forth the most virulent volcanoes of private spleen, and made a party business of the whole matter. Flattering themselves as too wise to commend, they dip their pens in ink of the dankest gall, and poison those minds that burn with the eagerness of distinction, and a passion for fame, and crush with the fashionable furor of their criticisms, every good and honest work that is soaring into notice:

.... Consulto nauseant
Et, ut putentur sapere, nil non vituperant.
Phædrus. Lib. 3.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, July 8, 1805.

HINTS TOWARD A CHARACTER OF THE LAST LORD LYTTLETON.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS there has appeared in the latter numbers of your useful work, an Essay on the comparative Merits of George Lord Lyttleton, and the late Earl of Orford, indulge me with inserting a few desultory remarks on the character of the only Son of the former nobleman.

The name of this personage is seldom mentioned but with pity or contempt; yet there seems to prevail only a confused and indistinct idea either of his qualifications or his failings. The only son of an amiable and beloved woman, whose early death most tenderly endeared every relic she bequeathed; the late Lord Lyttleton was exposed in childhood, to all the dangers that indulgence and adulation can present. While the father wept over his child as the image of his lost wife, the little world of relations and domestics that surrounded the boy, strove to bestow on every budding vice, the semblance of a virtue. Dandled thus into audacity and conceit, can we wonder that the first actions of his life, were bold and licentious? That precocity of judgment must be truly singular, which could render them otherwise.

Joined to an ardency of temper, the son of Lord Lyttleton possessed the warm feelings of inherent genius. On

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On reading Milton, when quite a boy, a passage so forcibly struck his fancy, that he threw down the book, and paced the room with tremulous eagerness. On understanding the cause of this emotion, his delighted father clasped him in his arms, and almost smothered him with caresses. The passage was,

He spake: and to confirm his words, outflew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty Cherubim: the sudden blaze
Far round illumin'd hell!

A mind so tenacious of rapturous sentiment, was perhaps the worst soil on which flattery and indulgence could sow their destructive seeds: the sensibilities of genius betrayed him into a thousand errors, from which stupidity would have been a preservative. That his youth was stained by vices of no common magnitude, is but too well known. The old harper who attended on his Oxford orgies has told strange tales of his frantic mirth, in those midnight scenes. His mind was habitually cloudy and chearless; wine presented a short-lived flow of fancy, and ebriety is seldom a solitary deviation. Those who best knew him attributed a portion of his misconduct to the effects of a marriage, accelerated by the fond hopes of his father: they likewise saw great reason to believe that the personal responsibility annexed to the peerage, to which he succeeded, and the ardor with which he entered into public business, would effectually wean him from pursuits equally unworthy of his understanding and his rank in life. An immature death, however, blighted his expectation; and it remains only to hold forward his name as a sad instance of the insufficiency of talents without the aid of discretion.

His parliamentary life, though short, was honourable. However erroneous might be some of his early political sentiments, he never failed to preserve an independence of character. Firm to the opinions he adopted, his eloquence was persuasive and energetic. On the subject of the American contest, he thus delivered ideas which a short experience would have enabled him to correct: "For my own part, I have not that high opinion of their Roman spirit as to suppose that it will influence them contentedly to submit to all the horrors of war, to resign every comfort in which they have been bred, to relinquish every hope with which they have been flattered, and retire to the howling wilderness for an habitation; and all for a dream of liberty, which, were they to possess to-morrow, would not give them a privilege superior to those which they lately enjoyed; and might, I fear, deprive them of many which they experienced, beneath the clement legislation of the British government."

His judgment is more conspicuous in the following brief mention of two very eminent characters. "The two principal orators of the present age, (and one of them perhaps a greater than has been produced in any age,) are the Earls of Mansfield and Chatham. The former is a great man; Ciceronian, but I should think inferior to Cicero. The latter is a greater man; Demosthenian, but superior to Demosthenes. The first formed himself on the model of the great Roman orator; he studied, translated, rehearsed, and acted his orations: the second disdained imitation, and was himself a model of eloquence, of which no idea can be formed but by those who have seen or heard him. His words have sometimes frozen my young blood into stagnation, and sometimes made it pace in such a hurry through my veins, that I could scarce support it. He however embellished his ideas by classical amusements, and occasionally read the sermons of Barrow, which he considered as a mine of nervous expressions; but, not content to correct and instruct imagination by the works of mortal men, he borrowed his noblest images from the language of inspiration."

The mind accustomed to speculations on the probabilities of chance, will rarely avoid the painful weakness of superstition. Where the test of experience affords little or no direction, preternatural significations are fearfully resorted to; every whisper of the wind is an omen that triumphs over the strongest suggestions of rea-

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son, and involves the happiness of the anxious enthusiast. Thus, Lord Lyttleton, who indulged without restraint that propensity to gaming which every man fond either of money or pleasure possesses, was the abject slave of every trivial accident that interfered with the accomplishment of his purpose. A gloominess of temper, joined with an aspiring imagination, strengthened, to a sad importance, this enervating delusion. The sight of a rustic funeral at Hagley, in any fancifully inauspicious hour, would produce a fit of the deepest terror and alarm. He visited the castle of a nobleman in the north. The house and its furniture wore a face of venerable grandeur. Some tragic scenes had been performed in the mansion, and the apartments were shewn precisely in the same state as when they were the silent witnesses of blood and contention. Lyttleton's active fancy overpowered his natural fortitude. He forebore to retire till good-breeding forced him to his chamber. He had not long been there, however, before he returned, with a pale and wild countenance, and confessed he could not venture to sleep in the room assigned him, because "The boards of the antient flooring cracked so violently as he trod over them!"

The circumstances attending his death are too well known to allow repetition. His sombre fancies at length fatally disordered his mind, and he sank the victim of a perverted imagination.

His religious sentiments were gloomy and indeterminate. He has been supposed a sceptic; but the elastic visions of his fancy tempted him rather to credulity than scepticism. The mysterious and the awful captivated his imagination; and in the midst of his vices, when he thought of religion, it was not without symptoms of bigotry. Such an irrational species of faith, as may be supposed, added to the horrors of his serious moments;—"Will you believe me," says he, "when I tell you that, in a morning's ride which conducted me by some of the tremendous fires employed in the manufactories in my neighbourhood, I shuddered at the sight of their angry flames, and expressed my sensations to the young lady I accompanied, in such a manner, as to make her cheek as pale as my own."

For those dialogues of which he is known to be the author, (the personages of the first, the Saviour of the world and Socrates; and of the second, king David and Cæsar Borgia) no excuse can be offered. The infidel might plead the levity of his opinions, but he who "believes and trembles," yet throws a string of jests in the face of the Being on whom he rests his hopes, is faulty beyond conception. They were never directly published, it is true: but a sufficient number of copies was circulated to render their purport pretty generally known. The only resemblance of an apology that can be offered is the early youth of the author.—And may not the same plea be advaneed, in alleviation of his other errors? Surely, too severe a sentence should not be hastily passed on the man who has no opportunity of correcting the first mistakes of his life? Not to ask so trite a question as what the world would have thought of Henry V. had he died before he gained possession of the crown, suffer me to observe that George Lord Lyttleton himself, eminently amiable and useful as he proved, would have left the character of a mere noisy declaimer, and unblushing sceptic, had he died at the same age with his son; though he lived to shew every requisite talent of the statesman, and to write from sincere conviction, a pious defence of the christian faith.

In his person, Lord Lyttleton bore considerable resemblance to his father. He was tall and slender, with a pale and comparatively diminutive face. He was master of a most insinuating address, and too well skilled in all those winning arts which ensnare the inexperienced and unsuspecting. I am Sir, Your's &c. T. R.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS many persons seem to imagine that the guillotine, the instrument of such fatal notoriety among the French, is a modern invention, allow a constant reader to remove this mistake.

To many, the information, as to the substance of it, is without doubt un-

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necessary; and others may be little pleased to find our own country the framer of so pernicious an engine: the promulgation of truth however must at all times be considered as a desirable circumstance,

At Halifax, in Yorkshire, it was the custom, some centuries back, to put felons to death by means of an instrument precisely similar to the modern guillotine. This mode of punishment appears to have been peculiar to Halifax, and was inflicted under singular circumstances, which, as I conceive, are not known to the generality of your readers. A theft to the value of 13½d. constituted a felony. The criminal must be taken in commission of the fact, or in possession of the stolen article, otherwise he could be convicted only on his own confession. Within a week of conviction he was conducted to the scaffold. If he had stolen an ox or a horse, the beast was led to the place of execution, and the cord that acted on the axe of the machine fastened to his neck. On a signal, the animal was flogged to exertion, and thus rendered the retributive executioner of the criminal.

On considering the above mode of procedure, the reluctance with which our simpler forefathers awarded the penalty of death unavoidably occurs. The strongest suspicions, or plainest corroborating circumstances, were not held sufficient. On no grounds would they cut short all possibility of amendment, but the unequivocal circumstance of actual detection. The grants of sanctuary, likewise, in these earlier days of our civil polity, would seem to have originated in charitable lenity rather than superstition. Dr. Johnson, in considering the impolicy of frequent executions, has added strength to the humane arguments of Sir Thomas More on the subject. It is at any rate incontrovertible that in those countries where the penal laws are most rigid, the commission of crime is most frequently to be found. When any distant country is first named as the spot for transportation, numbers of convicts solicit death, in preference to the horrors of existing on a wild and unknown shore. This might act as a hint to legislators, that death is not the most dreadful punishment they have it in their power to inflict.

Most ardently wishing that the guillotine were in as utter disuse as its original in Yorkshire,

I remain, Sir, &c.

Pontefract, June 2. S. T.

THE PATTUECOS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it is generally agreed among the learned, that the Biscayan speech or idiom is the most ancient language of Spain; this is still spoken in Guipuscoa, the Asturias, and in some places or patches scattered up and down amongst the Pyrenees; but principally and more especially in the province of Biscay itself, which, as we learn from testimonies of unquestionable authority, was never completely conquered by either the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Vandals, or Moors; which nations, it is well known, successively over-ran, more or less, all the rest of Spain: and I have read in some ancient author, although I cannot positively vouch for it as a fact, that whenever the king of Spain comes in person to visit any part of the territories of Biscay, he is obliged, by a custom that has been pertinaciously maintained, in all ages, to pull off his shoes upon the frontiers, as if his first step were treading upon *virgin, holy ground.*

And as it is highly probable that the Biscayan is the primitive language of Spain, so this very circumstance seems either directly or indirectly to infer and prove, that the people of that country are a remnant of the aboriginal, or the very first inhabitants. For few, I should imagine, will be disposed to question that if we wish to find out the indigenous inhabitants, the most ancient people or language of any country, we must look for them among the Mountaineers, in their strong places and inaccessible fastnesses; as, for instance, the people of Albania, anciently Epirus in Greece, who speak a language in a great measure unknown to either the Greeks or Sclavonians, the Highlanders in Scotland, and the ancient Britons in Wales.

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Indeed, it is remarkable enough that the Spaniards, who pique themselves more upon the nobility of their extraction, than any other European nation, confess that the most ancient race of their gentry has been all along preserved in Biscay. So that a Biscayner is capable of being admitted as *a cavalier* of any of the *three habits* or degrees of noblesse, without any scrutiny being made by *the office*, (tantamount, as I conceive, to our office of heralds) whether he be *limpio de la sangre de los Moros*, as they express it, that is to say, *uncontaminated with the blood of the Moors*, or no, if he can but produce undeniable evidence that he be a *Montanero*, or, in other words, that he has been born amongst and is descended from the masculine and warlike Mountaineers of Biscay. The cragginess and steepness of places in the mountains, has, in all ages, proved a very great advantage to those who dwell therein, in cases of war and danger; they serve as fortresses erected by nature herself, to protect the natives from all hostile incursions. So true is that which an ancient classical writer reports and complains of, respecting some places and tracts in Scythia: *Difficilius erat hostem invenire quam vincere. It was more difficult to trace out and discover the enemy than to subdue him.* The above preliminary observations have been naturally suggested to me, in consequence of having lately met with a most singularly striking account of a still more curious people, and from which I could not but feel a certain degree of astonishment at not having stumbled upon it before. On this subject, Sir, I consider myself as emboldened to speak somewhat more knowingly and confidently than many others, and not, perhaps, without even a kind of authority, *(sit venia verbo)* and this, not merely from the circumstance of having devoted a great part of my time to studies of this nature, but because it has occasionally been *my very employment*, my peculiar business and function (although only a sedentary traveller, penned up within the four walls of my study) to peregrinate through and anatomise, as it were, many a soil, climate, country, and town, and (like Ulysses, so celebrated among the ancient Greeks) to observe the manners of many different nations. Yet in the whole course of my extensive reading, although I have been particularly anxious to read, draw, and drain out of a multiplicity of authors, all that they have written or could possibly have known, respecting the various nations of this our lower world, I must own that till of late, I never could arrive to the knowledge of the people now about to be described. This, Sir, induces me to hope that the following communication, which I shall insert verbatim et literatim, quoting my authority, and which relates to a particularly curious and interesting subject, unknown to the generality of readers, will find an early place in your truly valuable miscellany, and that it will be deemed no unuseful or unacceptable present to the admirers of the Universal Magazine.

A TOPOGRAPHER.

A quotation from Howell's "Instructions and directions for foreign Travel," printed in the year 1650.—"And now for further proof that the Cantabrian language is the antientest of Spain, I think it wil not be much from the purpose, if I insert here a strange discovery that was made not much above *halfe a hundred years ago*, about the very middle of *Spaine*, of the *Pattuecos*, a people that were never known upon the face of the earth before; though *Spaine* hath been a renown'd famous countrey, visited and known by many warlik nations: They were discovered by the flight of a Faulcon, for the *Duke of Alva*, hauking on a time, neer certain hils, not farre from *Salamanca*, one of his hauks which he much valued, flew over those mountaines, and his men not being able to find her at first, they were sent back by the duke after her: these faulconers, clammering up and down, from hill to hill, and luring all along, they lighted at last upon a large pleasant valley, where they spied a company of naked Savage people, locked in between an *assembly* of huge crags and hils, indented and hemmed in (as it were) one in another: as simple and savage they were, as the rudest people of any of the two *Indies*,

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whereof some thought a man on horse-back to be one creature with the horse. These savages gazing awhile upon them, flew away, at last, into their caves, for they were *Troglodites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollowes of the rocks. The faulconers observing well the track of the passage, returned the next day, and told the duke, that in lieu of a hauke, they had found out a new world, a new people never known on the continent of *Spaine*, since Tubal Cain came first thither. A while after, the *Duke of Alva* went himself with a company of muscateers, and conquered them, for they had no offensive weapon but slings; they were *Pythagoreans*, and did eat nothing that had life in it, but excellent fruits, rootes, and springs ther were amongst them; they worshipped the sun and new moone, their language was not intelligible by any, yet many of their simple words were pure *Baxuence*, and their *guttural* pronuntiation the very same, and a *guttural pronunciation is an infallible badge of an ancient language*; and so they were reduced to christianity, but are to this day discernible from other *Spaniards* by their more tawny complexions, which proceeds from the reverberation of the sunbeams glancing upon those stony mountaines wherewith they are encircled, and on some sides trebly fenced, which beames reflects upon them with a greater strength and so tannes them."

PLAGIARISM OF DR. BERDMORE.

Quam temére in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam. HOR.

SIR,

A little book the other day fell into my hands, called "Specimens of Literary Resemblance," &c. by Dr. Berdmore, the late pedagogue of the Charter House; the object of which is to point out parallel passages in divers authors, and in particular the volume is devoted to stigmatize a venerable prelate, now "in full age and hoary holiness*," as a mean and servile plagiarist of Catrou, and in one word, to run him down in a general sweep of condemnation and contempt. I shall not descant upon the unworthiness of this puny schoolmaster's motives, nor tell how bitter is the gall in which he has dipped his pen; but it is enough for me to observe on the present occasion, that he who had descried with such scrupulous and keen penetration, the literary productions of others, should be particularly careful not to incur the imputation of a similar charge himself. But the reverend Doctor seems to have forgotten, that by an immutable law of letters, he who exercises the office of a critic, may, in his turn, become the subject of criticism; and therefore without making any apology to him, I shall offer to your readers two instances of his literary dishonesty, and of the delicacy and address with which he makes the discoveries of others his own. First: He is upon his favourite scent of looking out for resemblances of passages between different authors; and then says with a gentleness of demeanour, that no one would surely suspect; "I am tempted to remind you of an apparent imitation in Pope from Ovid," pag. 11: and then quotes those famous lines in the Eloisa, from ver. 305, to ver. 310, and compares them with a passage in the Epist. of Dido to Æneas, ver. 99, &c. Now who would dream that the discovery of this striking imitation was made long ago by that quick and indefatigable scholar, Gilbert Wakefield, in the only volume of Pope's Mis. Works that he ever edited: yet there you will find it, Sir, p. 273. Be it observed also that this arch pedagogue cannot pretend an ignorance that this observation was anticipated, for at pag. 13 he mentions Mr. Wakefield's Ed. of Pope, and gives a decided character upon it, which character it may fairly be presumed he would not have given, had he not read it attentively. The second delinquency is of the same stamp: It is a borrowed gem, but the borrower has given it his own impression, and assumes the merit of its being his own. The Doctor has introduced his observations, at great length, and told them with much pomp of narrative, and strutting for-

* An expression applied to Dr. Hurd, by the Author of the Pursuits of Literature. See that Work, p. 89, 12th Ed.

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mality: I shall comprise them all in a word or two. Pope translates a passage in the last book of the Iliad, with an accumulation of dazzling imagery very opposite to the simplicity of his original. Dr. Berdmore hangs us on the tenter hooks of suspense throughout four pages of interrogation, before he will deign to inform us, in his vast sagacity and wisdom, where Pope picked up these extraneous ornaments; and then at last we are told with triumphant pride and consequential importance, that they are borrowed from that fine passage in the Paradise Lost, where Milton describes the descent of the angelic train.

[Compare Pope's Homer, b. 24, v. 101, &c. with Milton's P. L. b. 12, v. 626, &c.] No sooner had I read this, than a sceptical movement seized hold of my mind, and I said within myself; "Is this piece of critic lore the legitimate offspring of the Doctor's brain, or is it a little picking from the property of another." I hastily snatched down Gilbert Wakefield's Ed. of Pope's Translation: I turned to the passage, vol. 6, pag. 181, when lo and behold, the identical observation that the schoolmaster had borrowed without acknowledgment, I there kenned "hisce oculis."* I have no doubt but that by a little attention, grosser plagiarisms might be discovered; for those who have been used to crutches, can seldom dispense with their assistance without halting. I regret, Sir, very seriously, that Dr. Berdmore should have stooped to such meannesses. His little book is written in a style agreeably imitative of Melmoth, in Fitzosborne's Letters; but in addition to the dirty delinquencies I have already pointed out, he is censurable for the caustic and inquisitorial spirit in which he has attacked Bishop Hurd, a man, Sir, who in the worst of times, has maintained, with the best intentions, the hallowed dignity of classical learning, and a most high and holy reverence for our sacred religion, and who, moreover, if he was in the possession of faculties vigorous and unimpaired, would flap, with one sarcastic dash of his pen, all envious pedagogues, and their futile attacks, into non-existence.

Oxford, May 9. GAUNT NOTEGORE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

BY inserting the following extract from Curtis's Lectures on Botany, you will oblige a constant reader and admirer of your Miscellany. I am induced to make this request, as I think the circumstance which is there related cannot be too generally made known; it points out, in the most impressive manner, the essential necessity of every medical practitioner having, at least, a general knowledge of plants; and I am persuaded that the generality of your readers will not consider so small a portion of your Number as may be occupied by it, uninteresting. Should this quotation have the effect to stimulate one individual professor of medicine, not already acquainted with botany, to apply himself seriously to the study of that science, I shall think myself indebted to you for introducing it to public notice, and be amply satisfied with myself for the small pains I have taken in recommending it.

I am, Your's, &c. J. S.

Lichfield, July 4, 1805.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the acknowledged utility of the science of botany; notwithstanding professors of medicine are warm in its recommendation, it is much to be regretted that gentlemen of the faculty are so little acquainted with it practically: even in the country, where plants obtrude themselves on the notice of the most common observer, how few are there who know with certainty the plants they use?

"I have been most credibly informed, that when Dr. Withering, a gentleman distinguished not less for his medical than his botanical skill, went to reside at Birmingham, he found some of the medical people there making an extract from the cow-parsley instead of hemlock; and it is much to be feared, that mistakes

* - - - - - - potesne
Ex his ut *proprium* quid noscere?
Horace's Question to Dr. Berdmore!

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of this sort frequently frustrate the well-meant endeavours of the physician.

"Although newly-discovered chemical remedies and foreign drugs may have justly superseded many of our English plants, yet a great number are still retained in the Pharmacopœia: to be acquainted with these at least is the duty of every one that takes upon himself the important character of guardian of the health of mankind.

"I cannot better illustrate how necessary a knowledge of plants is, particularly to medical gentlemen resident in the country, than by reciting an extract from a letter which I received some few years since from Mr. Lowe, surgeon at Preston in Lancashire, a gentleman who had formerly been my pupil.

"On Thursday the 5th of June, Mr. Freckleton, a healthy strong man about thirty-five years of age, a publican in the town, eat a handful of fool's-parsley with nearly the same quantity of young lettuce, about one o'clock at noon; in about ten minutes he was affected with a pain and hardness in his stomach and bowels, attended with a rumbling; he walked out into the fields, but was seized with such languor, weariness, and weakness, that it was with difficulty he supported himself till he got home; he was much troubled with giddiness in his head, his vision was confused, and sometimes objects appeared double: at seven o'clock he took an emetic, which brought up, as he supposes, all the fool's-parsley he had eaten, but not any of the lettuce; this considerably relieved him from the uneasy sensations in his bowels, but the other symptoms continued, and he passed a restless night. Next day he had much pain in his head and eyes, which last were inflamed and bloodshot: he had different circumscribed swellings in his face, which were painful and inflamed, but they were transient, and flew from place to place; this night he took a powder which made him sweat profusely. On Saturday his eyes were highly inflamed, painful, and entirely closed by the surrounding inflammation; this day he was bled, which gave him much ease in his head and eyes. From this time until Monday he continued to get better; but had, even then, pain, heat, and inflammation in his eyes, with œdematous swellings of his cheeks; his remaining symptoms went off gradually, and he is now well. He had been told that the plant which he had eaten was hemlock; to be satisfied, I accompanied him into the garden where he had gathered the plant, and found it to be æthusa cynapium, or fool's-parsley. To be convinced of this beyond a doubt, I compared a specimen of it with the figure and description of the plant given in the *Flora Londinensis*, with which I found it exactly to correspond."

"Independent of the singular satisfaction which Mr. Lowe must feel from knowing the plant in question, an advantage has arisen to the public; the poisonous quality of the fool's-parsley is ascertained, which before was only suspected. Time, and a taste for science, which of late years has made such rapid advances and such material improvements in every branch of medicine; which has introduced a rational practice, founded on an intimate knowledge of the animal œconomy, and an accurate history of diseases; which has rescued surgery from the hand of pretenders, and taught mankind to repose a confidence in those only who have laudably exerted themselves in acquiring anatomical knowledge; which has redeemed chemistry from empirics, and made it subservient to the practice of physic; will, it is presumed in a few years, place botany in a more favourable point of view, and cause its utility in medicine to be more generally acknowledged."

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON PLACE BOOK.

Hume.

HUME is generally allowed to have been of the most unassuming manners and gentle disposition. Mackenzie, the elegant and amiable author of the Man of Feeling, describing Hume in a borrowed character, says, that of all the men with whom he ever conversed, this writer was most free from egotistic arrogance and argumentative petulance. One subject, however, was too powerful for his singular forbearance. Hume was a Scot, and though the chief professed object of his labours was the annihilation of

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prejudice, his partiality for the "North Country" superseded every suggestion of his moderation and good sense. The late Lord Lyttelton, when dining in his company at Ragley, the residence of Lord Hertford, very innocently asked him "At what time of the year, the harvest was housed in Scotland?" All the tranquillity of the philosopher was dissipated on the instant. His jealous imagination figured the enquirer as wishing to insinuate that there was no harvest, or at least, that no barns were requisite in the land of the North Britons, and he replied in a strain of high offence and displeasure.

Richardson.

RICHARDSON says in his 'Letters,' "Parson Young sat for Fielding's Parson Adams," (not the Author of the Night Thoughts, but a Translator of small capacity) "a man he knew, and only made a little more absurd than he is known to be. The best story in the piece is of himself and his first wife. In his Tom Jones, his hero is made a natural child, because his own first wife was such. Tom Jones is Fielding himself, hardened in some places, softened in others. Lady Bellaston is an infamous woman of his former acquaintance. His Sophia is again his first wife. Booth, in his last piece, is again himself. Amelia, even to her *noselessness*, is again his first wife. His brawls, his jarrs, his gaols, his sponging houses are all drawn from what he has seen and known."

A love of finesse appears, from the same compilation, to have been an unpleasing *trait* in the character of Dr. Young, whose pensive muse poured midnight orisons of so mellow a cadence "to the pale lamp of heaven." "Suppose," writes he in one of his Letters, "you should say, in the title-page of the Night Thoughts, *published by the Author of Clarissa?* This is a trick to put it into more hands: I know it would have that effect." Again: "If you knew any proper artist in that way, I wish you would shew him the grotesque picture of a centaur in my Dedication. If I could have a cut of it, I would prefix it to the Letters. It would, I think, have two good effects: 1st, It would carry the reader with more appetite through the Dedication, as letting him into the meaning of the picture before him. 2dly, It would look as if there was more occasion for the Dedication (which is pretty long) than there seems to be at present.

"This seems to me *a trick to cheat the public.* The question is, if you'll be an accomplice in it?"

This epistle from the pious author of the "Centaur not Fabulous," is dated *Sunday!*

Lord Orrery.

"No man is wise at all hours." Lord Orrery, the friend and biographer of Swift, is a striking instance of the truth of this ancient proverb. His Lordship, it seems, had such an unbounded love for the classics, that he bestowed classical appellations on the dumb parts of his household. Thus his dog bore the name of no less distinguished a personage than Cæsar. Cæsar, however, one day giving his Lordship a most unclassical bite, the acute and witty companion of the Dean of St. Patrick's seized a cane, and pursued him round the room with great solemnity, uttering, the while, this truly classical menace: "Cæsar! Cæsar! if I could catch thee, Cæsar, I would give thee as many wounds as Brutus gave thy name-sake in the capitol!"—But what man is a hero or a wit in his hour of domestic relaxation?

Dr. Cotton.

I BELIEVE it was the facetious Dr. Cotton, who, on employing an artist to paint his portrait on a sheet of glass, wrote underneath:

"Nunc primum transparui."

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1805.

Media inter prælia semper
Sideribus, cœlique plagis, superisque vacavi.
Amid the storms of war, with curious eyes,
I trace the planets, and survey the skies.

BY attending to the course of the Moon, we shall, this month, become acquainted with several celestial objects and aspects, equally amusing and instructive. On the third evening, she will appear not quite five degrees from Jupiter; and in this position, the Moon, Jupiter, Antares, and the second star in Scorpion, will exhibit an interesting appearance to the astro-

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nomical student. On the fourth, the Moon will appear between three and four degrees from Antares, passing by that star in the course of the afternoon. On the sixth evening, at about seven hours twenty-two minutes, a star of the fourth magnitude in the constellation of the Archer, will be eclipsed by the eastern rim of the Moon, and continue hid one hour and twenty-three minutes. On the seventh, the Moon will direct her course towards the Goat, and pass the first star during the night of the eighth. On the twenty-seventh, she will move between Saturn and the first of the Virgin; on the twenty-eighth, to the east of the latter star; and, on the thirty-first, will appear at the distance of only fifty-nine minutes from (Antares) the first of the Scorpion.

Venus, Mercury, and Regulus (the first of the Lion) will approximate each other during the whole of the month; and on the first day the two former will be in geocentric conjunction, and set together about half past eight. A few minutes after sunset, we cannot fail of seeing this remarkable groupe in the WNW.

Mars moves about twenty degrees during this month. On the seventeenth, he is about two degrees from Saturn; and, on the twenty-eighth, will be in geocentric conjunction with the planet Herschel, or Uranus, the former appearing thirty-one minutes more to the south. They may be seen to advantage with a telescope of moderate powers, if the weather be favourable. Having thus discovered Uranus, we may easily mark his progress in future, as he will not move a degree and a half during the whole month: he will be seen when approaching a point above the first of the Virgin, and being rather more than four degrees and a half from it.

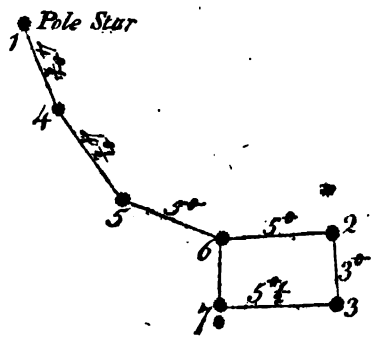
Saturn will move but two degrees and a half this month; towards the end of which he will be about seven from the first of the Virgin.

Jupiter will move but two degrees, and may be seen to approach to the second of the Scorpion.

In the beginning of the month, some of the most remarkable objects will be visible in the following situations, at half past nine.

Nearly on the meridian, about twelve degrees from the zenith, the first of the harp.—In the north, the fourth star of the Great Bear will be nearly on the meridian, and above the polar star.—In the SSE. in mid-heaven, the first of the Eagle.—In the E. twenty-five degrees above mid-heaven, the first of the Swan.—In the WSW. about seven degrees above the horizon. Antares; and to the W. of it, the second of the Scorpion; and Jupiter, higher up: rather above mid-heaven, the first of Hercules and the Serpent-bearer.—In the W. Arcturus, about fifteen degrees below mid-heaven.

The Great Bear, which was described last month, is now in a favourable position for observation, the body, or oblong, being about ten degrees below mid-heaven. By drawing a line through the first and second, the Pole-star will be discovered about fifty-one degrees and a half above the horizon. The position, and relative distances of the stars forming the constellation called the Lesser Bear, (of which the polar star forms a part) may be delineated by the following diagram.



The figures on the lines shew the distance between each star; the numeral figures (as before) shewing the first, second, &c. star of the constellation. Their magnitudes are as follow—The first is of the second magnitude; the second, third, and fourth, of the third; the fifth and sixth, of the fourth; and the seventh, of the fifth magnitude. Whence it appears, that though this constellation bears a strong resemblance to the Great Bear, each having four stars in the body and three in the tail, yet, from the magnitudes of the stars, it does not appear near so brilliant. When the

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the evening is clear, it may be readily distinguished. The Phenicians guided their navigations by this constellation, for which reason it was called *Phenice*, or the Phenician constellation. It was also called *Cynosura*, by the Greeks, because, according to them, it was one of the dogs belonging to the huntress Callisto, or the Great Bear. The nearness of the pole-star to the north pole, is a circumstance very useful and opportune in navigation, &c. for determining with precision the meridian line, the elevation of the pole, and consequently the latitude, &c.

T. B.

Woodstock Street.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Continued from page 525.

QUEST. I. What are the principal occurrences between the year in which Solon was Archon of Athens and the taking of Babylon?

We have already recommended to our readers, the Cyropædia, written by Xenophon, which shews in what manner a prince is to be formed, and the manner in which the best writer of Greece, and one of its best generals, supposed that Cyrus was trained to that disposition and character which have placed him so high in the list of fame, and in the splendour of his victories, and proofs of his wisdom and generosity, diminished the horror which a well informed mind must feel at the misery produced by so degraded a being as a conqueror.—In what indeed does the difference between him and a robber exist! Both seek their own immediate advantage: the one forms projects for plundering his weaker neighbours; the other lays plans for taking the purses of the travellers within his reach. But mankind has not yet got over the folly of attributing glory to conquest; and a knock-me-down fellow, with a crown on his head, and a pack of vagabonds at his heels, is extolled to the skies, for burning cities, laying waste territories, and murdering some millions of human beings; whilst the equally noble-minded highwayman, who has taken only a few purses, and murdered a single individual, is an object of contempt, and his carcase becomes on a gibbet a prey to the birds of the air. So true is it, that—"Ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit hic diadema."

To those who are pleased with the details of glory, arising from conquests, the period now before us would present sufficient details of horror and bloodshed, if happily or unhappily the registers of those times had been preserved with sufficient care; but the actions of the conqueror, and the sufferings of the conquered, are most of them sunk in oblivion, and the oppressor and the oppressed have mingled together their ashes in the silent tomb, awaiting that day, when a better estimate will be formed of their former condition. The life of Cyrus is interwoven with the chief occurrences of the eastern world, and the few remains of history relate the conquests of Nebuchadnezzar, and the glory in his reign of the Chaldean empire.—Greece calls our attention, and the revival of the Isthmian games forms a date in its history of importance. Egypt, after the defeat of Apries or Pharaoh-Hophra, and the ascent of Amasis to the throne, saw in the latter a wise legislator, who deserved the name of their fifth lawgiver, and the visits to his court of the wisest men of Greece, Pisistratus, at Athens, obtains a guard for his person, and easily overturning the wise system of Solon, becomes its tyrant; and Thales dies at the great age of ninety years.

The Isthmian games were first instituted by Theseus in honour of Neptune, and were revived in the year before Christ 582; the victors at them were crowned with pine leaves. Amasis gave his new code of laws to Egypt in the year before Christ 568; he added also Cyprus to his dominions. Pisistratus destroyed the liberty of Athens in the year before Christ 560, a year remarkable for the institution of the Census at Rome, by Servius Tullius, who ordered it to be taken every five years; and from this æra the Romans computed their lustra. In this year, also, Thespis introduced his plays at Athens, the performers wearing masks, and acting upon moveable stages. This acting of plays was entirely against the consent and approbation of Solon, who wished to

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have formed the Athenians to a higher character than they attained by producing the best play writers of any country, and which engendered such a love of theatrical amusements, as totally enervated the people, and in the end was the ruin of the republic. It is remarkable, that the same aversion to the stage was felt by the wise governors of Geneva, and that small state, having now admitted within its walls the representations of the stage of popish altars, will cease probably to produce men of distinction. Thales died in the year before Christ 547. He was the head of the philosophers of the Ionian school, and his death is now mentioned, merely to connect the history of philosophy with that of more general events. From this time the history of philosophy becomes of importance, and we shall make it at a future period a subject of more particular attention.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

The Isthmian games were performed in the midst of a great concourse of people from all parts of Greece, and the adjacent countries. To excel in driving a chariot, riding a race, boxing, leaping, running, pitching the bar, wrestling, and the like exercises, was esteemed a very high attainment: the victor had several privileges, and his return to his native town was celebrated like that of a hero, who was supposed to have performed some signal service to mankind. These exercises are sunk now, too much perhaps, below their real value; though we cannot wish to see boxing elevated into the rank of polite accomplishments, or the sprig of fashion, who turns a corner adroitly in his phaeton and four, to be esteemed more highly than an equally expert stage coachman. The Isthmian games did not produce probably such good races as are now usual at every meeting at Newmarket, and to which we may not err in ascribing the excellence of our English horses. Man is composed of both body and mind, and there are exercises suitable to the improvement of each: to lay a stress upon either, to the exclusion of the other, betrays a narrow and weak judgment, and the society for the suppression of vice cannot be too much reprobated for its mean and unworthy endeavours to deprive the lower classes of the people of their innocent amusements. We are running, it is to be feared, in this country, to a very dangerous extreme. There is a great difference between the encouragement of boxing, and the conniving at some popular sports, which may occasionally be attended with irregularity: but a dance or a running match is in the eye of fanaticism a most terrible sin, unless the former takes place beyond the midnight hour in the houses of fashion; or an ass-race at four in the morning is countenanced by men of wealth and distinction.

How difficult it is either to acquire or preserve liberty! Solon had done great things for his country;—yet, where liberty is, factions will intrude, and good men, from the dread of the latter, are too often found to desert the cause of the former. The laws of Solon were held in the highest estimation; but means remained to the wealthy noble, by an affectation of popularity, to secure the lower class to his side, and thus to make himself master of the whole. Pisistratus followed the usual plan of such traitors. He wheedled the lower people, and by this means, under the pretence of an injury received, obtained a military guard, and formed a standing army in his own defence, and to the offence of the people. The natural consequence followed: he became instead of a citizen a tyrant; and the virtuous Solon, detesting his falsehood, abjured his country, rather than live under such tyranny. The Athenians merited the disgrace and the oppression they experienced: for, when the people throw away their arms, and trust their defence to others, they merit and can expect nothing else but to be subjected to a foreign foe; or, what is perhaps as bad, to lie at the mercy of a few of their own fellow-citizens.

The introduction of the moveable theatre at Athens, and the disapprobation of stage performances, expressed by Solon, naturally excite our enquiry into the propriety of such amusements. Much has been said and written on this subject, but per-

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haps the tendency of them cannot be better exemplified than in the states of Athens and Geneva; the one being absolutely ruined by them, the other producing more men of genius and taste than any other town in modern Europe at the same period of time, and yet excluding entirely such amusements from its territories. Whether they are proper or improper, no one can doubt the impropriety of them in the manner in which they are conducted in the London theatres. The licentiousness that prevails in the lobby of the theatres is a disgrace to the metropolis: this might be easily stopped, so that a modest family could go to and from and sit in their box, without fear of molestation from insolence and intemperance.

The institution of the census at Rome will fix our attention, because it is connected with an event of which the founder could have no notion, and which is remarkable in the history of prophecy. The census was preserved in full vigour for many centuries at Rome, and, as the dominions of this state increased, it was occasionally introduced into the remote provinces. In the reign of Augustus, a census or registering of all their inhabitants took place in Syria. This was performed under a decree from Augustus, while Cyrenius was the governor of Syria; and in consequence of this decree, Palestine was subject to the census. The order was, that every one should go to his own city to be enrolled; and Joseph, the husband of Mary, being of the race of David, was of course under the necessity of leaving Nazareth, a poor town in Galilee, the place of his residence, to go to Bethlehem, the place of his family. A multitude of persons came, in consequence of the order, at the same time to the town; and in so little estimation was the mother of the Saviour of the world, that she gave him to the world in the outhouse of an inn. Thus, owing to the institution of the census, was accomplished the prophecy, that the Christ should be born at Bethlehem, in Judea; and the miserable Jews, when he made his public appearance, were determined that he should not be the Christ, because he was a Galilean. As great an instance however of human folly is apparent in the conduct of many Christians, who profess their veneration for the character of their Saviour and his disciples, yet attach so much importance to the station which a man fills, and not his character in life. How many who listen to the precepts of the fishermen and their head, treat with the utmost disdain persons in similar situations in life: and if a teacher should now be honourably gaining his bread by his own labour, during the days appropriated to work, and teaching without fee or reward on the day appropriated to that purpose, he is treated with contempt, in comparison of him who passes his six days in idleness, and moves in great pomp and with high ideas of his own rank and dignity, to the seventh day's exercises of religion.

Quest. III. What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Ryswick and the union with Scotland?

After the peace of Ryswick, William may be said to have been securely placed on his throne, and the internal welfare of his new kingdom would naturally excite his attention. He had lived however in the midst of arms, and the bustle of a soldier's life had more attraction for him than the charms of repose: the sound of cannon was more agreeable to his feelings than the bickerings of parliament. But whatever respect we may entertain for his memory, we must applaud the jealousy of our ancestors, which kept them alive to every effort to introduce or support arbitrary power; and the first occurrence of importance, in the period now before us, is the opposition they made to the king's desire of retaining his Dutch guards, and keeping a standing army. What a melancholy contrast does the conduct of their posterity now present for the notice of the future historian! But if we do not imitate our ancestors in the praiseworthy part of their conduct, in that which is highly reprehensible there are some among us determined not to be behind them. Discontent at vice, and its supposed prevalence, may lead to good, if the zeal is directed by prudence; but this zeal is too often mixed with a love of distinction and the pride of power. To make every body walk in a certain line was the object of a society, which

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called itself the society for the reformation of manners, which however sunk deservedly into contempt, and might have been an example to others, not to obtrude themselves with officious zeal and vicious actions to correct irregularities. The death of the king of Spain opened a new scene of bloodshed; he left his kingdom by will to one person; various powers in Europe chose another; but little did the contending parties think of the advantages the subjects of Spain were to receive from their interposition, and the Spaniards had not spirit enough to meet in their cortes, and elect for themselves their own sovereign. The act of succession in England established a precedent for Europe, to shew the true dependance of the crown on the legislature; and that a kingdom is not the property of a sovereign, but an office conferred on him, and connected with certain duties. A scene of warfare and bloodshed, arising from the Spanish succession, disfigures and disgraces Europe during the greater part of Queen Anne's reign; and the erecting of the mansion at Woodstock, named Blenheim, from a victory obtained at a place of the same name in Germany, by the duke of Marlborough, is a monument of the gratitude of the nation for his services, at the same time that it makes us deeply sensible of the folly of human nature, which, throwing reason aside, betakes itself to brutal force, to bring to pass designs, in which it seldom or ever by those means obtains success.

The famous vote of the house of commons, for disbanding all the forces raised since the year 1680, passed in the year 1697, and the courtiers were, from the ferments occasioned in the nation by the fears of a standing army, obliged, though with the utmost reluctance, to acquiesce in the general wish. The society for the reformation of manners was formed in the year 1698; the members were to inform the magistrates of all vice and immorality, that is, in other words, to become a set of spies and informers, and to give encouragement to the worst passions of the human mind, by teazing individuals, under the pretence of some blemish in their neighbours' conduct, and wreaking their vengeance on him for real, or supposed injuries. The act of succession passed in the year 1700, and its importance ought to stamp both the date, and the matter of this bill, on every person's memory. By this bill the crown of England is confined to a protestant, willing to join in communion with the church of England: England is not obliged to defend the king's foreign possessions, if he has any: the king cannot leave his dominions without the consent of parliament: no person holding an office of trust or profit under the crown, is to have a seat in the house of commons; and no pardon from the crown can be pleaded to an impeachment. With these and some other wise regulations, the succession to the crown was settled on the princess Sophia, after the death of the princess Anne, and to her heirs, so that all the claims to the crown by inheritance, and they were numerous, were cut off; and, as the French have lately done, the English then exercised their right of electing their future sovereigns. The manor of Woodstock was conferred on the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and an immense, heavy, cumbersome palace was built in it, at a very great expence, and with very little taste, either in the external or internal decorations. The English nation is so much accustomed to jobs, that it is very difficult for any public work to be executed in a manner that would do honour to the country.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

The resistance made by our ancestors to a standing army, in the reign of William III. ought to impress upon every Englishman the danger that attends a large military force in any kingdom. Liberty and a large standing army are things incompatible. However well educated a young Englishman may be, and however noble the spirit of liberty which he has imbibed, there is always great danger that it should be extinguished by the spirit too frequently prevalent in a standing army. The jealousy that has been expressed by some military officers against the volunteers, is a proof of this assertion: and yet perhaps there is no institution which the nation ought to hold in

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higher honour than that of the volunteers. With a volunteer force of upwards of three hundred thousand men, we may less fear the increase of the regular army; and, when every man has learned the use of arms, and the titles of colonel, captain, &c. are diffused among a sufficient number of our fellow citizens, the soldier colonel, that is the colonel paid for his services, will learn to have a proper regard for the citizen colonel, who takes up arms in the defence of his country, and instead of deriving any advantage from, is at a great expence on account of his rank. That Englishmen should view without abhorrence a large standing army, is an inconceivable folly. The navy cannot be too much cherished. It is our honour, it is our safeguard. The officers, when they come on shore, mix with the people, and have no interests separate from those of the people. The sailors, after fighting gloriously the battles of their country, are not a burden to it, but increase its wealth by wafting its commerce to every shore. The navy can never be made an instrument to enslave the people. If it were increased too much, which it is never likely to be, it would add only to the expence of the nation: the increase to a large standing army, is not only an increase of expence, but an increase of terror to those who have any regard for the liberty of their country.

The society for the reformation of manners in king William's time, naturally carries our thoughts to the society for the suppression of vice, now established amongst us, and to the benefit or mischiefs of such institutions. The title of these societies catches the fancy; and in their abhorrence of vice, many put their names down, who looking to the advantages proposed, think little of the evil connected necessarily with the execution of their designs. The persons who established the inquisition in Spain, thought that they were acting for the honour of God: the consequence of this zeal was however general hypocrisy, and the destruction of social intercourse. There are doubtless, many respectable persons in the society for the suppression of vice, and their names give a countenance to its proceedings: but they have little influence probably in the transactions of the society, and are not acquainted with the secret springs by which it is conducted. The society we know from a public trial, employs spies for its purposes, and encourages by that act alone, more vice, than it will ever be in its power to suppress. It tells us of the number of petty irregularities that it has stopped: but the trial, in which it appears, that it subjected a variety of innocent individuals to the expence and inconvenience of a prosecution, outweighs all its pretences to regard for the checks given to petty offenders; and besides we do not know how much vice may have been occasioned by the threats of its spies, and what money may have been extorted by them from innocent persons, to avoid the terror of a prosecution. It becomes every member of this society to reflect seriously on the evil he may produce, both to individuals, and to the manners of the public: for duelling is better than assassination, and drunkenness a small crime, compared with the odious hypocrisy, which such a society has a tendency to create.

The act of succession, passed in the year 1700, leads to many reflections on the nature of sovereign power, and the disputes occasioned by it in most countries. How it is legitimately acquired, and how it has in general been acquired, are questions which may fill many volumes; the divines were fools enough in former times to assert that kings reigned by right divine, when every page almost in history, and the slightest view of the various governments in the world, might have taught them the folly of such an assertion. We have however nothing to do with these disputes. The right of our sovereign to the crown, is founded on the best of titles, an act of parliament. The compact, so much disputed of between king and people, has actually taken place among us: and George I. was seated on his throne in right of that compact the parliament assuring to him the allegiance of the people on certain conditions, laid down for the presumed benefit of both king and people In vain did the duchess of Savoy, the next heir to the crown, after the descendants of James II. protest against this act; birth can be a title only wit

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the consent of the state; and it would be ridiculous to suppose that a whole nation, in the exercise of its legislative power, is to be controuled from the mere circumstance of birth, by the opinions of a single family.

The palace erected for the duke of Marlborough, must compel every visitor to it, to make a comparison between the glory acquired by the English in his wars, and the indifferent figure we made on the continent during the course of the last war with France. The English resisted at one time, and were the chief instruments in defeating the ambitious plans of Louis XIV. to subvert the liberties of Europe. An English commander was the soul of the combined armies, and victory every where followed his standard. The last war saw the English serving among the combined armies with their usual bravery, but every where acting a subordinate part, and on the very ground on which their ancestors acquired so much honour, they were compelled continually to retreat. With immense treasures at its command, and subsidizing vast forces, England, last war, had to act against a rival, torn to pieces by internal dissentions, and yet that rival succeeded in every enterprise, and acquired more territory and influence in Europe, than Louis XIV. in the height of his ambition, either wished or expected. What a subject is this for the future historian of the reign of George III.! What a comparison will it occasion between his ministers and generals, and those of Queen Anne!

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Abdollah, Ebn Achmet, Ebn Dini, Ebn Dinarbah, was descended from the ancient race of sovereigns who governed the track of country from the vast desert of Sahara to the Equatorial mountains; and through whose northern territories the Niger, after washing the walls of Tombuctoo, directs its rapid course, till it sinks in the sandy plains of Charaba. No European has for many ages extended his researches to this happy country; and the fame of the British nation would never have reached the throne of Ouli Ebn Shemesh, if the thunders of its cannons in the bay of Aboukir had not filled the minds of the Arabs with reverence and astonishment. Abdollah heard the almost incredible tale from a Jew, who was present at the scene, and whose traffic extended from the shores of the Mediterranean to the mountains of the moon. The curiosity of Abdollah was excited: he had travelled much in his youth, but nothing that he had seen conveyed to his mind an adequate idea of the people who had performed such wonders. Yet he was not by any means ignorant in the philosophy for which Europe is famed: and he had sought for wisdom in the colleges of Carthochma, whither the sable inhabitants between the tropics send the choice of their youth to acquire the maxims of knowledge and experience.

Carthochma is situated within the first degree of latitude south of the line. Its professors have long been known for their erudition; and the language of Beulah is no where spoken in greater purity. In this language Abdollah was a great proficient; and possessing a peculiar fondness for geography and natural history, he was particularly anxious to gain information on the state of every country, and its inhabitants, on the globe. The maps of Carthochma are known to be excellent; for it is not permitted to put down the situation of any spot, without authority; and where that authority is wanted, a blank space declares that that part of the globe is an object of future researches. Of course the maps, however excellent for Africa, gave no information on Europe. A great sea, tradition said, separated the continent from the regions of cold, in which human nature could scarce subsist; and such was the effect of climate upon the human skin, that it lost its original colour, and presented the melancholy appearance of pallid whiteness, intermixed with streaks of a feverish red.

The narrative of the Jew made a deep impression on the mind of Abdollah; but Ouli and his courtiers considered it as the exaggeration of a traveller, and declared it impossible that men with red and white faces could perform such wonders. On the next day Abdollah questioned the Jew in private, on the countries which these extraordinary white men inha-

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bited; on the causes which brought them to the shores of Africa; of the rage which could possess their minds to destroy each other with such infernal fury. From one whose soul had been occupied with the concerns only of his trade, he gained but little information. All that the Jew had learned was, that these white men came from a distant region; that their minds were inaccessible to any ideas of politeness, religion, and morality; and that they excelled only in devising plans to rob and murder each other.

The philosophic mind of Abdollah was little satisfied with such vague information. He intreated the Jew to make farther enquiries when he returned into the Fezzan, and to learn, if possible, whether there were any means of travelling into the country of the white men with a tolerable degree of security. The influence of Abdollah was such, that the Jew was happy in the opportunity of acquiring his interest. In a few days he departed from the court of Ouli, for the Fezzan, having promised to meet Abdollah the next year, and to give him the result of his enquiries.

The thoughts of Abdollah troubled his countenance, and the sovereign with his accustomed benignity sought for the cause of his uneasiness. To so amiable a prince what could be denied? Abdollah in a long interview explained his intentions; and Ouli, fearing for the dangers to which he might expose himself, endeavoured to divert him from his purpose. What can possibly be learned, says he, by a man of your capacious mind, from pale barbarians, in whom the light of reason seems to be almost extinct; who inhabit a country which the sun never warms by its beams; and who will treat the lessons of philosophy, and the person who utters them, with contempt. Remain in your own country where you are, honoured and revered, and do not expose yourself to useless dangers. From the pismire, replied Abdollah, we receive instruction; and there is no animal so base, which does not discover the hand of its Creator. The light of reason may be nearly extinct in minds habituated to darkness; yet neither they nor their country could be permitted to exist without some object to be attained, suitable to the purposes of [illegible] mighty wisdom. Suffer me to leave the regions enlivened by your presence, to wander in pursuit of wisdom among the tombs of darkness. I may perhaps bring back something worthy of the notice of the colleges of Carthorma; and the happiness enjoyed by your subjects will be heightened by the contrast of the miseries to which they must have been exposed, if nature had placed them in the regions of perpetual cold and gloom, which nothing but insatiable curiosity, I confess, could excite in any one a desire to visit.

Ouli regretted the resolution of Abdollah; but as a year would elapse, trusted that calm reflection would change so strange a design. He gave his reluctant consent to the plan; and Abdollah, with emotions of gratitude, saluted the thigh of the monarch, and retired from his presence with a firm determination to explore the unknown world. Every body loved Abdollah, and every breast felt a pang, when the rumour was spread, that in a year the sage would leave his country, never more perhaps to return. His own family were afflicted with the deepest concern; and when he took his leave to return to his hermitage on the mountains of Jarcha, all sent up their prayers to heaven, that he might in his solitude overcome what appeared to them so strange a desire, and enlivening them as usual on his annual visit, leave them again for many successive years without the dread of eternal separation, and the miseries that must be experienced by a wise man in the midst of pale-faced barbarians.

The hermitage of Abdollah was situated on a mountain, whose base is washed by the Nerola, a rapid stream whose waters, by the art of the sage were raised to his mansions, and gave verdure to his fields. It was not the hermitage of a solitary being, who retires from the world in disgust with his fellow creatures, and passes his time in the idleness of devotion. Abdollah had made a paradise of about three thousand acres, which he reserved from his paternal inheritance, and he enjoyed here the lettered ease of an English country gentleman. Twenty years had elapsed since his retirement from the offices of state. The resolution was taken on his part

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grimage to Mecca, from which place he returned with forty camels' load of the choicest manuscripts of Arabia. To these he determined to dedicate some part of his time, and to the valuable writings left him by his ancestors, and those which he had procured from Carthorna and the libraries south of the line. His ample estate was made over in trust for his children; with the power, however, of resuming it at his pleasure; and he reserved to himself only the estate of Naamtha, and an annual income of ten thousand ounces of gold. One wife only, and three concubines, were willing to accompany him; and now in his grand climacteric, he found himself deprived by death of two of the concubines. The pursuits of agriculture, his stud of Nubian horses, and his books; made the time appear shorter in the mountains of Jarcha than at the court of Ouli.

Quest. VI. What are the chief distinctions among those protestants who worship three persons as God?

The great and material distinction is in their connection with the state; the religion of one party being established by the law, the other being only tolerated. This circumstance makes an astonishing difference among numbers who profess or pretend to be christians; and yet certain it is, that not one word is said in scripture on temporal preeminence of one body of christians over another; and there cannot be a greater insult to the christian religion, than to suppose its author or his apostles, desirous that their followers should, as soon as circumstances permitted, assume temporal power, and knock down, ill treat, or despise those who would not come to their church or meeting. How many are there in this country, who, because they go to a church which has bells in it, and hear a preacher in a white surplice, or a black gown, think themselves of much greater consequence, and that they possess a purer religion, than those who go to a preaching, where the preacher appears in his ordinary robes, and speaks by no other authority than that of the free consent of his hearers. It was natural, that when a party or faction had got the state to back them, they would make several laws against those who differed from them; these laws increased accordingly, and are a disgrace to the statute books of most countries where the protestant religion has been established. People are beginning to open their eyes to this absurdity, and to see that religion is a matter of personal concern: and if some form of it may be patronised by a state, every other should be left to its own discretion. In the united kingdom there are two established religions, the church of Scotland and the church of England; but the disciples of both are daily diminishing in number, and the attachment to the church is very different now from what it was a century ago. The methodists are carrying off the lower classes from each community; and the higher classes in England continue their countenance more from habit, and the influence arising from the property of the church, than any particular zeal for its doctrines. Next to the popish the English is the richest church in christendom: it affords very comfortable provisions for the younger sons of the nobility, and the chief landed property; and the votes of ecclesiastical peers are very seldom found to be against the minister of the day.

In Sweden, Denmark, and many parts of Germany, one class of protestants is established, the others only tolerated. In Switzerland this toleration varies; but what it is now we cannot at present well ascertain. It is probable that the powerful hand of the French has brought the oppressed to a better temper with each other, and introduced that mutual toleration which would have taken place, if they had obeyed the precepts of christianity, instead of indulging their passions. In America, a greater degree of toleration still prevails; and in several states no preference is given to any sect of protestants. This is evidently the wisest mode of governing the country; for so many are the subjects of contentions among mortals, that every prudent statesman will exert his utmost endeavours to prevent religious disputes from increasing the number.

The second grand distinction among

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the protestants, who worship three persons, is in their ecclesiastical government, on which subject the books written are very numerous; but happily the green-grocers and pastry-cooks are daily diminishing the quantity of paper that has been wasted upon so idle a subject. Here, as in most questions about religion, the scriptures have been sadly neglected; for certain it is that neither Christ nor his apostles have laid down any rules for christian meetings; the circumstance was too trifling, and it was not doubted that they who had imbibed the spirit of christianity, would have sufficient good sense to regulate their meetings for religious service according to circumstances. The mode adopted in the apostles' times is certainly a good one; but it is not binding: this was under the regulation of a committee of the meeting, formed of a president and elders, the president being called the overseer. The name in Greek of overseer is *Episcopos*, from which comes our term bishop; and in the same manner priest comes from the Greek word *presbuteros*. But the bishops and priests of these days bear no resemblance to those of the apostles: the bishop being the head of a large district, and the priest either the head of a parish, or officiating as one. The English, Danes, and Swedes have bishops: the churches of Scotland and Genoa, and many in Germany, are under presbyters, or elders. *L'un vaut autant que l'autre.*

Questions to be answered next month.

Which are the principal epochs between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What are the principal occurrences between the union with Scotland, and the peace of Utrecht?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Can a pastry-cook make a good colonel?

ON RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DEAD.

WE mentioned in one of our former numbers the fortunate incident of a youth being saved from an untimely and watery grave, by the circumstance of his happening to have in his pocket the card which Dr. Hawes has published, and which recommends the proper method to be used for rescuing the sufferer from suffocation in various accidents. We think we cannot do a greater service to humanity, on this interesting occasion, than by giving publicity to those brief rules this physician and philanthropist has laid down for obtaining the laudable purpose of his endeavours.—"1. In the case of drowning, the greatest exertions should be used to take the body out of the water before an hour has elapsed, and the resuscitative process immediately to be employed. *Cautions*:—Bodies taken out of the Thames, ponds, &c.—1. Never to be held up by the heels. 2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage. 3. Avoid the use of salt in all cases of apparent death. What thou doest do it quickly.

The drowned.

1. Convey carefully the body, with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house. 2. Strip, and dry the body;—clean the mouth and nostrils. 3. Lay young children between two persons in a warm bed. 4. An adult: Lay the body on a blanket or bed, and in cold weather near the fire. In the warm season air should be freely admitted. 5. It is to be gently rubbed with flannel, sprinkled with spirits; and a heated warming pan, covered, lightly moved over the back and spine. 6. To restore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril; close the mouth and the other nostril, then inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free: repeat this process till life appears. 7. Tobacco smoak is to be thrown gently up the fundament, with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered, so as to defend the mouth of the assistant. 8. The breast to be fomented with hot spirits; if no signs of life appear, the warm bath, or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hands,

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and soles of the feet. 9. Electricity early employed by a medical assistant.

Intense Cold.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water.—Restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees; and, after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

Suspension by the Cord.

1. A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples. 2. The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

Suffocation by Noxious Vapours or Lightning.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals.—If the body feels cold, employ gradual warmth; and follow the plans of the drowned.

Intoxication.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised: the neckcloth, &c. removed.—Obtain immediate medical assistance, as the modes of treatment must be varied according to the state of the patient.

General Observations.

1. On signs of returning life, the assistants are most earnestly advised to employ the restorative means with great caution, so as to nourish and revive the languid signs of life. A teaspoonful of warm water may be given;—and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy.—To be put into a warm bed, and, if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health. 2. The plans above recommended are to be used for three or four hours. It is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons as irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance. 3. Electricity and bleeding never to be employed, unless by the directions of the medical assistants."

We should be sorry to appear dictatorial or presumptive; but we respectfully recommend to our cotemporaries the consideration of publishing these instructions and cautions, as we have done it for the benefit of those who, from the practice of bathing at this season of the year, may unexpectedly fall into danger.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND HEROIC ACTIONS OF SCANDERBEG, PRINCE OF ALBANIA.

"THE proper study of mankind is man," says Pope, the contemplative British Horace, the prince of our modern lyric poetry. This is an apophthegm, or manifest useful truth, which cannot be reasonably doubted of; and, as the judicious and ingenuous sufficiently know, will ever be found in accordance with the language of good sense and reason. All men are eager to satisfy, according to the means which they possess, that strong, natural, inbred desire, which all are more or less affected with, not to be ignorant of such memorable transactions as may have occurred in the preceding generations, and in their own; such transactions as contain the most remarkable, important, and interesting particulars incidental to the common humanity. Now, although the knowledge of letters has in every part of the world, and among the most barbarous nations, been rightly accounted an ornament and a blessing to individuals of all sorts and every condition, yet the reading of history, in particular, may be very safely pronounced and recommended as the *most rational recreation*, as the *great work*, and the *proper study* of a GENTLEMAN; who, as excelling others in the dignity of blood and in the amplitude of fortune, and being better furnished (or presumed to be so) with all the requisite gifts of nature and art, for the undertaking of great actions, ought, more eminently, to love and favour the acquisition of this kind of knowledge.

Historical truth introduces her votaries into the prior councils of kings, into the administrative offices of commonwealths, the government of provinces, and the highest charges of dangerous and horrid, but glorious war. Cicero calls history the witness of times, the light of truth, the life of memory, the regent of life, and the herald of antiquity. The line of human life is doubtless spun very short—but the use and benefit of reading, to instruct us in the practical knowledge of our duties, by the examples and at the cost of others, without acquiring dearly purchased experience (which an ancient proverb

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calls mistress of fools) at our own proper peril, is of great length.

The following history is a particular and complete descriptive account of what may be termed with strict propriety, not only a *just* and *necessary*,* but even a HOLY WAR of arms, lawfully taken up in the cause of sacred truth, in the defence of civil and religious liberty, against a proud, cruel, formidable foe, against the circumcised Turks, sworn enemies of the christian name and faith, in defence of a country and its cities, its altars and hearths, *preserved solely and exclusively*, under the superintendance and with the help of the divine providence, *by its own proper forces*. It is the history of a religious, magnanimous, and warlike prince, complete in all virtues civil and military, armed not only with a perfect well-grounded courage, and an invincible constancy of mind, but with a principle of truly pious faith and zeal to a degree almost incredible, and whose exceedingly glorious victories and essential services to the christian church and commonwealth, are worthy of transcendant admiration, of eternal fame. It is the life of the great GEORGES CASTRIOT, surnamed by the Turks; SCANDERBEG, or THE LORD ALEXANDER, King of Albania, who assumed and most justly deserved the name and title of ATHLETA CHRISTI, the soldier of Christ; an agnomination infinitely more glorious and lasting than either that of *Africanus*, *Asiaticus*, *Germanicus*, or *Britannicus*; who above all the other champions of christianity, shone conspicuous and unrivalled in his day; in respect of corporeal and mental dexterity, the vigour of his genius, the fertility of his exquisite and versatile imagination, in planning martial schemes and stratagems, and an almost ineffable felicity of good fortune; so that his virtuous actions and illustrious feats in arms, seem to have surpassed even his lofty destinies.

A consideration of this, Sir, has induced me to communicate to you, for insertion in your valuable Miscellany, if you consider it as perfectly consistent with your comprehensive plan, the fruit of my recent labours, in collecting from different historians of undoubted authority and veracity, the high adventures and goodly exploits of the invincible Scanderbeg, and of his worthy and greatly renowned associates in sacred arms.

It was the fate of the valiant Epirot to have to contend (which he did successfully) with the Turks, when at the very zenith of their fame, power, grandeur, and victories; and long before their national courage and prowess, their military discipline and virtue, had begun to exhibit any visible tokens of decline. In this respect he was unlike to that most celebrated and extraordinary personage, that impetuous homicide, Pyrrhus, his predecessor in the sovereignty of Epirus, who, during two or three campaigns, and in several very bloody engagements, manifested the most eminent skill and the most brilliant valour in an offensive war against the Romans: but it was in the early ages of their history, when Rome, afterwards the greatest, most extensive, and most distinguished city and nation of the world, had only entered into a state of adolescence, was then but in her green and youthful years.

As the supereminent qualities and merit which Scanderbeg possessed, were most fully displayed in his admirable conduct of a *defensive war*, (wherein he is thought as far to excel all the other noblest captains of both ancient and modern times, as he did the generality of those who are called *christian* princes, in fervent zeal and unhypocritical devotion) an attempt to revive the now almost extinct memory of his excellent parts, courage, successful conduct, &c. will, we presume, be perused with no little avidity by the real amateurs of military politics; will be treated and considered, not as a matter of indifference, but as a subject both delightful and profit-

* The editor cannot help remarking here, that he fears the terms "just and necessary," as applied to that great national calamity, war, have been of late much prostituted: at least, some wars of our modern days are not free from the strong, probable suspicion of *being* and *having been* violently forced, as it were, upon the subject, in consequence of the depravities, prejudices, follies, pride, and ambition of the princes and rulers, actuated by motives very different from what are avowed. So far are they from appearing obviously and naturally, just and necessary.

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able, by all such as, *suave mari magno*, &c. can find it a pleasure to sit at their ease upon the land, and observe, in perfect confidence and security, themselves, how others are tossed up and down with the blustering winds upon the troublous seas; who can contemplate with satisfaction and contentment the constancy of mind in the exercise of unshaken, impregnable, persevering virtue, wherewith others have passed through the fears and hopes, the many sufferings, the pains and adventurous dangers, of a military life, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

BOYS, &c. ON PARING AND BURNING IN HUSBANDRY.

THE practice of *paring* and *burning*, or in other words, of cutting up the turf or surface of the soil, and by fire reducing it to ashes in the field, has not been so generally adopted as might have been expected, from the advantages some gentlemen have experienced from it. While, on the one hand, some persons are too enthusiastic in the recommendation of an invention, or a newly revived custom, so, on the other, there are as many who immediately and obstinately set themselves against every innovation which does not accord with their own notion of things. This, in a great measure seems to be the case in the present instance. It is not denied, however, that while a great deal may be allowed in favour of this species of improvement to Mr. Boys of Betshanger, as well for his reasoning, as for the examples he has furnished of its good effects; yet it is possible there may be soils where the same treatment may be altogether *useless*, not to say *injurious*. Those who read his treatise on this part of husbandry, at the end of his "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent," must, however, lie under an unconquerable prejudice, if they cannot discover its great utility where improvement is most wanted, viz. on soils but little productive, and at a distance from cities and large towns, where alone manure in abundance can be procured.

Chemistry has done a great deal for manufactures; it has not done less for agriculture. It has taught its pupils and admirers to trace effects up to their true cause. Science, in general, is found (if not superior to experience) at least greatly to aid it. This it is which has rendered the gentleman-farmer not merely a consistent character, but at once an useful and respectable one. The farmer, merely as such, can know little of chemistry, and can have no very easy access to it. The plain jog-trot farmer, surrounded by four or five scientific agriculturists, is left behind at a great distance, unless he quit the old beaten track. He discerns something more than theory, than mere speculative experiment, in what his neighbours are doing; and though, perhaps, he can save something in the rate of work for hedging, ditching, and mowing, he observes that he is outdone in his crops, as well as in his breed of cattle and swine, by those whom he has formerly been taught to consider as intruders in his way.

So far back as about forty years, very little was done in actual paring and burning; for the simply consuming couch grass, and other weeds collected in heaps by the harrow, in dry weather, does not in any manner fall under this description. In certain districts, or spots of ground, as on calcareous unproductive downs, for instance, it evidently increased their fertility; but as it is the fate of improvement, as well as of error, to have blind votaries, many persons possessing good land which wanted nothing more than to be sown and kept clean, treated it just as if it had been a fungous mossy or rushy soil. The effect and produce of this new kind of labour and management, therefore, not answering the unreasonable expectation of those who adopted them, a check was, as might be expected, given to a practice highly laudable under judicious hands. A person of no great extent of understanding, may easily conceive that to treat the rich and rank soils in the vicinage of Staines, as the pent lands about Bagshot, would be absurd in the highest degree. Such absurdity has in some measure prevailed in more than one county, and given rise to reports of a supposed disadvantage in the practice. As a great many of the best agriculturists of this kingdom are satisfied by the reasoning and experience of Mr. Boys, and others,

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with respect to the utility of paring and burning in certain lands which they describe; we confess ourselves strongly disposed to wish it adopted more generally than it is at present.

As its success may be greater or less according to the manner in which it is performed, we will quote a passage from the author we have mentioned, where he speaks of the various modes of doing it, first premising a few words on its origin and progress.

As far back in antiquity as Cato and Palladius, the ashes from burning vegetable substances was known to be a good manure for the land. In the thirteenth century, however, Crescentius writes expressly on the burning the surface in order to improve the whole soil. He says, "In the groves of the Alps, the trees are cleared of their small branches in the months of May and June, which afterwards, when dry, are burned in the month of August, and, when in ashes, are ploughed in. Siligo (wheat of a small sort) is sown upon them, which produces that year a very great crop; then the land rests for seven years, and is again sown in the same manner. But, when there are no groves, the grass, with its roots, and some earth, is pared off, and, being dried, is burned; afterwards, upon the ashes and dust of this, siligo is sown, at the season already mentioned. The land is allowed to rest eight years, and then the same work is renewed." Cres. lib. iii. de siligine, p. 90.

"Mr. Marshall, in his Rural Economy of Devonshire, says, "This operation in agriculture has been practised, in this western part of the island, from time beyond which neither memory nor tradition reaches. It has probably been imported from the opposite shore on the Continent."

"Mr. Young, in his Travels in France, vol. ii. p. 138, speaking of Tour d'Aigues, observes, "that paring and burning is practised every where: and, as in Ireland, in corners, holes, wastes, and even ditches, to make heaps of manure for their cultivated lands. They are now (September) burning every where. The common opinion is very much against it; but the President remarks, that it has been practised here uninterruptedly, probably for 2000 years, yet the land is no worse than it has always been."

"The Marquis Tourbilly says, that it has been known from all antiquity."

The implements employed in paring the land are, 1st, the fen-plough; 2d, the breast-plough; 3d, the cobbing hoe; 4th, the common spade; 5th, the prong spade; 6th, the common plough. Mr. Hitt describes the two first with accuracy in his Treatise on Husbandry. He says, "There are two different instruments made use of for paring: the one is a small plough, that is worked with a pair of horses, with which a man, in the fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, will pare two acres of land in a day.

"These are called Rock-cliff ploughs, but for what reason I am not able to say: the coulter of one of these ploughs is a circular plate of iron, edged deeply with steel: it moves upon an axis fixed to the beam, and cuts the turf about two or three inches deep when it is used in the fen land; the share is about a foot or 14 inches wide in the web or fin, but the point is narrow; it is made of the same sort of metal as the coulter; both of them are kept sharp, or else they are not fit for use; for the coulter must either cut the turf extremely clean on one edge, or else the share cannot turn it over; and as the share goes so near the surface, it meets with many strong roots of grass that require a sharp instrument to cut them. This instrument is the most expeditious upon carr or moss land, but not of any use where there are stones or roots of trees."

The other instrument is called by different names in different parts of England: in the north, a floating or paring spade; in some places a breast plough; and in others, a denshiring shovel, or denshire plough.

"The parts which answer for the coulter and share of a plough, are both in one plate, about the thickness of a scythe, and of as good metal; the flat, or share part, is somewhat more than a foot broad, but the fore part is made with a point; the coulter is a part of the plate which forms the share; it is turned square, so that it

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stands right up when the share is flat upon the ground, and cuts the edge of the turf, as the share does the bottom: there is a socket at the upper end; into it is fixed a shaft of wood about seven feet in length; at the upper end of which is placed a hilt about two feet long, and not thicker than a man can conveniently grasp with either hand, and by that he guides it; and with strongly pushing both thighs against the hilt, he causes the plates to cut the surface of the land, and turns it over in pieces about three feet long; the breadth of each is about a foot, and the thickness one or two inches. It is excessive hard labour; but a good hand will plough about an acre in four days: the labourer has a piece of wool against each thigh they strike against. The hilt of the plough and their under sides are covered with wool, to prevent their bruising the man's flesh."

Mr. Boys observes, that in the eastern counties, on chalk soils, having a mixture of flints, the breadth of the fin, or share, is somewhat less, or from 10 to 12 inches, and the pointed projection more angular; by which means the small flints lying in the turf are more easily displaced. In other respects, these implements, he says, are the same as before described by Mr. Hitt.

"The usual mode of burning the turf cut by the fen plough," says Mr. Boys, "is to lay it up in small heaps in the field, generally not more than ten or twelve feet apart, and then firing the heaps with a few red hot ashes taken from heaps that have been previously fired. It is more convenient to the workmen to get it together in small heaps; but if the heaps were made at greater distances, and much larger, there would be more of the inside, if properly attended, converted by the smothering process into a carbonaceous substance. The ashes would then become, as has been before mentioned, a more fertilizing manure; and to the want of this precaution, perhaps, may partly be attributed the mischiefs that some authors have assigned to the practice itself.

"The ecobue, cobbing hoe, or beating axe, is a tool made use of by the French, for cutting and raising up pieces of turf growing on coarse and rough lands covered with heath, furze, brambles, bushes, &c. which, by the resistance of their woody roots in the soil, cannot be pared by the common breast or downshare plough. This implement, and its use, is described by the Marquis of Tourbilly, in his work entitled, "Sur de la Trechemens," p. 29. By his account, it appears very similar to the adz which coopers use in England for hollowing out the inside of the staves of casks. A tool of this kind is used in this county by the labourers for cutting up cakes of turf, from the surface of the heath lands, for fuel.

"The common spade is frequently used for digging turf from waste banks on side hills, along hedges and highways inaccessible to the plough from situation, or obstructions by roots or bushes; and the prong spade is a tool in the shape of a spade, but made with three or four prongs instead of a plate. This is used for digging the turf for burning on the sides of waste banks, highways, &c. where the soil is too full of flints or stones to admit readily the common or plate spade. It is a very useful implement in particular situations, as it enters the ground with much less labour than the common spade, and raises the turf equally well. The turf dug by either spade, is left generally grass upwards, if cut early in the spring, until there be a favourable opportunity for drying, which is sometimes effected by repeated turnings; at others, it gets sufficiently dry without any removal; all which depends upon situation, soil, and seasons. When the turf is dry enough to burn, it is placed in large heaps, from four to twenty or more cart-loads each, and fired by means of faggots of furze, or any other fuel that happens to be most convenient. More or less firing is required, in proportion to the kindliness of the soil for burning, of which an experienced workman can easily judge. Some sorts of turf are easily fired with only half a pint of red hot ashes being thrown in upon the heap, and instantly covered with a piece of turf: while others require a faggot or two of wood, and no small degree of discretion in disposing it properly. Chalky soils generally burn readily. The best method of placing the turf dug with the spade for burning, is to

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lay it as close as possible, in order to keep out any draught of air through the heap, as otherwise the force of the fire is apt to escape outwardly, and a partial burning only effected; but if the turf lies close, and the fire is kept in by stopping the places where it breaks through, and covering the whole with fine mould and ashes, after the heap is thoroughly alight, it never fails to burn well: even if great showers of rain fall, the great mass of burning matter will convert almost any quantity of rain into vapour.

"The last implement to mention, and perhaps in many situations the best instrument for the purpose, is the common plough. By using it, the business proceeds with greater dispatch, and is attended with less expence for the cutting part, though more for burning; but then there is the great advantage of having much of the soil, which is not burned, pulverized and prepared for the ensuing crops, an advantage not attainable by the breast or denshire plough."

There are various methods of ploughing turf for burning, an operation of the same nature with paring, but a degree beyond it. On lands infested with hassock grass and deep-rooted weeds, the benefit of the practice has been exceedingly great. The best season for this work is when the weather sets in dry in the spring. Mr. Boys recommends laying the land in narrow ridges, about 18 inches in width, with the turnwrest plough, then slightly harrow it down, and afterwards plough it in the same manner crossways at right angles, finishing the whole by cleaving with the plough these last made ridges down the middle. By this process the turf will be nearly all brought to the surface, and after a few dry days be in a good state for burning. Mr. Boys says, he has frequently had this work of burning done at a guinea per acre; which includes the laying up the turf in heaps, firing it, and cleansing the hills when burnt of the loose bits of turf from the outsides, which have escaped the fire, and re-firing them on the crowns of the hills, so as to burn the whole completely. Since the enhanced value of husbandry labour, this work has cost from 30s. to 40s. per acre, in proportion to the quantity of turf burnt. This same agriculturist observes, that, in some instances, he has made from four to five hundred cart-loads of ashes per acre.

The price of digging and burning turf in East Kent, a few years ago, was 6d. per cart-load of 30 bushels, but now it is advanced to 9d. and (Mr. B. observes) where the soil is difficult to dig and burn, 1s. per load has been given. The price of downshaving with the breast plough, and which includes paring and burning, is advanced now to about 40s. a little more or less.

The advantages of this branch of husbandry are most conspicuous (as before hinted at) on old chalky down lands, sheep walks, and wastes covered with heath, fern, and bushes. Such turf is generally replete with the sperm of insects, and seeds of weeds, which, instead of remaining a troublesome nuisance in the soil, is, by this brief and not expensive process, converted into a fertilizing manure. Such heaths, downs, &c. when pared and burned early in the summer, and twice ploughed, become, however poor, a fine tilth for turnips, a crop of which can hardly ever be obtained on such lands by any other management. It is needless to speak of the great benefit of these, both to the cultivator and the soil, by affording food for sheep during three or four of the worst months in winter. But that is not all; for the land, before too light, is, by folding or feeding the sheep on the ground, rendered more firm by their treading on it, and further enriched by the animals' dung and urine, and makes an excellent tilth for barley or oats, which, if sown early, and kept clean from weeds, will, in all probability, produce a crop equal in value to the fee simple of it in its original state. By the improved system of cropping, it is well known that a good piece of turnips will in a great measure insure crops for several seasons after; as the clover sown with the barley, by making a good lay, offers, when broken up, a good prospect for a crop of wheat.

Many have asserted, that paring and burning old sheep downs, and putting them into a state of cultivation, reduces the number of sheep before kept on those lands; and that thereby the produce of the wool, (the

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staple commodity of England) is lessened. Nothing can be more erroneously founded; and we are of opinion with the author we have before quoted, that "there are no sheep-walks to be found, that may not, by paring and burning, and putting a certain portion of them into a state of aration, be made to support or breed a far greater quantity of sheep than they can do in a state of old turf or heath."

But as examples do more than reasoning, we conceive the best way to remove or oppose an unfounded opinion and prejudice against paring and burning, will be to cite two experiments of the author who has treated on the subject; and from the effect of these we trust the practice, to the great benefit of the country at large, will be more generally adopted.

"*Example* I.—In the year 1766, three acres, part of an old down or sheep-walk that had been in grass a great many years, were pared and burned for 1l. 5s. per acre. The land was much over-run with a sort of coarse grass, provincially called hassock, (*festuca durissima*) a kind that no animal will eat from such poor land. The sub-soil, a pure chalk rock, to within five or six inches of the surface-soil, which was a loose chalky mould, without flints, seemingly a compound of light calcareous earth, nodules of chalk, and a small portion of vegetable mould, from the decay of the roots of such plants as the soil produced, and, of course, some animal matter arising from the dung and urine of a flock of sheep, deposited from time to time by them when feeding upon, but chiefly in passing over, the field. The utmost annual value of the land, at that time, was not more than 2s. per acre. It was pared and burned early in the summer, and several times ploughed, destroying each time a thick crop of charlock. Early in March, in the following spring, it was sown with barley: some charlock which appeared among the corn was taken out by hand, when in bloom, and the crop of barley amounted to six quarters per acre, including the tithe. The land was ploughed again early in the winter, and, in the following spring, sown with barley as before, and rye-grass. The crop of barley this time was not laid by itself, but to appearance seemed nearly equal in quantity to the first. The rye-grass the first two years produced a great quantity of sheep-keep, after which it annually declined till about the year 1777, when the land was pared and burned again, and sown early in the month of July with turnips. This was an excellent crop; the turnips grew to an extraordinary large size, and were fed off the land by sheep lying in a fold night and day. In the month of February, the land was sown with barley and sainfoin seed; the crop of barley was great, and the quality exceedingly fine and clean. The sainfoin was mown for hay the two succeeding summers, and a more beautiful piece was never seen. The crop each time produced about thirty hundred weight of hay, when dried, per acre; after which, it was eaten off with a flock of sheep six or seven years, till it became covered with a thick strong poor turf again, and then, in the months of May and June, it was ploughed about five inches deep, and, when dry, the turf was laid up in heaps about two rods apart each way, and burned the third time, each heap producing, on the average, fifteen two-horse cart-loads of ashes; and there being exactly forty heaps per acre (the stools of which are still to be seen), made six hundred cart-loads per acre. These ashes, except about two cart-loads in each heap, were carried out and spread on an adjoining field for turnips; what remained in the hills (eighty loads per acre) were spread and ploughed in. The land being ploughed up from the sub-soil, or loose chalk rock, which being mixed with the remaining mould and ashes, formed almost a new surface soil, was fallowed the remainder of the summer, and, in the following spring, in the month of February, sown with black oats and sainfoin-seed again. The crop of oats and sainfoin were very great; the latter was mown for hay two years, and then left for a sheep-walk, in which state it now remains, fit to burn again; but being a narrow slip of land between two pieces of arable, is left as a droveway for a flock of sheep to pass to a distant part of the farm. A slip of this piece, about half a rod in width, along the high road, was dug with a

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spade, and burnt, in the summer of 1797, and the ashes were carried away for manure. This was the third time of burning this part by myself, and the fourth within my memory: the produce of ashes was at the rate of 460 cart-loads per acre. This narrow slip is now (1803) sufficiently covered with turf to burn again."

The author then observes, that his father's success, in paring and burning these three acres first, in the year 1766, laid the ground-work of the renewed practice in the examples further related; of which one more is thought sufficient in this place, on this occasion.

"*Example* II.—Seven acres, part of the same down last mentioned, were pared and burnt in the months of May and June, in the summer of 1768. The ashes, amounting to about 120 cart-loads per acre, were burnt, spread, and ploughed in in the beginning of July, and sown with turnips: the crop was rather thin, but the roots grew to an immense size; some of them were measured, and girted more than a middle-sized man. The crop was folded off with sheep lying constantly upon the land, which was cleared, ploughed, and sown with barley, early in the spring, as well as can be recollected, about the end of February. The crop of barley appearing very extraordinary, was put into a barn by itself, and the produce was found to be seven quarters per acre, of the first quality. Sainfoin having been sown among the barley, the land, the three following years, produced fine crops of that hay: the average estimated at twenty-five hundred weight per acre; after which it was fed off by flocks of sheep until the summer of 1778, when it was pared and burnt a second time, and cropped with turnips, which were folded off as before, and in the spring following, was early sown with barley and seeds, viz. clover and trefoil. The crop of barley was estimated at about five quarters per acre, and the seeds were fed off during the summer by a flock of sheep folded on the land. In October following, the clover lay was ploughed, and sown with wheat for the first time. No man living had ever known wheat, or even barley, on this field before. The wheat was a good crop, estimated at full three quarters per acre. In the following winter a collection of loam, turf-ashes, and dung, was made, which, in the spring of the year, was trenched over, and when well incorporated, was carried out, and spread on the land after the second ploughing, at the rate of forty cart-loads, of about 24 bushels each, per acre. Turnip-seed was now sown over it, and the whole ploughed in very shallow, by which the seed lay among the manure, which, in this dry calcareous soil, was of great advantage to the young turnips. The crop turned out a tolerably good one, was fed off by sheep as before, and the land sown early in the spring with black oats and seeds, viz. rye-grass, clover, and trefoil. This made an excellent sheep-down for the space of three or four years, when it began to decay; and in the summer of 1789, was again pared and burnt the third time: about five acres was done with the common downshare plough, about an inch in thickness, for 30s. per acre; and the other two acres were ploughed with the common turnwrest plough, about five inches thick: the whole furrow of the latter was burnt, and the ashes spread on the land, except about a third part, which was carried away to an adjoining field. The land, as soon as it was burnt, was sown with spring tares, which, owing to an extremely dry season, proved but an indifferent crop. They were fed off in the summer by a flock of sheep, to make a wheat tilth, that the land might class with another field. The wheat was not so good a crop as before, being only about 20 bushels per acre. The land was dunged for turnips the following year, which proved a good crop, and then was sown very early the succeeding spring, with black oats and clover and trefoil seeds. Some of these oats were drilled, and some sown broad-cast; and in the following harvest, a part of each was harvested and thrashed separate, to ascertain the difference, when it was found that the drilled oats were in the greatest quantity by about ten gallons per acre, and that the crop was five quarters and two bushels per acre. The seeds were folded off in the summer, and the clover lay in October sown with wheat: the crop was not laid by itself, but estimated at three quarters

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per acre. The following summer, the field was partly dunged, and partly folded for turnips: the crop a very good one; they were folded off as before, and the ground sown with barley and seeds early in the following spring, which produced about four quarters per acre. The seeds were again folded off in the following summer, and the lay sown with wheat, which produced a good crop in the summer of 1798. The land was then fallowed for barley, and sown again with seeds; but from the clover being too often repeated, the crop failed in the summer, and in consequence the black couch, (*agrestis stolenifera*) got possession of the soil, so that part of the succeeding crop of wheat, being eaten by the worm, was ploughed up in the spring, and the ground sown with barley. The wheat that was left proved very indifferent."

This advocate for paring and burning further remarks, that the crop of tares, and the succeeding crops of oats and wheat, were much stronger where the turf was burnt five inches thick, than where it was only pared about an inch in the common way; and the succeeding crops, by their superiority, have ever since shewn where it was burned of the greatest thickness. In the year 1802, this field was barley, but an indifferent crop; and in 1803, black oats, about three quarters per acre. The land having produced three crops of corn in succession, without any aid from manure, was then completely run out, and fit only for a summer fallow.

It may now be asked, as the practice of paring and burning is recommended so strongly, whether it has been extended to any considerable degree? To which might be answered, that, in counties where it was almost unheard of ten years ago, it has of late prevailed considerably, and that, in the space of time above mentioned, it may be affirmed, that the quantity of land so treated, has been more than trebled. The practice would increase in a still greater degree, but for the prejudices of some obstinate landlords, and the want of leases; but, above all, the payment of tithes.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

NO one can feel a greater regard for men of talent or genius, whether living or dead, than myself, nor would I, Sir, in the most distant manner, attempt to depreciate the character of any one who conducted himself in an open and manly way; but the person who attempts to arraign my reputation with the public, by false and malicious insinuations, deserves not to pass unnoticed.

"He who robs me of my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing:
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

I am induced to request your insertion of these remarks, by having seen in an advertisment to a work just published, signed John Lee Lewis, Liverpool, and entitled "Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewis," the following observations: "Previously to my submitting the following pages to the public, the regard which I feel for departed talents, and the natural impulse which induces me to exhibit the claims of those talents to posthumous fame and admiration, render it expedient that I should explicitly inform the public, that I have neither directly nor indirectly been connected with a late publication which has appeared under the title of "Comic Sketches;" and that I am wholly ignorant of the means which were employed to procure the "light and minute trifles" of which that work is composed.

"This declaration will prove the degree of authenticity which attaches to the publication above named; and I hope I shall stand justified for having exerted my humble efforts to rescue the fame and talents of my deceased parent from unjust depreciation."

Now, Mr. Editor, the plain fact is this; so long ago as the year 1798, Mr. Charles Lee Lewis waited upon me with the manuscript of that very work to which his son alludes, and requested me to purchase it, which, upon his first application, I declined; he however again waited upon me, and urged me to take the work from

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him, stating that he was in urgent necessity, and that if I would furnish him with a little money for the manuscript, he should consider himself highly obliged to me. Moved *more by the account of his necessitous situation*, than by any predilection in favour of his work, having known Mr. Lewis personally, for a number of years, I agreed to give him ten guineas for the work, which his son is pleased to call light and minute trifles, and actually did give him that sum, (as appears by his receipt, still in my possession,) on the first day of August, 1798, positively without, at that time, or for some years after, having the least intention of printing it; nor did I even read it, but took the MS. entirely upon his own representation. Having stated this, I think I have fully acquitted myself of the *malice* laid to my charge. As to that of *ignorance*, which Mr. Jno. L. Lewis imputes to me, perhaps it may not be so easy to clear myself from it, when I acknowledge I gave his father ten guineas, in his necessities, for what I did not think of making use of: but it is surely unfortunate that a man must be accused of malice and ignorance because his heart is not sufficiently steeled against representations of distress, in those whose merits, in his opinion, deserve encouragement.

Mr. Jno. L. L. states that he is ignorant of the means which were employed to procure this work; which proves only that he was unacquainted with his father's transactions: but he might have satisfactorily learned every particular of what is here stated, had he in a candid and ingenuous manner applied to me for an explanation. There certainly had sufficient time elapsed between the publication of the two works, his father's "Comic Sketches; or the Comedian his own Manager," having been published upwards of twelve months before the appearance of his own.

If Mr. John Lee Lewis still doubts, I am ready and willing at any time, to shew him, or any person properly authorised by him, the receipt in question. I am Sir, yours &c.

Paternoster Row, H. D. SYMONDS.
July 13, 1805.

P. S. In addition to the above, you will oblige me by inserting the following opinion of the "Comic Sketches," extracted from the Literary Journal, June, 1804.

"This little volume contains a great deal of amusing matter, and may be properly characterized by the appellation of a *Droll Performance*, such as might be expected from such an *Odd Fish*! as the author: the satire is keen, almost always entertaining, and perfectly free from ill-nature."

THE REFORMER.—NO. I.

Stulta est clementia ——
—— *peritura parcere chartæ.* JUV.
Be niggards of advice on no pretence. POPE.

CIVIL Society is the very quintessence, as it were, and indissoluble bond of human life; and it is impossible for any one to succeed in the commerce of the world, as he could wish, to acquire a just, exquisite, and satisfactory knowledge of himself and others, who does not cultivate the talents, and study to polish and form his mind and character with those accomplishments which contribute the most essentially, to our mutual innocence and delight, freedom and advantage, as citizens of the world at large.

That species of virtue which is solitary and private, resembles the retired and selfish bird of night, which, as unable to endure the day-light, the brightness which irradiates the face of plain or embellished nature, throughout her charming and admirable works, remains concealed in the darkest recesses, as if obstinately reluctant to see herself exposed in her true, proper colours, as if blushing at her own native ugliness and deformity.

Heaven never designed that moral, industrious man, the influence and impulse of whose natural temper and disposition so powerfully prompt, and induce him to be conversable and communicative, should, like the stiff and cynical, the strange and truly pitiable Diogenes in his tub, in his austere garb of pretended sanctimoniousness, live to himself alone.—The noblest and greatest desert and worth, if *latent*, only glimmer with the faint lustre of a diamond, before it has received the nicer touches, the brilliant ornaments and graces, from the skilful hand of some excellent workman, some master eminent in his art, which render it so inviting, estimable, and honourable an object,

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such as to strike the curious eye, and command the particular attention and admiration of every spectator endowed with taste and judgment.

That virtue which is of a social and public character, finds its proper business and full employment, not only in the solid and durable engagements of disinterested friendship, but in the still more laudable exercise and display of extensive generosity, in the kind and condescending offices of courtesy, affability, benevolence, and beneficence, and in resolved and persevering endeavours substantially to serve and oblige men of all conditions and degrees, by giving them our assistance if wanted, and by gratifying their desires, such as may be thought moderate and reasonable, whenever an opportunity of acting presents itself. This is to cement together the tender charities of life—to bind, in the ties of reciprocal intercourse and affection, the disjoined members of this our lower world—this is to provide and secure a large revenue, the accumulated product, a more complete and perfect joint-stock of mundane happiness, which every individual of the society may fairly put in an equal claim to.

Good breeding and uncorrupted good sense and reason should, nay must and will, ever join. Neither of these truly excellent qualities or principles (for such I beg leave to call them, being deeply rooted in the soul, and serving as a sort of secret spring to regulate her motions,) can ever be opposite to, or interfere with, the other;—and I believe it will ever be recognised as an established maxim, that merit, however solid and undeniable, however vast and extraordinary, is rendered still more attractive, more beautiful and agreeable, when embellished with the very useful charms and graces, the honest arts of true and genuine politeness.

By *good breeding*, I do not mean an unwearied attention to the common forms of civility, such as consist merely in a glossy surface and exterior—and still less that foolish impotence of mind which can take pleasure in the pride, pomp, and circumstances of ridiculous pageantry, or in the meretricious glare and tawdry embellishments which we daily see exhibited by the minions of fortune and their servile copyists, and least of all in the finical and fantastical affectations wherewith many blockheads so over-act the part of the real fine gentleman, as to transform themselves into the completest coxcombs; but I mean that rare felicity of gentle good humour, that modesty of sentiment, that chearfulness of heart, that sweet, amiable temper, and perfection of mind and manners, which is the very life and soul, the bewitching charm of all civil society (which, like the learned and judicious Aristippus of old, whose accomplishments in conquering the human heart were such, that his personal conversation has been held out by the ancients as a perfect pattern and wholesome memorable example of universal civility) can recommend itself, with a natural ease of address and manner, to the various characters that occur in real life, in the vulgar as well as the polite world—which, if necessary, can become a *polutropos*, as was Ulysses amongst the Greeks, or *all things to all men*, as a sacred writer expresses it, in a most elegant manner. I mean a laudable ambition, a true and sincere desire to excel in every description of such respectful devoirs as others have a tacit right to demand of us; and all this to be decorated and enhanced, with a certain agreeable and insinuating air diffused through all our words and actions.

Neither by *good sense*, do I mean a savage skill in barbarous terms of art, the multitudinous accumulation of varnished scraps of undigested knowledge, pedantic fragments of *quodlibetical learning*, scraped together without reserve, discretion, and reflection; nor even that kind of scientific instruction (the necessity and utility of which are not disputed,) which may be learned in schools and colleges, by dint of reading and study, and to the acquirement of which nothing is wanting but a competent genius or capacity, and a reasonable share of application; but I mean that exact knowledge of decorum, and the art of living, which can adapt our different occupations and pursuits in the various arts and sciences, and even our domestic en-

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ployments, to their proper and respective ends and uses; which teaches us to correct and conceal our own impertinences and infirmities, and to excuse and have indulgence for those of others; which inculcates it as a maxim to be nice and curious in our choice of company, and ever to prefer such as is genteel and rational, which can observe a proper medium between a blunt rusticity, an impudent presumption on the one hand, and a blameable timorousness on the other: in a word, it requires the conjunction of almost all the virtues, intermingled with a due proportion of accomplishments, and to be exerted in all the offices of civil life:—like a skilful chemist, who can extract the essence of many plants in the most complete manner, "concenter them in one small phial, and cast away the refuse."

A. K.

Clerkenwell, July 15.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Prizes lately proposed by the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute.

PRIZE OF MATHEMATICS.

TO give the theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas, lately discovered by M. Olbers, of Bremen. Geometricians have already given the theory of the perturbations, with an extent and an accuracy sufficient for all the ancient known planets, and for all that may be discovered in future, provided that they shall be found included within the same zodiac, and that they shall have but an inconsiderable eccentricity. Mercury was, until our times, the most eccentric of all the planets, and was, at the same time the planet which had the strongest inclination; but its small quantum of mass or bulk, and its position at one of the limits of the planetary system, render it but ill adapted to occasion any very sensible alterations in the movements of the other planets. Uranus, discovered twenty-three years ago by M. Herschell, is found to be placed at the other limit of the system. With a small quantum of mass, and but a moderate eccentricity, it has, notwithstanding, the least of all the known inclinations, so that the *formulæ* which had served for Jupiter and Saturn, were more than sufficient for this modern planet. Ceres, discovered upwards of four years ago, by M Piazzi, having, together with a pretty considerable eccentricity, an inclination of ten degrees thirty-eight minutes, must, of course, be subject to many and great inequalities. It appears, however, that all the astronomers, who have made it their business to determine them, have contented themselves with certain known formulæ, the developement of which does not exceed the products of three dimensions of the inclinations and of the eccentricities. Those of five dimensions have been employed in the *celestial mechanism*, for a particular case, agreeably to a formula of M. Burckhardt. The same astronomer has since presented to the National Institute, the general and complete developement of the third, fourth, and fifth orders; but this degree of precision would not be sufficiently accurate for the planet Pallas; the eccentricity of which, is even greater than that of Mercury; and its inclination is thirty-four degrees thirty-seven minutes; that is to say, five times greater than that of any other known planet. It is difficult to conjecture what will be the powers and what the dimensions of the products which may have been neglected, and the calculations may therefore be protracted to a great length; and further, the formulæ may be so complicated as to discourage even such astronomers as are most expert in labours of this kind. This consideration has induced the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute of France, to propose this subject for the prize that it means to adjudge, in its public sitting of the first Monday of Messidor, year 14. In consequence, the Institute invites the geometricians and astronomers to discuss completely all the inequalities of this theory, and not to omit any but such as are acknowledged to be entirely deserving of neglect:—and because these inequalities may vary pretty sensibly, as the ecliptical elements are not as yet known with tolerable exactness, it is required as indispensible, that the candidates do not confine themselves to give the numerical co-efficients of

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the equations: they must, moreover, give the analytical co-efficients, in order to ascertain the most exact amounts of the mean distance, of the eccentricity, of the aphelion, and of the inclination, when these elements shall come to be better known. There will result from these analytical co-efficients another advantage, which is, that the planets Ceres and Pallas, being at distances from the sun so little different, that it is even now very difficult to decide which of the two is the nearest or the most remote, the formulæ laid down for Pallas, may, without much alteration, serve likewise for Ceres, and for any other planet that may be discovered hereafter, and of which a more complete and accurate theory may be given by the manner here suggested. The class expects that the question will be considered as sufficiently interesting by astronomers, for them to bestow upon it a care and attention proportionate to the difficulty of the subject. The prize will be a medal of gold, of the weight of a kilogram. The works transmitted to the *concursus* are expected to be written in French or Latin, and will not be received after the first of Germinal, year 14:—this term to be rigorously adhered to.

PRIZE OF PHYSICS.

The Class had proposed the following question for the subject of a prize: *To determine by experiment the different sources of carbone in vegetables.*

The Class prorogues the *concursus* or term of sending in the different works, to the first of Germinal, year 13.

The Class prorogues likewise, to the first of Germinal, year 13, the *concursus* upon the prize for this question. "To determine by anatomical and chemical observations and experiments, what are the phenomena of the torpefaction or benumbed state whereto certain animals are subject, such as marmots dormice, during the winter, considered in respect of the circulation of the blood, of respiration, and of irritability; to inquire what are the causes of this state of sleep, and why it is peculiar to these animals. The amount of these two prizes is double, and consist in two kilograms of gold, of about 6800 francs in value each.

The Class had proposed, a second time, namely on the 15th Germinal, year 10, for the subject of the prize that it was to adjudge in the public sitting of Messidor, year 12, the following question:—"What are the characters which distinguish in vegetable and animal substances, those which serve for ferment or the fermentative principle, from those wherein they cause the process of fermentation?" The memoirs already sent not having fulfilled the conditions of the program, and the class considering that the question has been open to competition for not less than four years, has decreed that the subject shall be withdrawn.

PRIZE OF ASTRONOMY.

The decree of government, of the date of the 13th Floreal, year 10, which authorizes the National Institute to accept the donation of a capital of 10,000 francs offered by citizen Lalande, states and specifies, article 2d, that "conformably to the intentions of the donor, the annual product of the capital shall be employed by the Institute, to bestow annually a gold medal, amounting in value or weight to as much as the income of it will permit, on the person who, in France, or elsewhere, (the members of the Institute alone excepted) shall have made the most interesting observation, or that shall have produced the most useful memoir conducing to the progress of astronomy."

On the report of the commissaries that had been appointed for this purpose, the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the National Institute, has adjudged the prize to M. Joseph Piazzi, royal professor of astronomy, and director of the Observatory of Palermo, for the work which he lately published under this title: *Præcipuarum stellarum inerrantium positiones mediæ, ineunte seculo XIX. ex observationibus habitis in specula Panormitana.* Panormi, 1803. 1 vol. in folio.

This work, which contains the positions of about six thousand stars, determined with the greatest care, and by the best instruments, is the fruit of ten years observations, and of assiduous calculations, such as must

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insure to the author the esteem and the acknowledgments of all astronomers. It was when preparing this catalogue, that M. Piazzi discovered, on the first of January, 1801, the planet to which he gave the name of *Ceres Ferdinandea*; but even before this interesting discovery, he was advantageously known by the publication of two volumes of observations, in which we find the ground-work of his catalogue, and a long series of observations very useful for investigating the theory of refractions

Conditions of the *concursus*.—All persons, excepting the members of the Institute, shall be admitted as candidates.

No work sent to the *concursus* is expected to bear the name of the author, but only a sentence or motto; the author, however, if he be so inclined, may attach a separate sealed billet, which shall contain, besides the sentence or motto, his name and address. This billet will only be opened, in case the piece shall have obtained the prize.

The works may be sent to the office of the secretary of the Institute; the packet that contains them to be franked; the clerk to the secretary will give the requisite receipts.—The Institute never returns any of the works that may be sent. The gold medal will be delivered to the bearer of the receipt—in case there shall be no receipt, the medal will be only delivered to the author himself, or to the person who shall act as his proctor.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

ESSENCE OF ROSES.

M. L. LANGLES, Member of the National Institute, Conservator of the Oriental MSS. &c. has lately published at Paris, (in one vol. 18s.) a Dissertation on the *Essence of Roses*, a Tract which will be considered as not uninteresting by all such as are conversant in oriental literature, as likewise by the amateurs of the most delicious of all perfumes. The following is a rapid but succinct *examen* and account of the result of his researches. The word a'ther, which is pronounced differently by the Arabians, Turks, and Persians, but which they all make use of to designate what we term essence of roses, without adding to it the name of the flower, is Arabic, and signifies an aromatic substance, or perfume in general.

This essence must not be confounded with rose water, which is merely the product of roses, distilled with water, conformably to a process well known to both oriental and European perfumers. It is merely the preliminary preparation indispensibly requisite, in order to obtain the essence. After having distilled a certain quantity of roses, the rose water is exposed to the fresh air of the night, and on the next day a very small quantity of essence or a'ther will be found congealed on the surface of the water. The quantity of essence depends on the quality of the roses. Those of *Chyraz*, of *Kerman*, and of *Chachemir* are the most celebrated. *Syria*, the country of *Fayoum*, and different cantons of the Barbary states, produce also vast quantities of roses, from which an essence is extracted, but which is much inferior to that of Persia and of Cachemire.

It would scarcely be thought that a process so simple, and so very common throughout the East, and even on the coasts of Western Africa, a process which is the result of another that has been known from time immemorial, dates no further back than two hundred years. This, however, is what M. Langles establishes and proves, in opposition to the opinion of many learned orientalists, who ascribe to this perfume a very high antiquity.

His proofs or arguments are of two kinds, negative and posltive. He deduces his negative proofs from the silence of the oriental and European writers respecting this essence, before the year 1021 of the Hegira, or the year 1612 of the Christian era, which year he considers as the epoch of this discovery. In the investigation of his subject, the author has called in the aid of his extensive erudition, and of his taste, and patient industry, in exploring the different oriental works which he has consulted, or the accounts of different European voyagers; in all which he frequently finds mention made of rose water, but never of the essence of roses.

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As to positive proofs, he draws them from the most authentic sources. 1. From a History of the *Great Mogbol*, written in Persian, by Mohamed Hichem. In this work, the discovery or invention of the essence of roses is expressly attributed to the Princess *Nour-Djihan*, the wife of Djihânguyr, or to the mother of that princess. It was at the feast of the new year, corresponding to the year 1021 of the Hegira, that the mother of Nour-Djihan presented, for the first time, to Djihânguyr, this essence, which she had extracted from rose water. He was so highly gratified with this discovery, that he willed the essence to bear his name; and on account of it, made a present to the princess of a collar of pearls, worth 80,000 roupies. 2. Mr. *Gladwin*, who has published, in English, an History of Hindostan, collected from very valuable materials, with much care and at a considerable expence, during a residence of twenty three years in India, refers the same fact to the very same epoch, in accordance with two original works, written in the Persian language, in the reign of Djihânguyr. 3. The Venetian naturalist Manucci, during a residence of forty years in the Indies, studied the annals of the Mogul empire with great attention, and composed a considerable history, embellished with very elegant miniatures; which history has been translated and abridged by Father Catrou, under the title of 'A general History of the Moghol Empire, from its Foundation to the present time.' We find in this work, not only the epoch and the author of the discovery of the a'ther, positively indicated, but likewise the manner how the discovery was made. It was at a feast given by Nour-Djihan to the prince her spouse. Amusements and gratifications of all kinds followed one another in abundance; and the princess carried her luxury and curiosity so far as to cause a small canal, filled with rose water, to be constructed in the gardens. "Whilst the Emperor was walking with her on the borders of this canal, they perceived a kind of moss which had been formed upon the water, and that was swimming on the surface. In order to collect it, they waited till it had arrived at the border, and it was then found to be a substance emanating from the roses, and which the sun had concocted or baked, and in a manner conglobated into a mass. This oily substance was immediately hailed, and recognized by the whole seraglio, as the most delicate perfume known in India."

In the sequel, art has endeavoured to imitate what, at first, was the product of chance and of nature. "These details," adds M. Langles, "appear so much the more entitled to credit, as Manucci arrived in the Indies during the reign of Châh-Djihân, the son and successor of Djihânguyr. At that epoch, a very distinct and positive remembrance of the circumstances to which the discovery of the essence was owing, might very well have been preserved. It had long been seen to swim on the surface of distilled rose water; but it appeared in such small quantities, that no attempts were made to collect it. The mode, however, of performing this being once found out, the discovery appears, like almost all others, so simple, that our astonishment is excited by the circumstance, that we are not indebted for it to the first chemist that might ever chance to submit roses to the operations of an alembic."

Such is the substance of this small tract, cleared of the quotations and the texts with which this learned orientalist has enriched it. To follow the author in all that he has cited relative to the rose water, the essence of roses, essences in general, the different uses to which they have been applied, for the toilette, as perfumes for apartments, and among certain nations, the Jews for instance, for the anointing of kings, the seraglio, magnificent feasts, &c. of the kings of Persia, would extend this article to a greater length than our limits will permit.

M. S. on the Greek Fire.

A NUMBER of both foreign and English journals, among others the *Universal Magazine*, vol. ii. page 419, have noticed the discovery lately made by *M. Le Baron d'Aretin*, in the library of the city of Munich, of an old Latin MS. of the 13th century, which contained a treatise on *le feu Gregeois*, '*the Greek fire*;' the intended publication of which, with an historical introduction, was soon after announced by the baron.

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In an age so very attentive to the progress of the sciences, an announcement of this nature, must naturally have excited a considerable share of the public curiosity, and could not fail to attract the notice of the French government. It had not escaped attention, and it was quickly reported to the minister of the interior, that among the MSS. preserved in the National Library, there was a treatise entitled, "*Fire adapted to the purpose of destroying enemies*," composed by a certain Greek, named *Marcus, (Liber ignium ad comburendos hostes auctor, Marco Græco;)* the minister thereupon invited the conservators to give him a detailed account of the contents of the treatise. In fact, there are at present, in the national library, two manuscript copies of the *Liber ignium*; the author of which, Marcus Græcus, is altogether unknown. These copies are found in the volumes numbered 7156 and 7158, which contain several other pieces relating to chemistry. When it is necessary to acquire an accurate knowledge of manuscript pieces, the writing of which, confused in itself, is moreover embarrassed with abbreviations, the easiest, shortest and surest method, is to transcribe them word for word; which is usually done by the conservators-editors. In the same volume have been found a number of recipes, which perhaps were formerly put in practice, but which now would hardly have the appearance of novelty, as they are to be found in the work intitled *De Mirabilibus Mundi*, which has been printed more than once, and is commonly ascribed to Albert the Great.† Moreover, detached passages of the same kind are to be met with in the works both of Jerom Cardan and of his antagonist Julius Cæsar Scaliger;—which induces an opinion that both these writers must have known, in its entire state, the tract or fragment attributed to *Marcus Græcus*. To determine whether the other matters contained in the above treatise may not be likewise met with elsewhere, would have required extensive researches, to which the conservators-editors, having other avocations upon their hands, could not then possibly devote their attention. The conservators, however, in order speedily to satisfy the demand of the minister, came to a resolution to print the said book, *Liber ignium*, in order that all the learned might have it in their power to decide upon its contents, whether any thing useful or new was to be found in it, and that *M. Le Baron d'Aretin* might himself compare it with the treatise preserved in the library of Munich. This being the sole motive of the French conservators-editors, they have contented themselves with giving a faithful copy of the text; such as it appears in the two manuscript volumes of the national library of France. They have not added any remark or commentary on the text; but at the bottom of the pages, they have noted such various readings as may bear upon the sense or meaning, and they quote such of the articles, whether of the treatise, *De Mirabilibus Mundi*, or the works of Jerom Cardan and Julius Scaliger, as seem borrowed from *Marcus Græcus*. It is observed by the conservators-editors,

† Note by the Translator.—*Albertus Magnus*, it is well known, flourished in the thirteenth century. Having collected an ample fund of all such learning as the university of Paris afforded in his day, and having liberally dispersed his ample stores of science over Italy, he retired again to the cloister, from which he had emerged, for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to his favourite studies and speculations, some of which in that age, were branded with the name of *Magic*. Among the rest of his pursuits, he became an eminent sculptor, for which indeed he seems to have been endued with a genius and talents, little inferior to those of his great predecessor in that curious art, Pygmalion: for he framed a statue, which bore so accurate a resemblance of human nature, that it was not very easy, when he had dressed it up in a suit of black, to discover that it was artificial. By the means of latent wheels, springs, &c. he caused it to walk, sit, kneel, and what was still more extraordinary, and will now be thought almost incredible, he taught the tongue distinctly to articulate sounds; so that this wonderful production of art, if we may give entire credit to the accounts of those times, could harrangue upon *religions, laws, government*, and other interesting and popular topics, in a style perhaps, and most unquestionably with a degree of *coolness*, not inferior to many of our modern orators and spouters.

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that the hand-writing of the *Liber ignium* in the volume 7156, cannot be older than the last half of the fourteenth century, and that the copy inserted in the volume 7158, can only be antecedent to the end of the fifteenth century.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR JULY, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

A VIEW OF RELIGIONS.

A View of Religions, in Three Parts. By Hannah Adams. A new Edition, with Corrections and Additions. To which is prefixed, An Essay on Truth: By Andrew Fuller. Button. 6s. & 9s.

THE variety of opinions in the religious world, is a matter of astonishment to those who are not acquainted with the nature of the human mind. Persons in general deem it a strange phenomenon, whilst the infidel converts it into a serious objection against the truth of christianity.

In a performance of this complexion we expect a rigorous impartiality: indeed a publication of this kind has no merit in our eyes, without strict attention to *the truth*. It ought to resemble a correct map, where the metropolis is seen in the centre, and all other places retain their appropriate position, though scattered to the extremity of the kingdom. The author of such a work has only to study accuracy: this is the *sine qua non*; that quality which will impart to it real and substantial value in the estimation of the public.

Should these remarks prove just, we cannot think favourably of the *Essay on Truth*, prefixed to this work; the sole purpose of which is, to prejudice the reader in favour of one sect or party, to the disparagement of all the rest. *Evangelical truth*, as it is individiously called, forms the basis of the Essay, and by which we are to understand moderate calvinism, or a degree of calvinism; which, after all, must be pronounced far below the usual standard of orthodoxy. Had Mr. Fuller introduced the work with some remarks illustrative of the various opinions stated in the work, we should have thanked him for his labour: but for this his endeavour to strengthen and promote a spirit of bigotry, he deserves our reprobation. The contemptuous manner in which Mr. F. speaks of moderation and charity, in the first paragraph of the Essay, shews that he is utterly unfit for the task he has undertaken; in fact he appears enamoured of his own bigotry. Indeed, for a man thus wedded to his opinions, to talk of *truth*, is preposterous; it may serve to confirm the blind admiration of the multitude, but it can render no service to the cause of pure christianity.

Without pursuing this gentleman paragraph by paragraph in this Essay, we shall just notice the curious and superficial manner, after which he has treated this important subject. After having laid down the leading articles of calvinism, he quotes those passages of scripture which have been most controverted, but which, in our translation, have been thought favourable to his system. He then adds: "*If* language have any determinate meaning, it is here *plainly* taught," &c. and "*If* this doctrine be received, christianity is received; if not, the record which God hath given of his Son is rejected, and he himself treated as a liar!" It is really lamentable thus to perceive a man of sense either deceiving himself or deceiving others. Mr. F. ought to know better; he cannot call such a mode of putting things together *argument*; and it is impossible, that with any unprejudiced mind, it should generate conviction. A papist might come forward with much greater plausibility, and introduce the passage—*This is my body*, &c. *This is my blood of the New Testament*, &c. and then add, "*If* language have any determinate meaning, it is here *plainly* taught, that transubstantiation is the doctrine of the New Testament; *If* this doctrine be received, christianity is received; if not, the record which God hath given of his Son is rejected, and he himself treated as a liar!!!" Surely Mr. F. must be ashamed of such a fallacious manner of treating the most important subject in the world.

As reviewers, we deem it our duty to detect and expose such a spirit; it has been the bane of religion in every

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age, and is in direct opposition to the mild and gentle, the meek and humble genius of christianity. That *such* an Essay should be prefixed to *such* a work, must at once condemn it: the reader will expect to look in vain for a fair abstract of the opinions of individuals or parties, whom the editor has thus previously branded with the odious name of heretics; and who, thus *rejecting the record which God hath given of his Son*, must, in his opinion, be damned to irretrievable misery.

As to the work itself, it may be sufficient to say, that it is in the form of a dictionary; that it embraces a great number of articles; and that where the prejudices of the editor do not interfere, we may in general rely on the information. The Appendix, however, contains a declaration worthy of attention: "All who profess to believe in divine revelation, accede to the following articles. 1. That there is one Supreme Being of infinite perfection. 2. That the Supreme Being is the object of religious worship. 3. That Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah. 4. That there will be a resurrection. And 5. That piety and virtue will be rewarded, and impiety and vice punished." It is also added, that "upon every religious system now embraced, it is our duty and interest to be virtuous and pious." In these sentiments we heartily concur: they have our unreserved approbation. But if these things are so, how could the editor declare that persons receiving or admitting the above articles, can be said *to reject the record which God hath given of his Son*, especially if the admission of these articles be conducive to virtue and piety? But it is the nature of bigotry to contradict itself. Let us, however, remember, that all the above essential articles are admitted by every denomination; and that it is an irrefragable argument for their cultivation of moderation and charity. We trust, then, the efforts of partizans will be of little avail, and that persons of every system of faith will unite together in promoting, not the jargon of human creeds, but the divine influence of scriptural christianity.

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

A Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action. Price 1l. 1s. in Bds. Illustrated with Plates. Dedicated to H.R.H. the Commander in Chief. By Anthony Gordon, A.M. Captain of Invalids retired; who, from his local rank, is commonly called Major.

WE have with due attention perused this new and extraordinary Treatise; and from our conviction of its utility, we have no hesitation in recommending it as a most instructive and interesting production, illustrating a great military subject, as important in its consequences to the present and future generations, as any ever agitated in this country.

Whatever our favourable opinion of this work may be, we confess that we are not so much surprised with its intrinsic merits and its present appearance, as we are to find that a military subject of such immense magnitude and importance should have remained so long neglected, and as it were concealed from the wisdom and sagacious penetration of so many ages.

It is true that Saxe and Guibert have suggested "that decisive advantages would result to any army conversant in the science of defence, were it rendered dexterous in applying the fort to the foible in close action." But these celebrated tacticians entered not into any detail of particulars, nor into the *modus operandi*, but left this momentous subject where they found it, open to the first occupant. Our present author has come happily forward to fill up the void; and with what ability is manifest from his work, and system of exercise proposed; to which (in our opinion) there can exist no colour of objection, excepting only such as has been opposed to the first introduction of all arts and sciences by ignorance and prejudice, and which have been dispelled by the rays of light and truth, whenever they were permitted to make their appearance.

For were the question put in regard to the superiority in war, of science or ignorance, of discipline or indiscipline, common sense, independently of rational discussion, would decide in favour of science, and against chance and ignorance.

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A second question. Do the established exercises (which are comprised in the manual and the movements) give the soldier any idea of the science of defence in close action? Does dexterity in the manual give any notion to the man of making thrusts and guards for his defence? any mode of saving himself and destroying the enemy at the same time? Does the manual, or any part of it, instruct men in the powers of the firelock, as a lever to apply the fort to the foible? The answer must be, No. And in our opinion, that science is neither useless nor chimerical, but, on the contrary, the most useful and important that explains and communicates a precise knowledge of the mode of destroying the enemy, and of preventing the effusion of patriotic blood at the same time. And we have too high an opinion of the solid sense and talents of our defenders in arms, who are emulous to conquer or die for their king and country, to suppose that they will not be unanimous in concurring in the measure of extending the science of defence to battalions, and of exercising them daily and unremittingly in this practice, previously to their meeting the enemy.

This science (as we take it) is twofold, viz. general and individual. The utility of individual defence is not controverted, but admitted, as there are schools and masters established for the purpose of instructing individuals in the use of the hand weapon. But all the advantages of individual defence, multiply in proportion to the number of individuals instructed in the science, so as to co-operate.

The essence and perfection of the general aggregate defence, will depend on the skill and precision of the individuals constituting the whole collected body. The great object of the work before us, is two-fold, viz. 1st, To instruct individuals in the powers of the firelock, so as to give them an individual advantage over the enemy of sixty to one. 2dly, To combine and exercise the individuals in such martial practices and attitudes, as will give them a superiority in number of two to one, in the same space, in the moment of close action, whatever the number of the enemy may be in the field. Our circumscribed limits must confine us, at present, to the citation of a few passages of the introduction, &c. reserving ourselves for more copious extracts on future occasions.

The demonstration of the aforesaid advantages, resulting from Major Gordon's system, will appear, we are inclined to suppose, in the work before us, (which is honoured with the patronage of the Commander in Chief, and was composed by the order of His Royal Highness, to whom it is dedicated) as clear and cogent as any of the collaries in Euclid.

"Major Gordon being ordered to turn in his thought the subject of the science of defence, is aware of the difficulty of giving an adequate idea of the elements; more particularly, as he has been in the habit of demonstrating the powers of the sword by practice, more than by words. He regrets that his talents are not more commensurate to the subject: however, such as they are, they shall be willingly exerted in the contribution of this mite of assistance. If, as a pioneer, he should be found useful in clearing the way, in removing any of those asperities which might retard the progress of our defenders in their course to glory, he will be highly gratified."

"It might be said, that the present strength and glory of the nation, its army of 800,000 heroes, who are resolved to meet and fight, to conquer or to die for their country, do not require the aid of this exercise, recommended by an invalid. The old soldier rejoices to find that the nation is now armed, and competent to the demolition of the enemy. The exploits of His Majesty's forces achieved in close action, both by sea and land, have demonstrated their superiority, and are engraved on the heart of the nation: but as the discipline is common, and equal, they cannot insure the destruction of the enemy, without the effusion of patriotic blood at the same time; wherefore that science cannot be too studiously cultivated, which invigorates individuals with a power of defending themselves, without suffering from the enemy at the same instant."

"This science will render the destruction of the enemy inevitable in close action; inspire unusual confidence; it will redouble the national enthusiasm, and excite a contempt for the enemy."

"Gordon has been flattered as the proprietor of a new exercise; but he cannot arrogate to himself the honour of inventing an exercise which was practised more than two thousand years ago. His

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project went only to review a system which had been neglected for the last sixteen hundred years. On joining the regiment, he was astonished to find no exercise for close action; no notion of making thrusts, cuts, and parades; no system of defence or offence; for the established exercises are adapted only to the missile weapon, and to the movements in line, column, square, and echillon, &c. Unable to account for this defect, he made much research, first in this country, and afterwards on the continent, to no purpose. The system every where established was the same, and differed only in some trifling minutiæ. Being thus unexpectedly disappointed, he was obliged to trace the exercises to their origin. At length he was gratified with the sight of the exercise in question, which still remains dormant in the magazines of antiquity: in those magazines which are *stored* with GOLD and DIAMONDS, from which great kings, philosophers, orators, poets, and historians, have illumined themselves and their countries."

"The established exercises are descended from the ancient system; in many respects they have been *simplified* and *improved*; they are well adapted to the missile weapon; the idle and superfluous ranks are removed, and adjusted in the order now established. This order gives them an opportunity of co-operating to succour their friends and destroy the enemy. The ancients admired facility and simplicity in their movements; they rejected those which were complex and perplexed; such for example as "the marching a square by its right, or by its left front angle, &c."

"Finding the exercises partly improved in their descent, although much mutilated and vitiated in their fundamental and essential parts; under these circumstances, and the conviction of his own mind, he solicited the attention of the late General Burgoyne, then commanding the forces in Ireland, to the project of introducing some kind of exercise for close action. The project, in the opinion of the General, appeared to be of great magnitude, and required mature deliberation. After three months consideration, he thought it incredible that any science could enable one man to defend himself against twenty grenadiers in immediate succession: he could not believe it, until he had seen the experiment exhibited, and proved by repetition. The General being thus convinced, had no hesitation in ordering a detachment to be trained in the bayonet exercise. Unfortunately for this science, its protector resigned his situation; but he took care to recommend the prosecution of the subject to the succeeding commander in chief, Sir William Pitt, who gave it similar encouragement. After repeated experiments exhibited before him, and the late Duke of Rutland, who was then the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the project was offered, under that illustrious sanction, to His Majesty's notice. His Majesty was pleased to order one hundred recruits to be prepared in the new exercise: these men were honoured by the Royal inspection, and by his Majesty's high approbation; which was most graciously, and directly signified by his Majesty, and after that also by a Royal message, delivered by the late Sir William Fawcett, then the Adjutant General."

"From experiments made upon ten different occasions, it appears that this science doubles the number of the forces, in all times and places of close action; and that it invigorates each man with an addition of power, twenty times greater than his former power, as is demonstrated in the appendix, from the powers of the lever."

We are to observe here, that the author is far from exaggerating; for the power of the fort of the firelock, with the bayonet affixed, or of any hand weapon equally long, when compared to the power of the foible, is one hundred to one, as is proved from the powers of the lever.

As to the origin of the science, &c. "The progress of arms thus compressed by Horace, viz.

"Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus
atque ita porro
Pugnabant armis quæ fabricaverat
usus,"

was like that of all other sciences, by slow gradation. Originating in the East, it migrated to Egypt, whence it was introduced into Greece, by Cecrops, as an instrument for polishing his new city, which was after that so celebrated as the nursery of arts and sciences, under the name of Athens.

"The Grecian states, however discordant on other points, concurred in the policy of encouraging gymnastic exercises, as is manifest from the very signal honours accumulated upon the victors of the Isthmian, Pythian, Nemean, and the celebration of the Olympic games.

"The conquering heroes (Olympianic),

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were crowned, and rode triumphantly in state chariots, in right lines, through the city, whose walls were levelled for the purpose, and had their names immortalized in the inimitable effusions of Pindar, &c. The revolution of time was even marked, and denominated to do them honour. Hence, the period of four years was called an olympiad."

"The Romans, though comparatively illiterate for a long time, were superior in the use of the hand weapon, which is thus stated by Vegetius:

"The Romans owed the conquest of the world to their pre-eminence in the use of the sword, and to a rigid discipline. A handful of Romans could have had nothing but this science to oppose to the multitudes of the Gauls, to the enormous size of the Germans, to the number and corporeal strength of the Spaniards. We were at all times inferior to the Africans in the resources of wealth and stratagem, and to the Greeks in all arts and sciences; but by an unremitting cultivation of the hand weapon, and by a judicious selection and instruction of recruits in the *science of defence*, the Romans conquered the world."

"This science originated in the custom of sacrificing wretched prisoners of war, supposed to propitiate the manes of heroes slain in battle: thus Achilles gratified himself, and the shade of his friend, with the immolation of twelve captives.

"Δωδεχα δὲ Τρωων μεγαθυμων
υἱας εοθλους
Χαλχω δηϊοων.

Iliad, lib. xxxiii. line 175,

"Then last of all, and horrible to tell,
Sad sacrifice! twelve Trojan captives fell."

Pope.

"Superstition, though tenaceous of her rights, yet admitted some innovation in the mode; she resigned the personal exercise of the bloody dagger, and permitted the slaves to exert themselves in slaying one another." These exhibitions of courage and dexterity attracted multitudes of all descriptions; in consequence of which, some men of rank, observing the public avidity for these spectacles, erected colleges for the instruction of gladiators, in all the minutiæ of the science. These were termed ludi, and the masters ludimagistri, or lanistæ. Lentulus and Crassus were noted for wealth, accumulated by this traffic.

"There were at least fourteen sects, (familiæ gladiatorum) such as the betiarii, secutores, samnites, galli myrmillones, &c. &c. In his edileship, Julius Cæsar availed himself of that opportunity to gratify the public, by exhibiting 300 pairs of gladiators in succession. But this science, at first confined to soldiers and stigmatized gladiators, was at length cultivated by all ranks, as an essential branch of a finished education."

"Cicero in his Tusculan Question, speaking of the grace and magnanimity displayed by the gladiators in their last moments, says:

"Quis mediocris gladiator ingemuit?
Quis unquam vultum mutavit?
Quis non modo stetit, verum etiam
decubuit turpiter?"

"What gladiator, even of mediocrity, has been heard to sigh in the moment of extremity? Which of them ever changed his countenance? Which of them has not only not stood in a graceful attitude, but has not even fallen with dignity?"

"The ladies also, seeing the effects of this science in adorning the mind and body, were instructed "decore more palæstræ. Hor."

"As the use of the sword in skillful and loyal hands, was the bulwark of the Roman power, so the abuse of it might subvert the constitution, as in the instances of Sylla and Marius, Cæsar and Pompey, &c. &c.

"The gladiator Spartacus, with a handful of similar traitors, proved the immense advantage he had acquired by this science, from his defeating several consular armies. And if Cicero had not confined the gladiators to their schools, their junction with Cataline must have proved fatal to Rome."

"The abuse, and after that, the loss of this science, and of all kinds of discipline, concurred in accelerating the fall of the empire.

"It does not appear, that from this period, until the year 1575, any adequate effort had been made to recall this science.

"About this time, however, under Charles IX. of France, its revival was attempted. But as the reformers did not proceed upon mathematical principles, nor upon the laws of motion, and the powers of the lever, it is no wonder that this science should have retrogaded, or re-

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mained stationary for such a long interval.

"Their views, however, were meritorious; the existing practice is derived from them. They exploded the barbarious, empty, insignificant, sounds, maindrette, benverse, fendante, estocade, imbroncade, &c. And they introduced the significant ordinal terms, viz. prime, seconde, tierce, quarte, quinte, and the octave, which are current at this moment. They have left no names of thrusts between the quinte and the octave.

"To give authority to the system, it was asserted, that it was the result of experiments from nature; that different peasants having been ordered to make their efforts in succession, concurred in making their first thrust in *prime*, directing the point high, more to the left than to the right of the antagonist, with the hand in pronation; that is, with the knuckles and palm downwards, and the convexity of the hand upwards. From this weak position, most of the cuts and guards now used by the cavalry are derived."

(To be continued.)

SORROWS OF SEDUCTION.

The Sorrows of Seduction, with other Poems.

"TO the fair nymph, whom beauty's charms adorn
With blushing softness, as the op'ning morn,
The man of treach'rous heart incessant turns,
While his base will the ties of virtue spurns;
His native guile conceal'd, he sues the fair,
In love's soft tone, with honor's noble air;
His sighs and vows the guileless maid assail,
His sighs and vows, alas! too soon prevail:
She weeping falls, unmov'd he views her pain,
She wooes lost peace, but, ah! she wooes in vain."

In this interesting manner are our hearts and minds disposed to sympathize with the sorrows of seduction, as sung by the muse of the unhappy Maria.

The sad story of the poem is delineated in six cantos. The scene of the first is laid in the country, where the lost maid first becomes acquainted with Lorenzo, her deceiver. She is described in the following lines at once correct and easy.

"Beneath parental roof Maria grows—
Pure is her mind, her looks each charm disclose;
Each blushing grace around her footsteps strays,
And beauty's form her lovely brow displays;
While truth, with winning modesty combin'd,
Grace ev'ry action, as they grace her mind:
Her soul, fair beaming in her beauteous face,
The eye with fond complacence loves to trace:
Her language ne'er assumes deceit's soft tones,
Her lips ne'er utter what her heart disowns;
Her mild expressions, as by prudence taught,
Flow forth ingenuous, as they lie in thought:
Unnumber'd charms her artless smiles diffuse,
Her modest mien dark envy's ire subdues;
And vain the dart that slander's hand would aim,
While sweet-ey'd innocence protects her fame."

She is thus described as blooming in her native bower, till the furtive wiles of love decoy her from her peaceful home. Lorenzo is represented as approaching with honour's mien, and polished manners, smiling to please, and speaking to captivate.

"So Venus catch-fly, with her honey'd stores
And subtle wiles, the incautious fly o'erpowers;
With fearless wing into her arms it flies,
She clasps her circling arms—the insect dies."

The interview between the fair one and her betrayer takes place in the evening, not far from her homely dwelling, and is painted in the following unforced colouring.

"Chance leads the youth to where Maria strays;
He sees the nymph—he stands in fond amaze:
His wond'ring eyes, with musing thought, repose
On all the sweetness that her charms disclose;
And, foe to honour, as to virtue's sway,
With fiend-like joy he marks her for his prey.
In truth's fair robe, torn from her shrine, array'd,
He looks all love to win the timorous maid;

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Assusive smiles his guileful lips dispart,
His words enraptur'd speak the love-fraught heart.
As coy Mimosa, with fine sense endow'd,
Shrinks from the touch, and from the dark'ning cloud,
So shrinks Maria from his ardent gaze,
While all her charms with blushing softness blaze:
Shy modesty forbids her longer stay,
But something gently whispers—disobey.
Her sweet confusion, and her timid glance,
Exalt her beauty, and his flame enhance."

The poet has very properly raised a struggle in the breast of the maid, before she consents to forsake her parents for her too successful lover.

"O, shall I leave," she cries, "those happy fields,
Profuse of every joy that virtue yields:
O, shall I leave"—Lo! to her tearful eyes,
Her home, the fane of happiness, arise;
The spiral smoke, from mid the circling trees,
Ascends full slow, borne by the whispering breeze,
The woodbine-mantled window full is seen,
The aged thorn upon the sportive green;
All, all a melancholy aspect wears,
And fancy paints the aged pair in tears.
"O, shall I leave my parents!" sad she cries,
"O, no, return!" Affection prompt replies.
Half wrested from her purpose, mute she stands,
While all the daughter in her heart expands."

The digressive comparison which follows this passage, in the poem, is marked by peculiar beauty and simplicity: perhaps it is not going much too far to say, that some of the Author's comparisons are spicy of the *Homeric*.

The third canto, or delineation, introduces Maria's parents in company with a shepherd and peasants. Their dwelling, with the surrounding objects are artfully and pleasingly described; but Maria's presence was wanting to give effect to the landscape in the hearts and imaginations of the old and affectionate pair.

"In vain to them the smiling evening glows,
The gloom of sorrow lours upon their brows;
In vain does nature her mild charms display—
All that can please—their child is far away.
"Where is my child?" the aged mother cries,
"Alas, my child!" 'tis all the sire replies."

The sympathy of the shepherd for the affliction of his hoary headed friends is sweetly marked.

"Though art has ne'er his plain address refin'd,
Yet softest sympathy inspires his mind;
He sorrows felt, hence feels for the distressed,
And while he feels, remembers he was blest."

On this tender affection of the human breast, the author says, and says truly,

"The prosperous man, who ne'er soft feelings prov'd,
Hears Sorrow's cry, and onward walks unmov'd;
But when her sons her gentlest wailings hear,
They fly to succour, or to give a tear."

The next canto brings the blooming (not unblushing fair one) to the city, never to return to the seat of health and content again. Lorenzo soon discovers the grief and humility of her who, 'till lately, possessed that which in value might have placed her on an equality with the wealthiest and proudest he; but alas, her inconsiderate prodigality had bestowed all on one who now was no longer sensible of its worth. The splendor of dress, and equipage afforded but a short-lived consolation for the unfeigned admiration which constantly awaited her while she lived in innocence and virtue.

"Where are those joys? she starting cries—Ah gone!
For ever fled, and tears remain alone;
Ah! fled, for thee no more those joys return,
No more for thee shall spring the plains adorn;
No more the nymphs delighted speak thy name,
Once dear to Virtue, now allied to shame;
Beneath the hawthorn's shade, they pausing tell,
The hapless story, how Maria fell."

Lorenzo, not satisfied with the banquet of charms and attraction of which he had unworthily possessed himself, roves at large in search of new enjoyment; he is, as he deserves, punished for his libertinism; he falls sick, implores the aid and the forgiveness of the gentle, the pitying Maria. She

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sees his heart bursting with repentance, and does all in her power to sooth as well as to restore him.

" And do you thus," he cries, " attendant wait?
Pity my errors, and deplore my fate."

All was in vain; the venom of false pleasure had sunk too deep into his whole frame; it rankled about the heart, the fountain of life: he sees his fate approaching; he reflects on the doom of vice, and thinks on the sacrifice of his happiest days. He calls on Maria:

" But, lo! his eyes a dark'ning shade assume,
Death grasps his hand, and points him to the tomb.
" Ah, hear me, heav'n!" he cries, in broken tone,
" Forgive—forgive, ere yet my race is done;
Thy will I slighted in an evil hour,
I trust thy mercy, I adore thy power."
Then on the maid he turns his closing eyes—
He sinks—he tremulous breathes " my God"—and dies."

Thus has the author constructed a very pretty poem, with a laudable moral interwoven in it. If some readers should think the fair one yielded too soon and too easily to deserve our commiseration, let them bear in mind the unsuspecting nature of a rural maid without education, to whom the promise of marriage is made with as much apparent sincerity as earnestness. There is certainly nothing to blame in the writer. He might say with an unknown author on the same subject:

" To warn the fair against insidious snares,
Expose the stratagems of their betrayers;
When virtue's lost, what dire misfortunes rise,
To place in strongest light before their eyes.
I strike my lyre"——&c. &c.

The other short poems in this little collection, ' Ruins,' ' Independence,' 'The Revery' (which we would rather see written *Reverie* for obvious reasons) ' Sensibility,' &c. &c. are not without their merits; but they are of inferior interest and composition, to the ' Sorrows of Seduction.'

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—On Friday, June 28, was presented at this theatre, a new comedy under the title of the " Partners," (mentioned in our last number) from the pen of Mr. Prince Hoare. This play had nothing to redeem it from its merited condemnation, but that it was the production of a gentleman, who has often before entered the list, and invariably gained the palm.—As the play was condemned, we wish not to rake up its ashes.—But in justice to the public, it is necessary to add, that the performance merited its fate.

The *Dramatist*, has been lately represented at this theatre; the part of *Vapid*, by Elliston, whose performance of the character was masterly and original. In his usage of pots, pans, and earthenware, Mr. E. may be thought somewhat to intrench upon Lewis's line, who, in *kicking up a row upon the stage*, stands without a competitor;—yet Elliston's performance would, perhaps, have been equally unrivalled, had it been the first.—Matthew's *Ennui* is, likewise, highly creditable. The littleness and insignificance of the fop were well represented—and we should like to see him oftner in the line of young men.—Though little novelty has been produced at this theatre, the houses have in general, been uncommonly good. Mr. Winston has appeared in a fresh character—that of *Darby*, in the *Poor Soldier*, and we do not hesitate to say, that if he is allowed fair play, he will prove a valuable acquisition to the stage.

The public taste for the Italian Comic Opera, seems once more revived. Tuesday, July 2, was the second night of the new subscription, and the theatre was well attended. For many years, no Opera has afforded so much attraction as *La Cosa Rara*. The music is the *chef d'ouvre of* Martini, and afforded an opportunity for the full display of the various exertions of Mrs. Billington and Braham; Morelli and Viganoni, Madame Storace, Kelly, all of which performers appeared in the same piece, and on the same evening. The whole piece was very highly applauded. The happiest efforts of the evening, however, was the duet between Braham, and Mrs. Billington; her solo, admirably accompanied by her brother, and the song, by Kelly.

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Thursday, July 18, a new comedy, in three acts, entitled, "The Village," was represented for the first time at the Haymarket Theatre. The outline appears to have been taken from a French piece, brought out at one of the Paris theatres, 2 or 3 years ago, by Picard. —The foundation on which the plot has been constructed, seems scarcely sufficient for a three-act piece. Two young men, in consequence of the breaking down of their carriage, are obliged to sojourn for a few hours, in a country village, in the circumscribed society of which they are influenced by the same interested motives, vanities, and follies that are generally imputed to the inhabitants of a metropolis. To bring those passions and foibles into action, has been the endeavour of the author of "The Village." Some of the characters have considerable pretensions to originality; and if one or two obnoxious passages and situations, put together loosely, and carelessly, were expunged, and judicious compression applied, it might be rendered a light and pleasant entertainment, and would stand a fairer chance of success. Elliston, Matthews, and Dowton, played the most prominent characters. Were it not for the presence of mind, and the finent, well adapted address to the audience, delivered by Mr. Elliston, the play was in danger of being condemned, in the commencement of the second act. The author has great obligations to that meritorious performer, for the mode which he adopted to disarm the rising indignation of the audience. The materials of the comedy are good in themselves, but the author has adhered too closely to the original; and in the Drama, it has been found inexpedient to build upon French foundations. Towards the middle of the performance an opposition was also manifested, but it soon subsided, and the comedy was received towards the conclusion, with a considerable share of approbation. On the second representation, the piece was condemned. Mr. Cherry, of Drury-lane theatre, is affirmed to be the author.

German theatre.—This seems to be the age of premature dramatic talent —at least, we may consider the efforts of the juvenile performers, at the theatre, late Dibdins, in Leicester-square, as truly surprising. This youthful company, consists of 5 children, for they can scarcely be considered, in any other light, all, with the exception of master Gleisner, of Mr. Schirmer's family, and natives of Saxony, where the German language is spoken in its purity and perfection. Master Schirmer, the eldest son, has but just attained his 14th year. He is the hero of every piece, and is certainly a prepossessing youth, being gifted with all those advantages of person and deportment, which are calculated to confer grace, elegance, and dignity on the mimic scene. His brother Frederick, displays an uncommon fund of comic humour. The two Miss Schirmers, give large promise of future excellence; the elder has all the ease, and self-possession of a finished actress, and Miss Louisa Schirmers, a girl only 9 or 10 years of age, charms with a native, and bewitching simplicity, the effects of which are more irresistible than the most laboured elegances of advanced age. Of the performances we have witnessed '*Das Singspiel*, or the Opera, seemed to afford the greatest scope to the various comic powers of this little German troop. The theatre has been generally attended by all the people of fashion in town, that are conversant with the German language.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

LOVE AND REASON.

By the Author of Village Anecdotes.

AT a wedding that happened, I cannot tell where,
Too remote, or the time or the place to recall;
The selectest of guests were assembled, and there
Love and Reason were partners and open'd the ball;

They mixed in the frolic and mirth of the hour,
In the feast, in the jest, in the loud swelling chorus;
Reason never was known so engaging before,
Nor the little blind urchin so strictly decorous.

Said Love, while his partner led on to her place,
"Really, ma'am, you have charms that are very uncommon,

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Your movements are form'd of precision and grace—
I declare you're a mighty good sort of a woman;

"You teach me the figure, and keep me in tune:
I own I am subject to hurry a little,
Not to wait for the time, and to tire myself soon;
But with you I am sure to be right to a tittle.

"What a pity it were that we ever should sunder;
One wedding, they say, seldom fails to make two;
Let us be of the world, both the envy and wonder,
Yield sweet Reason to Love, so shall Love yield to you."

"If ever we sever," the lady replied
With a blush, "gentle Sir, it shall not be my fault:
You are blind, young, and giddy,—'ere I be a bride,
You must sign me a bond to be led and be taught;

"Your wings must be clipt, and your quaver resign'd,
Without me you never must venture to aim;
I'll direct the keen arrow fit objects to find,
So shall Love never know or repentance or blame."

"Cupid led—Cupid pinion'd?" cried Love in a rage,
"'Tis what Venus herself ne'er attempted to do,
Shall I, that hold monarchs like birds in a cage,
Be shackled myself by an ugly old shrew?

"You are mad to propose it"—"And you, Sir, are rude,"
Returned the mild goddess, unaltered her brow;
"If the views of all lovers were well understood,
Disappointment would not be so frequent as now.

"You know, Sir, my terms," she concluded and bow'd,
"It is not my fault if we do not agree"—
"But I say it is, Ma'am," cried Love very loud,
"I call all to witness 'twas you refused me."

In vain Reason argued;—with passion transported
Love rav'd, wept, and lastly flew off in a pet;
And e'er since that time, it is strongly reported,
That the parties thus severing never have met.

EPIGRAM
ON A MISER'S KITCHEN.
By H. F.

SPARE not but waste not, (good wholesome advice,
Where servants are careless or apt to be nice)
In Harpax's kitchen is placed:
A footman, whose stomach was keen as his wit,
Thus lash'd the old dog as beneath it he writ,
"We cannot spare any to waste."

TO THE FAT MISS P.

I KNOW 'tis the custom to wish that the fair
May grow *more* and *more* beautiful every year.
But I'm an odd fellow, and this I confess,
For truly I wish you may grow *less* and *less*.
X. C.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.
By John Mayne, Author of the Poem of "Glasgow."

AH, me! how mournful, wan, and slow,
With arms revers'd the soldiers come—
Dirge-sounding trumpets, full of woe,
And, sad to hear, the muffl'd drum!

Advancing to the house of prayer,
Still sadder flows the dole-some strain:
Ev'n industry forgets her care
And joins the melancholy train!

Oh! after all the toils of war
How blest the brave man lays him down!
His bier is a triumphant car—
His grave is glory and renown!

What tho' nor friends nor kindred dear
To grace his obsequies attend;
His comrades are his brothers here,
And ev'ry hero is his friend.

See, love and truth, all woe-begone,
And beauty drooping in the croud,
Their thoughts intent on him alone,
Who sleeps for ever in his shroud!

Again the trumpet slowly sounds
The soldier's last funereal hymn—
Again the muffl'd drum rebounds,
And ev'ry eye with grief is dim.

The gen'rous steed, which late he rode,
Seems too its master to deplore;
And follows, to his last abode,
The warrior who returns no more!

For him, far hence, a mother sighs,
And fancies comforts yet to come!
He'll never bless her longing eyes,
She'll only hear the muffl'd drum.

July, 1805.

Mr. Editor,

IF you consider the following address to Truth as not unworthy a place in your valuable and entertaining Miscellany, I shall feel myself highly gratified by your insertion of it; and I will send you several other

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pieces which I have by me, for your future inspection. I am well aware that they are not so perfect as to meet the correct taste of the present enlightened age. My excuse for not forming them more so, is the want of a liberal education. Born in humble life, and from my childhood engaged in business, I have not had those opportunities of acquiring classical learning, which I could wish. This, I hope, will induce you to look over these faults, which otherwise you might deem inexcuseable, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, &c.

July 3, 1805. J. D.

ADDRESS TO TRUTH.

DAUGHTER of heav'n, lovely maid,
I hail thy radiant power divine.
'Tis thine to pierce the gloomy shade
Where prejudice hath rais'd her shrine.

Though Envy spreads her thousand ills,
Though Slander throws her cruel dart,
The man whose breast thy radiance fills,
Feels not the arrow at his heart.

'Tis Truth that gifts the guiltless tongue
With forceful energy sublime;
To speak against the oppressor's wrong,
Or to repel th' imputed crime.

'Tis truth that makes, with haggard fear,
The hypocrite to trembling shake,
That checks him in his dark career,
And makes the dormant conscience wake.

At thy approach the cringing throng
Of servile courtiers backward shrink,
Nor can they bear thy radiance strong,
Nor can they bear of thee to think.

Sweet is thy voice, oh! gentle maid,
To him whose open gen'rous heart
Lets not Deceit his breast pervade,
But foils with candour Envy's dart.

I've sought thee in the historic page,
But there thou dost not always dwell;
For furies oft thy place engage,
Who with delight of battles tell.

I've sought thee too, on classic ground,
Where Wisdom's sons sublimely tread,
But Fable there hath girt thee round.
And high above thee rears her head.

I've sought thee in the tuneful song,
The epic, the Pindaric strain;
But verse to thee doth scarce belong,
Thy garb for poets is too plain.

I've sought thee in the lonely shade
Where swain's oft tell the love-sick tale.
But Passion there I found pervade,
And seldom doth thy voice prevail.

Where Traffic toils with busy care
A more than competence to gain,
I thought by chance to find thee there,
But there my utmost search was vain.

Oh goddess! say, where dost thou dwell,
Say, where thy heav'n-built temple stands,
For thee I'll quit my humble cell
To seek thee, though in foreign lands.

All perils and fatigues I'll brave
Thy peaceful bright abode to gain:
Undaunted ride the stormy waves—
Undaunted trace the desart plain.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

A PATENT to Mr. Jonathan Hornblower, Engineer, of Penryn, in Cornwall, for a newly-invented steam wheel, or engine, for raising water, and for other useful purposes in arts and manufactures.—In respect to the leading principles of this invention, the steam is caused to pass from boilers into steam vessels so contrived as to produce an immediate circular motion round an axis, and thereby communicate a rotatory motion to other parts connected with the machines, without the intervention of wheel-work and other complicated machinery. The steam is caused to operate on certain moveable parts, so connected with an axle within the aforesaid vessel, that they occasionally and alternately present unequal areas to the action of the steam, by which means the counterbalance or equipoise, which would otherwise exist on opposite sides of the axis, is avoided. The moveable parts which compose the said unequal areas successively form a partition, thereby constituting two several apartments in the said steam-vessels, so that in their interchanges, a continuous circular motion is produced, without suffering any communication to exist between the aforesaid two apartments. The steam vessel is so constructed, as for one of its apartments to receive a constant supply of steam from the boiler, whilst the other apartment commu-

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nicates uninterruptedly with the condensing apparatus. From the practical application of the aforesaid principles, those inconveniences are obviated that attend on such steam-engines as are retarded in their operations from *vis inertiæ*, as often as the direction of their motions are reversed, or such as require fly-wheels, of a magnitude so enormous as to occasion a vast absorption of power.—This patent is dated March 26, 1805.

To William Everhard, Baron Van Doornik, of Well-street, in the county of Middlesex, for certain compositions formed by uniting an absorbent or detergent earth, with other ingredients, so as to render the same more effectual in washing or scouring, &c. &c. The nature of the said process or invention may be thus described and performed: Procure a sufficient quantity of marl or saponaceous earth, taken as clear as possible out of the ground, and put into a kiln to dry; when perfectly dry, reduce it to a fine powder, by grinding, sifting, or otherwise; then if needful, expose the same to the air, either made into cakes or otherwise, that its colour may be improved, and its other qualities more or less altered. —To make a ton or twenty hundred weight of this composition, for general use, take 690 pounds weight, more or less, of tallow, or other fat, or oil, and proceed by the ordinary process to convert it into soap. But when the tallow, fat, or oil, is nearly converted into soap, put into another boiler 410 pounds weight or thereabouts of the marl or saponaceous earth, pulverized, sifted, and bleached, by exposure to the air, if such bleaching be thought necessary, with an equal quantity of strong lees or solution of caustic alkali, stirring it constantly, and after boiling it three, four, or five hours, as may be necessary, pour it when hot, and in a gluey state, into the boiler of soap, prepared with tallow, fat, or oil, as before, being also hot; and bring the whole again into a gluey state, or liquid state, by pouring into it about 290 pounds weight of the lees, or such quantity as may be thought sufficient. Then keep it turning and boiling gently for about an hour; then let it be poured into the frames, where it must be left to cool till the next day, and then cut it up with brass wires, and in the same manner as is done in the process of making soap.

To make a ton or twenty hundred weight of the patent composition for the use of the navy, in washing by sea water, take 430 pounds weight, more or less, of tallow, or other fat, or oil, and proceed to convert it into soap by the ordinary process; and when the tallow, fat, or oil, is nearly converted into soap, put into another boiler 630 pounds weight, more or less, of the marl or saponaceous earth, sifted, pulverized, and if needful; bleached, as above mentioned, with an equal quantity of lees, stirring it constantly; and after boiling it three, four, or five hours, as may be found necessary, pour it when hot, and in a gluey state, into the boiler of soap, prepared with tallow, fat, or oil, as above, also hot, and bring the same again into a gluey or liquid state, by pouring it into about 290 pounds weight of lees, or such other quantity as may be thought sufficient.—Then keep it turning and boiling gently for about an hour, when it is to be poured into the frames, and left to cool there till the next day—then cut it up with brass wires in the same manner as is done in the process of making soap.

Patent to Mr. William Hawks, the younger, Iron Manufacturer, of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, for sundry improvements in constructing and making chains for the use of mines and other purposes, dated July 2, 1805. The nature of this invention cannot be technically described and ascertained without a plate.

Patent to Mr. Jacob Buffington, gentleman, of the city of Bristol, for a new method of straining or stretching, (commonly called habiting) all kinds of woollen cloth, for cropping or shearing, and for stretching or straining all other kinds of piece-goods. To strain cloth, or any other stuffs that require straining, the lists of the cloth must be secured to one edge of strong web, by lacing or otherwise; the other edge of the web is made fast to a small rope or cord that passes through apertures in frames so made as to suffer the web to pass freely when moved forwards, and to prevent the rope or cord from draw-

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ing out in the act of straining. Although the construction of the frame may be varied, if thought necessary, it is requisite that the principal object of the invention be adhered to, which is to strain the cloth or stuffs from selvage to selvage, or from list to list. By this means the operation of cropping, shearing, &c. is much facilitated, and the workman enabled to produce better work, and in less time than he could by any former method.

Mr. William Hardy, of Chapel-street, near White Conduit-house, Islington, has lately discovered a new method of banking the balance of a time-keeper. The following is his own account of it, as it lately appeared in the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce:—"It was at first imagined that a banking to a watch, with a free escapement, was quite unnecessary, as the limits of banking were so great as to admit of almost twice 360 or 720 degrees; but, on trial, the balance was frequently found to exceed this quantity, and that a very slight motion given to the time-keeper (particularly when the axis of the balance became the axis of that motion,) was sufficient to alter the strength and figure of the pendulum-spring, and position of the pieces, in respect of the balance-wheel, so as to change the rate of the time-keeper; and what was worse, require a new adjustment of the balance, to accommodate itself to the changes made in the spring and other parts connected with it. Hence it became necessary, that some means should be used to stop the balance at certain limits beyond its natural arch of vibration; and various attempts have been made to effect it. One way is, by a moveable piece on the axis of the balance, which banks against a pin, yet so as to suffer the balance to vibrate more than 360 degrees. Another method is to have a piece moveable on a centre in one of the arms of the balance, and applying itself as a tangent to the pendulum spring, which passes through a hole in the piece. It has also a knee which almost touches the plate, and just passes free of a pin placed in it. But when the balance vibrates so as to approach its utmost limits, the action of the spring, while in a state of unwinding, throws the piece outward, so as to fall in the way of the pin, and stop the balance from proceeding farther. Another mode is, by a straight spring, screwed upon the plate, having a hook at the end of it, into which a pin placed in the balance strikes, when, as before, the pendulum-spring, in unwinding, touches the straight spring, and moves it a little outwards. There is also a way of banking by means of a bolt, which is thrown back by the pendulum-spring, and made to fall in the way of a pin placed in the rim of the balance. These are the principal modes of banking now in use, and they do not differ materially from one another in principle. But the weight and friction of so many pieces on so delicate an organ as that of a pendulum-spring, are, perhaps, nearly as hurtful to the time-keeper, as the injury it may sustain when it is left without any banking whatever."

The following technical description of the fossil called Phonolithe, or, the Klingstein of the Germans, is abridged from that given by M. Daubuisson, in the Journal de Physique. The phonolithe is principally remarkable for containing a 12th part of soda in its composition; and is found in many parts of France and Germany in abundance. That of Mount Millischau, in Bohemia, and which has been analysed by M. Klaproth, contains, in the opinion of that eminent chemist, soda sufficient to supply the demands of all Europe, if any means could be devised to separate it from the substances with which it is combined. The circumstance whence this fossil derives its name, is the clear sound it emits when struck pretty forcibly by a hard substance. Its colour is a greenish grey, varying frequently to a grey, sometimes light, sometimes deep.—It is found in great masses traversed by fissures, which affect a regular direction, and divide it into plates of different thickness, and into irregular prisms. It has big, grey and reddish scales, and in the larger portions it is schistose. Its hardness is rarely so great as to produce a few sparks, when struck with steel.—It is very transparent at its edges.

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Its specific gravity is from 25 to 27; that of water being 10. The action of the air alters its surface, and soon covers it with a whitish, earthy crust, which is a property peculiar to this substance. When exposed to the action of fire, it loses its water of composition; in a violent fire it melts into a thick glass; at the blow-pipe, it passes into a white or thick enamel. The substances with which it may be compounded are basalt, petrosilex, and some species of schists. —Its schistose appearance, and particularly the substances found with it, and the circumstances of its position, prevent its being compounded with petrosilex, to which it bears a strong resemblance in other respects. The phonolithe of Millischau, in Bohemia, has been analysed by Klaproth, and that of Mount Or, in Auvergne, south of France, by Mr. Bergman.— The following are the results:

	Bohemia.	Auvergne.
Silex	57,25	58
Alumen	23,50	24,50
Lime	2,75	3,50
Oxyde of iron	3,25	4,50
Oxyde of manganese	0,25	
Soda	8,10	6
Water	3	
Loss	1,90	1,50
	100	100

Sometimes the phonolithe contains a greater proportion of iron, in which case its colour is deeper, and the substance itself is heavier, and less transparent.

M. Pini, inspecter of Italian Mines, has lately announced the discovery of a substance in one of the mountains of that country, to which the name of corundum stone has been given. It appears that he first saw it among some fossils that had been collected in the department of Serio, by M. Brochi, professor of Natural History at Brescia, who, at first, considered it as a species of feldspath, as the corundum has been only hitherto supplied from far distant countries;—but on a more minute investigation, he found its colour so entirely to resemble that from Madras, some of which M. Pini had in his possession, that he began to suspect it to be the same; and on trial he found he had not been mistaken in his conjecture. This of Italy seems to be the true species of corundum hitherto found in Europe. The stony substance found in Germany that had been mistaken for corundum, was found to be feldspath or leucolite.— That in the British Museum, found on the eastern coast of Scotland, was far from possessing the hardness proper and peculiar to this species. That of Chesnut-hill, near the city of Philadelphia, North America, which Mr. Smith announced, was found to be a fragment of quartz, badly crystallized; that discovered by M. Bournon, at Forez, in France, was by the Abbe Hauy, found deficient in specific gravity; but this of Italy is deficient in no one circumstance. The following are the properties of the corundum of Italy: 1. It cuts the hardest rock-crystal. 2. It does not fuse by the blow-pipe, either alone or with the addition of borax. 3. Its substance is formed of laminæ, in different directions. 4. It is cleaveable three ways, and when it is cut in the three directions, its form is arhomboid, of which the acute angle is 64½ degrees. 5. Its transverse fracture has the brilliancy of a diamond, and reflects the light in the same manner, and the reflection has almost the colour of silver. 6. Its specific gravity is 3·87, which is the same as that of the true corundum.— If rubies and sapphires are actually of the same genus as corundum, as most mineralogists seem inclined to suppose, it is probable that Europe likewise possesses mines of these precious stones, as it has mines of emeralds; witness those of Limoges, discovered by M. Lelievre, counsellor of mines. But these stones will continue to be the rubies, the sapphires, and the emeralds of the mineralogists and not of the jewellers, until they are found of a proper transparency, which M. Pini hopes will be the result of further researches.

Mr. T. C. Banks is preparing for the press a work, to be entitled, "The Extinct Peerage of England, on an entirely new plan, giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whose titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct; with their descents, marriages, and issues, public employments, and most memorable

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actions, from the Norman conquest to the year 1803."

"The Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, Esq. written by himself, and containing an account of his life and writings, interspersed with anecdotes and characters of the most distinguished persons of his time, with whom he had intercourse and connection," are announced as being in the press, and shortly to be published in two volumes 4to.

Mr. Southey intends speedily to publish a collection of Specimens of English Poetry, in the manner of Mr. Ellis, accompanied with biographical sketches.

Dr. Griffiths is now employed on a translation of Lenoir's French Monuments, which will extend to six volumes 8vo.

As a number of labouring men were lately employed in digging up the earth in the town of Dover, New Hampshire, North America, for the purpose of making an aqueduct, they discovered a vein of dark brown sand, running in a direction from east to west, much impregnated with quicksilver, considered as of the best quality. Globules of the metal were found dispersed about the soil, from the size of the smallest grain of sand to that of a duck-shot, which induces a probable supposition that upon further investigation larger quantities may be discovered.

Mungo Park, Esq. the celebrated African traveller, arrived at the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, on the 28th of March last, with an intention to penetrate, if possible, still further, and to make fresh discoveries in the unexplored interior of that continent. In his passage they touched at the island of St. Jago, where Mr. Park purchased 44 asses for his journey. On the 6th of April following, he intended to proceed from Goree, up the river Gambia, with 40 soldiers, who are to accompany him in the ship Crescent which he sailed in, and when they have ascended as high up the river as possible, the Crescent was to land Mr. P. and his suite, and return to Goree, from whence she was expected to sail for England.

A journey has been lately undertaken by order of the American government, the primary object of which is to explore the river Missouri, from its influx to its source, and then to discover the nearest river that is situated to the westward of it, and to descend thence into the Pacific Ocean. The present expedition, consisting of about twelve persons, are expected to return about the end of the ensuing year.

As any attempt to simplify the practice of merchants' accounts, cannot fail of being received with pleasure in a country so distinguished for its extensive trade carried on with every known part of the globe, it is not without a degree of satisfaction, arising from the utility of the work, as well as from the known abilities of the author, that we inform the public, more particularly those in any way concerned in commerce, that Mr. Dubost, author of a small work entitled, "The Merchants' Assistant," and which receives universal approbation, is in the press, and it is expected will be ready in a few days, Commercial Arithmetic, adapted to the exclusive consideration of the practice of commercial operations, and intended to serve as an introduction to the elements of commerce.—He has also in the press, which is expected to appear in about four months, Elements of Commerce, being a general treatise upon the monies, weights, and measures of every foreign country and commercial place, by comparison with those of England, demonstrating, mathematically, the science of commercial calculations, and shewing the advantages resulting from a knowledge of them.

Mr. Nicholson, of Ludlow, will shortly publish a New System of Stenography, included in a single page, and comprehending uncommon lineality, legibility, simplicity, and shortness.

An individual, at Petersburgh, has now in his possession one of the most ancient Russian MSS. extant. It is a *Lectionarium*, or an extract of the gospels, for the use of the church.—The *format*, or size, is a folio, on very fine parchment, adorned with miniatures by Greek artists: a cypher or flourish of letters indicates that it is of the year 1066. Several amateurs of antiquities have made offers to purchase it; but although the sum of 20,000 roubles has been tender-

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ed to the possessor, he does not seem disposed to part with it at that price.

There has been formed, a few years ago, in the same city, (Petersburgh) a literary society, under the title of The Free Society of Lovers of Literature, the Sciences and Arts. —Its members have lately published a volume of poetical pieces, and a translation of the marquis of Beccarias Treatise on Crimes and Punishments. They are further preparing Russian translations of the political works of Filangieri, Montesquieu, Tacitus, Seneca, and Cicero.

Two literary societies, equally distinguished by their useful labours, have for some time past existed in the city of Rouen. These societies, from the unanimous wish of the members, have been lately consolidated into one, under the title of The Free Society of Emulation, for the Progress of the Sciences, of Letters, and of Arts.

The tree called Gingko Biloba, which came from China, and has been planted about twenty years, was in flower in the month of Floreal, year 12, in the garden of M. Clementi, of Rouen. This tree is 12 feet in height, has a tortuous or winding trunk, and is about as big as a man's arm: it grows in the shadow of a fine cypress. This is the first time that it has flowered in France, although it had done so in England; and for this reason, probably, it is that the English have changed the name which its bears in its own country, and which Linnæus had retained, to that of Salisburia Œdiantig Olia.

A society of engineers, at the head of whom is Don Salvador de Ximenes, have been lately appointed by the chancery of state of Madrid to draw plans of the principal cities of Spain, and, at the same time, to construct a general chart of the whole kingdom. —The society has elected two of its members to superintend the geometrical and astronomical operations, who have under their direction a number of pupils deputed to inspect and visit the said places.

M. John de Lipszky, captain in the regiment of hussars of the prince of Hesse-Hombourg, in the service of the emperor of Germany, intends shortly to publish (or has actually done so,) a new, general, and complete chart of the kingdom of Hungary, of Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, and of the military frontier, in nine sheets, which may be combined into one, the size a large royal folio. M. Lipszky has been employed a great number of years in collecting materials for this work, and in arranging the same; but some particular reasons or motives seem to have deferred the publication of it, and which have originated on the part of the government of Vienna: —At length, prince Charles himself has accelerated the publication, on the grounds of its obvious utility.— This chart will contain an accurate designation of all the cities, towns, villages, farms, rivers, great or small, and even running streams of any consideration: it will exhibit the lakes, the marshes, the highways, post-roads, the physical totality and parts of the mass of mountains, the names of the principal mountains, and of other remarkable objects: it will indicate the limits of the different counties or districts, and, in general, of all the divisions, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical; the boundaries of the dioceses, tribunals, &c. As far as the extent of the chart will permit, the limitrophe parts of the surrounding provinces will be given, such as of Gallicia, Silesia, Moravia, Austria, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Turkish Croatia, Bosnia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. This chart will be accompanied with a *repertory*, which will enhance the value of it, and facilitate its use.

Domenico Viviani, of Genoa, has commenced a periodical work, in 4to. under the title of "Annali di Botanica," which contains no original papers, but is calculated only to make the Italian botanists acquainted with the discoveries of other nations.

A number of agriculturists, in different counties, are prosecuting, we are told, with success, a system of clearing bean lands, by means of a flock of sheep, which, when turned in, destroy the weeds without producing any injury to the beans, by which not only the great expence of hoeing is in a great measure avoided, but the land is thereby likewise considerably improved.

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A new and improved edition, in quarto, considerably enlarged, of Motherly's Medical Dictionary, is now in the press. It will be published in four parts, and will make two volumes. The first part is expected in November next.

Mr. Serle, author of the Christian Remembrancer, Parent, &c. has now in the press, a new edition, considerably enlarged, of his Church of God; also a third volume of that invaluable work, *Horæ Solitariæ*. Both of these works are in a state of forwardness, and are expected to be published in September next.

Mr. E. Donovan, has just announced a new work of Natural History, elegantly printed in quarto, entitled, "An Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern and Pacific oceans: including the figures, and descriptions of 138 species of the most splendid, beautiful, and interesting insects hitherto discovered in those countries, and which for the most part have not appeared in other works."

The British empire in India, is continually teeming with new and diversified sources of unexplored literature.

Mr. Maurice is now preparing a vindication of his History of Hindostan, against the attack of the Edinburgh Reviewers.

We are happy to inform our readers that Mr. Beloe is preparing for the press, anecdotes of literature, from rare books in the British Museum and other rare libraries.

Mr. David Macpherson, is about publishing a new work, called, "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation," in 3 parts, with brief notices of the arts and sciences connected therewith, from the earliest accounts, to the meeting of the Union Parliament, in January 1801.

A new and elegant edition, embellished with engravings, is preparing for the press of Oberon, by Mr. Sotheby.

The Rev. Theophilus Brown has in the press, a selection of the devotional parts of the old and new testaments, from the most approved modern versions; for the use of families. It is expected to be ready for delivery in about six weeks.

A new and uniform edition of the works of the late Richard Graves of Claverton, is preparing for publication;—the author left considerable additions and notes for most of his productions. The spiritual Quixote will be the first that will be published, forming three volumes, which will contain the life of the author, principally written by himself.

Mess. L. W. Dillwynn and Dawson Turner have in the press a new botanical work to be called the *Botanist's Vade Mecum through the counties of England and Wales*; containing the habitats of the rarer plants, with authorities.

Mr. L. W. Dillwynn's admired work on the British *Confervæ* is now resumed, and will be regularly continued till complete.

Mr. Curtis, florist, of Walworth, is preparing for publication a new botanical work, on a large scale, intended to represent faithful likenesses of the best specimens of fancy flowers cultivated in England; they are to be accurately coloured from living specimens.

We learn that the excavations at Pompeii, at Fresola, in Thessaly, and in Sicily, in search of antiquities, are carrying on at present with active and successful energy. Several MSS. long lost, as well as statues, vases, coins, &c. have been recently discovered in a state of excellent preservation.

The essential oil of hops obtained by distillation, and afterwards mixed with a small quantity of sugar, is announced and recommended in some journals, as the best way of using this plant in brewing, and the most effectual method of preserving it for a term of years.

Bark, which has hitherto been considered as almost destructive in cases of the consumptive malady, has, it is asserted, in numerous recent instances, been administered with singular efficacy and success.

Certain artists have been lately employed by order of the prefect of the department of the Seine, in cleaning and embellishing the fine sculpture of the fountain *de la Rue de Grenelle*. Messrs. Quatremere de Quincy, Molinos, and Le Grand, charged with this undertaking, have employed in their operations the encaustic process described by Valvulrus and

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Pliny, as applicable to antique sculptures. This revived method, consists in closing up all the pores of the marble, by a mixture of *huile d'oeillet* or a composition made of pink flowers, infused in oil of olives, and virgin wax applied hot on the marble, which is likewise heated; this will preserve it in future from those black spots, which humidity occasions, and which are nothing else but a vegetation of *lichen*, the roots of which get implanted into the pores of the marble and afterwards spread themselves and corrode the surface. The success of this first experiment on figures of a large proportion has perfectly answered the expectation of the prefect. The figures have not experienced any alteration from the heating of the marble by hand-chafing dishes, made for the purpose, and found to be very convenient to diffuse heat through all the parts of a figure, or of a groupe, previously to the coating of it with a mixture of oil and wax, and afterwards to renew the heat, and to make the layer of wax melt which remains on the marble, when it gets cold. The above operation, when performed with precaution, completely stops up the pores of marble and fills them to a certain depth. The superficies is afterwards besmeared with cold wax, and then rubbed with a fine linen cloth: all which then forms a kind of varnish, over which water slides without making any stop, and no longer permits the intrusion of the lichen or its roots. There can be no doubt that the best executed antique figures such as the *Antinous*, the *Apollo*, and others, have been thus polished with wax, and the public are doubtless indebted to the magistrate and to the antiquarians and artists that assisted in the above useful experiment to revive the application of a process long out of use, and to which, if generally adopted, we shall owe the preservation of our finest sculptures.

A composition of tar and fish oil, mixed in equal quantities by measure, and well rubbed upon fruit trees with a brush, has been lately recommended, in some of the contemporary journals, as a sure method of extirpating that destructive race of insects which assume the appearance of white mould on the bark and branches.

Some of the diurnal prints make mention of a machine for cleaning gravel walks, which has been lately invented by a Mr. Thompson, serving now or late in the corps of Perthshire Volunteers, of North Britain.—This machine turns, rakes, and rolls the gravel by a simultaneous operation, or by one and the same act, and has this peculiar advantage attending it, that it can be wrought by a small poney, and will perform as much work in an hour, as a dozen men can do in a day.

The new mode of reefing, now generally adopting through the navy, promises to be attended with extraordinary advantages. By this improved plan, the main-sail of a first-rate ship may be reefed by two men on the yard, with more facility than when forty were before employed to effect the same purpose by the ordinary method.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

AN end has been put to the long sittings of the parliament, and its members are returned into the country to receive the expostulations or congratulations of their constituents. In this recess, both they and the people have much to do. The members have, in this last session, performed a great and an arduous task; but they have separated, leaving at the head of administration a man who has been the great friend of the delinquent, whose crimes are to be brought before the highest justice of the country: they have separated, knowing that the country is full of suspicion on the conduct of public affairs, and that its money profusely voted is wantonly squandered; that there is the utmost irregularity in the accounts, and that the house of commons, whose duty it is to attend particularly to the public purse, have permitted the minister to go on his own way, have agreed to his motions for taxes, and for an expenditure of seventy millions, without having had the opportunity to understand the revenue and the expenditure of the preceding year.

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In such a case, it is the duty of the public to look to themselves, and to the fate of their posterity; and since they have the bravest men the world ever saw exposing their lives abroad, to sit idle at home, and to take no care for the public cause, is tenfold disgraceful. The evil and the cause of the evil are known. Both arise from the violation of the constitution, settled at the revolution, which has thrown immense power into the hands of the minister, or rather the oligarchy, whose tool he is; and thus neither king nor people have the influence which good government requires. It is in vain to expect better things, while this system lasts, and the representative looks up to the minister and not to the people. —To bring the people and the representative to their ancient connection is the first thing to be obtained, without which all the rest is nugatory, and this cannot be done but by the unanimous voice of the public for restoring the duration of parliaments to the accustomed term of three years, and in all their meetings impressing upon their representatives the necessity of not voting a single farthing to the supply of a future year, till the accounts of the last year have been perfectly balanced.—Indeed what can we think of a member of parliament, who goes into the house of commons without any intention to perform this great duty, and what greater injury can be done to their king and country, than by members regardless of their trust, and faithless to their duty!

The impeachment of Lord Melville occupied much of the attention of the house, and Mr. Whitbread pursued his course with indefatigable industry. The change from a prosecution in the law courts, to one before the lords, is not a thing in itself of much importance; but the manner in which it was done places the minister of the day in a very aukward situation. He is the friend of the delinquent, who has done every thing in his power to support him, who voted against both impeachment and criminal prosecution, at last votes for his impeachment; and one friend thus impeaches another, not out of ill will, but because of two evils the impeachment was thought the least. This conduct of Mr. Pitt occasioned some changes in administration.—Lord Sidmouth seceded from the cabinet, carrying with him, whatever may be thought of his abilities, the character of honour and integrity. —He was determined that the flagrant deeds of lord Melville should not go unpunished, and he resisted to the utmost the grant to the duke of Athol, which had been repeatedly resisted in the council, and by every great law officer, for the last forty years. What could have occasioned such a change in the opinion of his majesty's ministers, it is not easy to ascertain; but suspicion will be on float, when it is considered that lord Melville was in the privy council when the claim was recommended to the consideration of parliament.

A more melancholy thing has occurred. The commissioners for naval enquiry, whose reports have been the means of bringing to light so many enormities, find too much reason to complain of the obstacles thrown in the way by those who ought to be their supporters; and one of them has expressed himself very warmly upon this subject in parliament. To them, and the continuance of their services, the people look up, and it is to be hoped that they will persevere in the discharge of their office in spite of every impediment. A complete examination, we repeat it, of the immense expenditure of Mr. Pitt's administration, is absolutely necessary, and the more it is opposed, the stronger must be our suspicions that they who oppose it have reason to dread the enquiry. The bill of indemnity is passed to Mr. Pitt, for lending forty thousand pounds, without interest, to two members of parliament:—what other bills of the same kind may be necessary, it is much better that they should be passed, than that the nation should continue in its present state of uncertainty with respect to its accounts —They may, and ought to be, kept with the same exactness as those of a merchant; and a simple and plain exposure of the whole would save a vast deal of expence and trouble, which are now occasioned by the calling for and printing separate papers for each article of enquiry.

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Whilst administration were engaged in its parliamentary warfare and internal disputes, the fleets of France were at last discovered, and with the knowledge of their situation, arrived the news that Lord Nelson was in pursuit of them. This brave officer lost no time, and with a small, but well manned fleet, disdaining the difference in numbers, he crossed the Atlantic. His arrival was hailed with the utmost joy by the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and his name alone gave security to the islands. A short time only he staid to refit, and this country has been in a state of great anxiety for farther intelligence. Reports are daily made, and the stock-jobbing of the alley is alive in this state of uncertainty; but it is probable that, before this magazine can be delivered to the public, our brave admiral may bring himself the intelligence of his victory.

If we entertain little dread of the French preparations on the sea, we cannot but observe, not without alarm, how regularly, and with what success their sovereign proceeds in all his attempts on land. Scarcely was the iron crown of Lombardy placed on his brow, when Genoa was declared to be annexed to the French territory. Lucca is intreating to retain its constitutional republic; but its request is not likely to be granted. Every day will manifest some new aggression, and the powers of Europe are too much divided in their interests to concur in any plan of resistance.—The conduct of the English ministry is not calculated to encourage them, and the hint thrown out by them in the speech from the throne, of foreign negociations not being brought to such an issue as to be communicated to the public, gives no hope of success in their plans, nor indeed is any wish entertained on the part of reflecting people that they should succeed. Poor Sweden seems to be the only power that is willing to take that money which this country is so ready to throw away; and it was said that a treaty was on foot for a subsidy of two millions to its monarch, and in return we were to have twenty-five thousand of his men at our command. This poor supply could be of no use in the war; but small as it is, and impolitic as it would be in Sweden to send it, there is little likelihood of the treaty being completed; for Prussia threatens Sweden with an immediate attack on Pomerania, if it should attempt to bring the war into the north, and this salutary threat will probably be the means of keeping the king of Sweden on his throne. The two kings have amused the public by their variance: the king of Sweden having sent back the decorations of the order, which he received from Prussia, and the king of Prussia in return writing a laconic epistle to the king of Sweden, in which the character and imbecility of the latter are strongly delineated.

Russia seems inclined to negociate with France, and a minister has been dispatched to Brussels for this purpose. What are the points of this negociation, and whether we are to be interested in it, time must discover. As the French sovereign has made overtures of peace to the king of England, and has even written a letter in his own hand to the latter, with this view, he may, and with reason, refuse to listen to any overtures which do not come immediately from this country. The war is by no means injurious to his interests; for it is a pretext for the large army which he keeps up; and as by it we are effectually thrown out from negociations with one half of the continent of Europe, he has no great reason to desire a cessation of arms. It is said, indeed, that the popedom is to be annexed to the Italian throne, and that the pope is to reside at Avignon.—This will make Buonaparte effectually the spiritual sovereign of the Catholic world, and the Neapolitan dominions cannot then escape his grasp.—When he has thus established completely his Italian kingdom, he may turn his thoughts in good earnest to the invasion of this country; unless, though the Grand Seignior has written him the desired letter to congratulate him on his accession to the throne, he may choose to join with Austria and Russia in a partition of Turkey in Europe.

Of Spain we hear but little. Its efforts are continued, and Gibraltar is to be the point of attack. Moreau conducts the operations, and the gunboats, brought into the bay, have already annoyed our shipping. Hol-

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land is engaged very deeply in the endeavour to restore its finances to their ancient state; and their new head, indefatigable in this business, is warmed with the true spirit of patriotism. Nothing will, however, raise his states to their former eminence in Europe. The United States of America continue to enrich themselves, and their little differences with Spain are not likely to be attended with serious consequences.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

On the 26th of June, a memorable day in the history of British legislation, Mr. Leycester brought forward a motion for the impeachment of Lord Melville, prefacing it, by expressing it as his wish, and the desire of the house, that the crimes of lord Melville should be judicially examined; but declaring it to be his opinion, that the house had not had a sufficient opportunity of deciding upon the question, which was the best mode of treating the delinquent, whether by an impeachment, or by a criminal prosecution in the lower courts.—The former was more consistent with parliamentary proceedings, and was a more solemn and dignified sort of trial: it would, indeed, be more injurious to the delinquent, if he is found guilty, but more advantageous to him, if innocent. To the house, also, it afforded greater advantages: the quantity of time is their own; they are unembarrassed with forms; and every part of their transactions may be equally examined. The resolutions of the house ought not to be set aside lightly; but in this case it would appear that the house was really in favour of impeachment, in comparison of any other mode;—for they who voted against the impeachment, did it with a view of setting aside both impeachment and criminal proceedings; but had it been a question merely which of the two was to be preferred, their votes would have been in favour of impeachment.—Mr. Bond rejoiced to find that the house was unanimous in the necessity of some criminal proceeding; but was surprised at an attempt to rescind a motion passed in the largest house ever seen. The question lies in a narrow compass. A criminal information in a court of justice is prompt, and the decision as little liable to error as human judgments can be.—Impeachment is cumbrous, productive of great evil in delay, both to the public, and to individuals. The crimes of the delinquent were not of a nature to require impeachment. The question was merely of the misapplication of public money, and participation in unjust gains, derived from it. For this a jury was perfectly competent, and after the house had decided upon the mode, an alteration with so short a notice would attach a degree of levity to their proceedings. The Solicitor General contended, that the question on the mode of proceeding had not been fairly before the house.—For the impeachment, 195 had voted: for criminal prosecution, 43 had been added to this number; and as the 195 had voted for criminal prosecution rather than fail in any, it was evident that there were only 43 in favour of criminal prosecution above the other mode. He saw, therefore, nothing derogatory to the house in now adopting impeachment.—Mr. Banks considered it to be very improper to rescind a motion passed in a full house, when so many members had left town under the impression that the question had been completely settled: in this argument he was followed by Lord H. Petty and Mr. C. Wynne. Sir R. Williams stated, that he had voted against both impeachment and criminal prosecution; but he could not now approve of rescinding a decision of the house on such light grounds. Mr. Windham thought the case against the delinquent a plain and simple one, on which a jury was perfectly competent to decide. His crime was such as juries try, and though the crime of a statesman, it could not be called a state crime. To change a measure adopted by so full a house, was indecorous on so short a notice, and nothing of this kind ought to have been attempted without a call of the house; for it should be considered, that not only the delinquent, but the house itself, was now upon trial, and the character of both would be determined by the result. Mr. Pitt entered into a tedious detail of dates, from which he concluded that the house

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could not be said to be caught by surprise, and contended that the motion had in view the dignity of parliament. With respect to himself, he wished that the tribunal might be the least repugnant to the feelings of his friend, who must be hurt at the mode which had been adopted by the house; and indeed a jury was incompetent to afford the subject the ample investigation, that it required. Mr. Whitbread was satisfied, that the only object of this motion was to defeat all that had hitherto been done to bring Lord Melville to a fair trial. He had been originally for the impeachment, but when a contrary decision had been adopted, it ought not on slight grounds to be relinquished. There were indeed difficulties in the criminal prosecution, resulting from the conduct of the Attorney General, who, if he was not prepared to fulfil the wishes of parliament, was unfit to hold his office. The Attorney General vindicated himself on the score of coming to the house for instructions, declaring, that he never entertained a doubt of the legal guilt of the delinquent, but he was decidedly in favour of impeachment, as by it the ends of public justice would be fully accomplished, and the delinquent would be enabled fairly to meet his defence. Mr. Fox reprobated this change in the proceedings of the house, as a bad precedent, which future ministers would turn to the disadvantage of the public. He viewed the motion with a jealous eye, as being supported by those who had uniformly supported the delinquent, and from whom no rational co-operation could be expected. Some other members spoke, but with no novelty of argument. When a division took place, the question for impeachment was carried by 166, against 143.

On the 28th of June, Mr. Fox presented a petition from W. T. Jones, stating, that he had been in prison twenty months in Ireland, confined for subsistence to the prison allowance, of having suffered various harms, that he had been offered a release, on condition of leaving the country, which he had declined, as it would presume guilt, and had requested a speedy trial. Not having been able to obtain either an unconditional release, or a trial, he requested the interference of the house. Mr. Sheridan recommended the case to Mr. Pitt; and Mr. Vansittart declared, that the Irish government would be proved, on investigation, to be free of any charge of severity or oppression. The petition was ordered to lie on the table; and how long the unfortunate man will lie in prison untried, and what compensation will be offered to him, if he should prove innocent, time must discover. After some business of no great importance, Colonel Crawford introduced his promised motion, on the national defence, by apologising to the house, for bringing it forward so late in the season, but claiming, from the magnitude of the subject, its attention. He paid compliments to Mr. Fox and Mr. Windham, and gave a concise view of his subject, in declaring it to be a description of the forces, on which the country might rely in the hour of danger, on our efficient means, offensive and defensive, compared with what they were, when Mr. Pitt came into office, and with the similar means of the enemy.

The first thing that occurs in this enquiry, is the war with Spain, which was severely reprobated; but the question now was, how we stand in consequence of that war. First, the enemy's squadrons now sail undisturbed, in almost every direction, and France derives from Spain an accession to her navy, of no less than twenty-five ships of the line. In the meantime, we have added only one ship to our line, and the military means, obtained by Buonaparte, are evidently, in other respects, very considerable. From a calculation of troops, it appears, that the French have dispatched to foreign stations, 15,500 men, and our increase amounts to 16,600; but of this increase, the 1639 sent to Gibraltar, do not place it in so good a state as it was before, without the Spanish war; and many others locked up in the Bermudas, New Brunswick, and other places, are a real diminution of force. For force misapplied, and useless, is not to be reckoned upon as the instrument of hostility. Similar observations were made on the disposition of other troops, from which it was concluded, that there was sufficient ground for enquiry, with respect to the army; and the same was maintained of the navy; so that it appeared, that our danger was increased,

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whilst both our naval and military forces were diminished in comparison with that of the enemy.

What is to be done, then? Undo all that has been already done, even Mr. Pitt's parish bill, respecting the military, and a great deal is done towards improvement. Having removed such an obstacle, the regular army may be raised to its former state of vigour. The volunteer corps come next under consideration, the appointment of whose officers was asserted to be in the last degree ridiculous and absurd. As individuals, they may be respected; but their modes of life do not consist with such a military establishment. What must military inferior officers say or think, when the whole of their proceedings are to be directed by a pastry cook Colonel? Is such a man fit to command the defenders of the freedom of their country? Tarts and cheese-cakes have nothing to do with the subject, though they may enable a man to make a considerable figure, who would otherwise have been hid in obscurity. From trifling railery on this subject, the speaker adverted to the mode of enlisting, which he contended ought to be for a limited time; to courts martial; to the pay of the army; and then moved his first resolution, that the army should be kept up as nearly as possible to the establishment which has been provided for by parliament.

Lord Castlereagh saw no necessity for a committee on the expediency of the resolutions, and denied the accuracy of the Colonel's military statements, asserting that the regular army was greater now than it had ever been before in this country; that, in comparing our present with our former strength, he saw no reason for a charge against government, which had done its duty, and acted on a system which, without being injurious to other parts of the service, had very considerably extended the military strength of the country. Mr. Fuller saw no reason for alarm, whilst we had six hundred thousand men in arms, and declared, that as to our volunteers, they were many of them as good as regular troops. A man's profession does not prevent him from being a good soldier, or a good commander. General Moreau was a barrister, but we had not seen any one who knew better how to command an army; and the regular troops of Europe had been beaten by those men whose professions the mover of the question affected to hold in contempt. Sir. J. Pulteney was for unlimited service. Sir. W. Erskine considered compulsion as a measure absolutely found to be necessary in all countries, in the formation of a military force. The volunteer corps he highly approved, and he did not think that officers in the army felt hurt at seeing officers of volunteers. For himself it gave him pleasure to see men active in the service of their country, and he considered the volunteer system as the sheetanchor of the state. Mr. Windham advocated limited service, and dwelt on the immense promises, but trifling performances, of Mr. Pitt. The Secretary at War, detailed the state of our force, and, from the difficulties attending limited service, in the case of men in foreign countries, was against it.

Colonel Crawford replied, still maintaining that the volunteer system was absurd and ridiculous, and that it was viewed by regular officers with disgust; and his motion was rejected without a division.

In the house of lords, on the 9th of July, an animated debate took place, on the Duke of Athol's bill, the order of the day being for its second reading, when Lord Westmoreland entered into a history of the transactions between the government and the duke's ancestor, and contended that the rights of the duke's family were not compensated by an adequate sum, nor willingly alienated by the owner. He had acquiesced with a view to public convenience; but the immense profits received by the country from the bargain, justified his heir in the expectation that his claims would be admitted. The earl appealed to the lords of the privy council for the truth of his statement; upon which Lord Ellenborough rising, expressed his astonishment at such an appeal, declaring on his honour, as a man and a gentleman, that he knew nothing of the proceedings in the privy council on the subject, after a certain period, when one of the reports, now on the table, was made by the board. To call this bill a job, had been esteemed indecent: but if the house shor

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hurry it through in the manner threatened, it would commit as gross and disgraceful an act, as ever marked the worst of times. Could it be reconciled to the character of that house to consent to a bill, before the pages of a folio volume, on which that consent was to be founded, were dry enough to be read? He conjured the house to preserve all that was left of its parliamentary character, and proposed, that a little delay might be granted for acquiring a sufficient knowledge on the subject. Under the expectation, that this delay would be granted, his Lordship sat down; but his proposal not receiving assent, he rose again, and observed, that he understood that the friends of the bill, depending on their numbers, were determined to go on at all hazards; and as this was the case, he would discharge his duty, and declare his opinion of the bill itself. It contained, and was founded on propositions untrue, in fact or law. It asserted the former right of the Duke of Athol to have been that of sovereignty; whereas it was a lordship, and no lawyer or historian had ever termed it a sovereignty. The privileges of the duke in the island were held by petty serjeantry; yet the bill, "like a tall bully," repeats the untrue assertion of sovereignty three times. Stress has been laid on acts of parliament not having force in the island; but from that the sovereignty does not follow; and nothing but puerility and absurdity could construe the nature of acts of parliament in such a manner. Indeed, words could not be found to express his contempt of the reasoning used to induce their lordships to give away so large a sum of the public money. The administration, at the time of making the bargain, had not acted as the present does; and he wished, that the minister of that day, had, with his robe of office, left to his successor that care of the public purse which might have saved the revenues from depredation. It was false, that the duke was compelled to alienate his rights, or that he did not receive full compensation. These rights, after paying all expences, did not exceed 800l. a year; and for that, on striking a balance, it will be found, that the family has received a clear advantage of 20,000l. His Lordship then entreated the house to pursue so harsh a measure against the public no farther. The people have still a moral sense, and can strongly feel an indecent injury. If their Lordships could not go home with any exultation on foreign triumphs, still let them not emulate sailors in a storm, who, giving all up for lost, seize the occasion to break open and rob the chest.

Lord Harrowby contended, that the duke's claims were established by the documents, and that the public would not be dissatisfied at the compensation. The Marquis of Buckingham asserted, that there was no evidence of justice or necessity for the bill; that its precipitation was unexampled; that the dignity of the house was not consulted; and that the confidence of the people would be lost by such a strange expenditure of its money. Lord Carlisle defended the bill, declaring that, if in strict justice the claim could not be sustained, it ought to be looked to with feelings of magnanimous liberality. Lord Sidmouth reprobated both the bill and its precipitation; for after the most mature reflection, he could not see that the claim was founded on justice. The present noble duke had prayed that his claims might be considered: the privy council laid them before the attorney and solicitor general, who saw no grounds for the claim. A change of administration took place; and in the month of July after that change, the former resolution was altered, and the privy council then declared for the claims. He himself, however, saw no reason for altering his former opinion; and contended that the arguments used for it, would sanction the grossest corruptions, and nullify the most solemn agreements.

Lord Suffolk stated, that his father and grandfather had lost their lives in the service of their country, and he had very narrowly escaped the same fate. The compensation given for several thousand acres of their property, was only 200l.; yet that property, at the present valuation, was worth between a hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand pounds. If the duke receives farther compensation, surely he had himself also a similar right; but he thought the conduct of Lord Sidmouth, in rejecting the claim, proved him to be a conscientious man, and faithful servant

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of the public. Lord Mulgrave was decidedly in favour of the bill, and could not bring his mind to entertain such high notions of œconomy in the affairs of government. Adverting to Lord Ellenborough's speech, he termed his manner boisterous and rude. This called up Lord Ellenborough, who declared, that such language was unparliamentary, and that he would deliver his opinion freely, as an independent peer, in spite of such unparliamentary epithets. Lord Mulgrave received the retort with a quotation from Shakspeare, "Senior, your age shall command more than your weapons possibly can do;" declared himself to have the highest reverence for Lord Ellenborough's official character, but could not endure language fit for a demagogue in Palace-yard, but not suited to temperate and fair discussion. Lord Ellenborough, in reply, asserted, that he spoke of measures, not of men; and was conscious that he was performing a moral duty. Some others spoke, and the house divided on the second reading; when there were for it 35, against it 11.

In the house of commons, Mr. Wickham was, on account of indisposition, permitted to speak sitting; and he vindicated himself and administration, on the subject of Todd Jones, regretting that he could not go into the subject at full length, from the lateness of the season, but declaring his wish that it might be fully investigated. Mr. Wilberforce congratulated the house, that a public officer was alive to the necessity of replying to a charge so serious, as the oppression of a British subject. Sir W. Burroughs gave notice of his intention to move resolutions in favour of Sir H. Popham: and Mr. Whitbread proceeded to some necessary steps in the impeachment of Lord Melville.

The houses were from this time employed in a vast variety of ordinary business: the indemnity bill of Mr. Trotter gave occasion for some discussion: the articles of impeachment of Lord Melville were introduced by Mr. Whitbread, who has the conducting of the impeachment, with a committee of twenty four other members, and carried by him to the Lords. On the 12th, the parliament was prorogued by commission, the disorder in the king's eyes preventing him from appearing in person: and in his name, the following speech was delivered by the chancellor:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"We have it in command from His Majesty, to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given, in the course of the present session, of your constant regard for the honour of his crown, and the interests of his dominions; and particularly the measures which you have adopted for strengthening His Majesty's hands, at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—

"His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies, which the necessity of the public service has required.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"His Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negociations, in which he is engaged with powers on the continent; but you may rest assured, that no step will be omitted on His Majesty's part, for promoting such a concert, as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French government, which threaten every day the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe."

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Encouragement to the Faithful Ministers of Christ; a Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Turvey, Bedfordshire, on May 5, 1805, on occasion of the Death of the Rev. E. Middleton, B. D. Rector of that Parish, who died April 26, 1805, aged 65; by T. Davies, 1s.

Remarks on the Duties of the Clerical Profession, with respect to the Cultivation of Learning: in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, at the Visitation holden June 10, 1805; by I. H. Pott, A. M. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 4to, 2s.

A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Northampton, in the Parish Church at Oundle, on Monday, May 27, 1805; by the Rev. S. Heyrick, M. A. 8vo.

Second Thoughts on Trinity, recommended to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in a Letter addressed to his Lordship; by E. Evanson, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Thoughts on Baptism, and Mixed Communion, in three Letters to a Friend, in which some Animadversions are made on the Rev. A. Booth's Apology; by a Pædo-Baptist, 1s.

A Speech delivered at the Grave of the Rev. J. Priestley, LL.D. F. R. S. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Catholic.—Substance of the Speech of Lord Redesdale, in the House of Lords, on the Motion of Lord Grenville, to refer the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland to a Committee, 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Graphic and Descriptive Tour of the University of Oxford; comprehending general picturesque Views, and correct Representations of all the principal Public Buildings; with their History and present State, and the academic Costume, folio, No. 1, plain 8s. stained 10s. 6d. coloured 12s. to be continued monthly.

VOYAGES.

A Voyage Round the World, in 1800, 1, 2, 3, and 4. in which the author visited, the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson, and Norfolk Island; by J. Turnbull, 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From June 21 to July 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.		CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Quotidian Intermittent	1	Hooping Cough	4
Inflammatory Sore Throat	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Mumps	2	Dentition	2
Small Pox	2	Child-bed Fever	2
Scarlet Fever	1	Chronic Cough and Dyspnæa	11
Typhus	2	Dyspnæa	3
Erysipelas	2	Asthma	2
Catarrh	8	Hæmoptysis and Consumption	9
Peripneumony	3	Asthenia	12
Acute Rheumatism	1	Dyspepsia	16

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Jaundice	2
Headach	8
Worms	7
Enterodynia	2
Chronic Inflammation of the Liver	1
Painters' Colic	4
Dysentery	3
Diarrhæa	2
Nephralgia	1
Dysuria	2
Schirrus Uteri	1
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Menorrhagia	3
Amenorrhæa and Chlorosis	3
Leucorrhæa	2
Blenorrhæa	2
Hysteria	2
Palsy	2
Chronic Rheumatism	23
Rickets	1
Piles	2
Dropsy	7
Tympany	1
Scrofula	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	21
Number of Cases	189

Catarrhal complaints have become much less frequent during the last month, although the weather has not yet assumed the regularity nor the temperature of summer. Rheumatic disorders, however, have continued to occur. The two cases of typhus which stand in the preceding list, supervened to pulmonic complaints, and could not be traced to a contagious source: in general it appears not to be more prevalent than for some months past. The small-pox has been common in a part of this district, and the reporter has heard of some fatal cases. It is to be lamented, that the illiberal and unphilosophical attacks which have been lately made on the cow-pox, should have excited in the minds of many persons a prejudice against that valuable preventive. We believe that the cow-pox has been inoculated very carelessly, in too many instances, and therefore have reason to fear that some cases of small-pox will be found after such inoculation, and the supposed safety of the patient. But the mighty evidence which has been brought forward in every quarter of the globe, the innumerable repetitions and confirmations of the truth of the *experiment*, in such a way as the most rigid principles of philosophical investigation would demand, leave no room for doubt, it should seem, in the mind of the candid and disinterested enquirer, as to the truth of the general position of Dr. Jenner. Ridicule and abuse are not the means of procuring conviction on a question of *fact*, nor do they add one tittle to either scale in the balance of evidence. They excite suspicion as to the *motives* of writers: and it is to be hoped that the public will only attend to those statements on the subject, which are brought forward with a manly and becoming temperance; because by these only is truth likely to be ascertained.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS, &c.

Together with Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

IT appears from a statement of the proceedings of the commissioners for the redemption of the land tax, that the number of sales and contracts for sale approved of, from the 24th June, 1801, to the 14th May, 1805, is 386. The value of the said sales and contracts, is 96,325l.; which said sum has been obtained in the following proportions: bishops, 12,114l.; deans and chapters, 47,049l.; rectors and vicars, 29,217l.; colleges and prebends, 3,238l.; lay corporations, 2,327l.; feoffees and trustees, for charitable and other public purposes, 3,380l.; Total, 96,325. The stock purchased for the redemption of land tax, under the proceedings of the commissioners, will be about 1,663,403l. The whole expence to the public, is about 10,000l. The gain to the public by the operation, has been about 166,540l stock.

It has been lately announced by public advertisement, that a new wool fair, to be kept up annually, is intended to be held at Hounslow, ten miles from London, on the 1st of the present month, August, and that proper warehouses, with other conveni-

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ences for the wool, are provided, wherein it may be deposited and remain, till fetched away by the buyers.

MADEMOISELLE DE BOURBON, daughter of the Prince de Condé, has lately arrived at Gravesend. Her Royal Highness had, for several years past, resided in a convent at Warsaw; but her situation there having of late, from certain causes not ascertained, been rendered extremely uncomfortable, the Count de Frotte was sent to conduct her to this country.

The East India docks, at Blackwall, are in great forwardness, and there is every reason to suppose, they will be fit to receive the shipping next spring. The line of the Commercial Road, which is to extend to the north-west corner of the great dock, is immediately to be proceeded upon. Thus, in less than a twelvemonth hence, will these magnificent buildings, unparalleled in the annals of commerce, be complete, with the exception of the Loading London Dock, but which in all probability will be now soon begun upon.

The committee appointed by the corporation of London, to conduct the improvement of its port, have directed the town-clerk to communicate to the Prince of Wales their resolution to open the canal, from Limehouse to Blackwall, on the 12th of August, in honour of His Royal Highness's birth-day.

Preferred.] The Rev. H. C. Ord, to be domestic chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Rev. W. Carwardine, jun. to the vicarage of Cavenham, Suffolk, on the resignation of his father. The Rev. Mr. Ray, of Boreham, Essex, to the vicarage of Fakenham, Suffolk; patrons, the executors of the late Lord Calthorpe. The Rev. R. Burnet, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the curacy of St. Andrew's, near Bungay, and to the mastership of the grammar school in that town.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover Square, H. Fellows, esq. M. P. of Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. Benyon, fifth daughter of the late R. B. esq.—The Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain general of the army, to Miss Latham, only daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Madras.—At Cheswick, R. J. Chambers, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge at Calcutta, to Miss Polhill, of New Bridge Street, late of Cowbury, Bedfordshire.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, H. G. Renshaw, esq. of the Minories, to Miss Shaw, of Red Lion Street, Holborn.—At Melbourn House, Whitehall, Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miss Lambe, second daughter of Lord Viscount Melbourn.—P. Neill, esq. barrister, to Miss M. E. C. Dyer, eldest daughter of the late T. D. esq. of the Treasury.—At Hackney, Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Whitechapel, to Miss C. M. Waters, youngest daughter of Mr. W. late of Conduit Street, Hanover Square.—At Hemel Hempsted, Herts, H. Green, esq. to Miss Hilson.—Mr. A. C. Bond, solicitor, of Billiter Lane, to Miss M. Dunster, late of Hertford.—Mr. Vaughan, gentleman of the chapel royal, to Miss Tennant, of Dean Street, Soho.—Mr. C. Newberry, of Mincing Lane, to Miss Archdall, eldest daughter of R. A. esq. M. P.—W. Overend, esq. of Grassingham, in Yorkshire, to Miss Pringle, only daughter of the late W. P. esq. of Quebec Street, Portman Square.—At Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Col. Achison, M. P. eldest son of Lord Gosford, to Miss Sparrow, only daughter of R. S. esq. of Warlingham Hall, Suffolk.—At the Earl of Carhampton's, Cobham, Surry, the Rt. Hon. Lord Grantham, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Inniskillen.

THE LATE SUETT.

"———Where are the drolls,
Whose every look and gesture was a joke
To clapping theatres and shouting crouds,
And made ev'n thick-lip'd, musing melancholy,
To gather up her face into a smile
Before she was aware? Ah! sullen now,
And dumb as the green turf that covers them." BLAIR.

[*Died.*] On Saturday morning, July 6th, at his lodgings at Chelsea, that excellent and truly comic actor, Mr. Richard Suett. Nature seemed quite exhausted, and he had been a long time in a very lethargic state; a disorder which he inherited from his father, who died of the same complaint. His character was truly amiable and harmless. Mr. S. was born in Chelsea, in the year 1755; and his father, who was a butcher by his occupation, for many years officiated in St. Paul's ca-

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hedral, his employment being to point out, not the road to heaven, but the beauties and curiosities of that noble edifice. In the tenth year of his age, young Suett was inducted into the choir of Westminster abbey, then under the management of Doctor Cook, from whom he received his musical education, as well as the advantage of good classical tuition, which is always given to the singing boys of the foundation." After four years instruction at this royal seminary, he was introduced into public life at Ranelagh, and sung with Messrs. Bannister, Dibdin, Mrs. Badely, Mrs. Thomson, and several other eminent singers of that day. On the following season, he was engaged at three public places of amusement,—Foot's little theatre, in the Haymarket, Mary-le-bone gardens, and Finch's grotto gardens, Southwark; at each of the above fashionable places of resort, he was particularly noticed for his vocal efforts, and received every encouragement that could inspire him with ardour for a public life. About this period, he was invited by the late Tate Wilkinson esq. manager of the York theatre, to join his company for four months, on a very liberal salary; this offer was accepted by our hero, who soon found himself in the possession of every comfort his aspiring heart could pant for. The strong testimony of public approbation which was nightly manifested to his juvenile efforts, induced him to abandon the idea of returning to London, at the expiration of his engagement; and his increase of popularity, with a rapid augmentation of income, rivetted him to the York company for nine years, where his talents secured him as high a salary as was then given to any of his mimic brethren. He afterwards visited Edinburgh and Liverpool, and at the latter place married Miss West, who was then a much admired dancer. As a tribute of respect due to the dictates of a noble mind, we think it our duty to state the liberal and friendly conduct of Mr. Tate Wilkinson to the subject of these memoirs.

In the summer of the year 1780, Mr. Suett entered into an article with the above gentleman, to give him his services for the term of two years, any breach of which, on either side, would subject the defaulter to the penalty of one hundred pounds; in the course of a few days, however, after the article had been signed, Mr. Suett received a letter from Mr. Linley one of the patentees of Drury-Lane theatre, offering him an advantageous engagement at the London house. The moment Mr. Wilkinson was acquainted with the purport of this letter, he committed the articles to the flames, though he was under the necessity of engaging two persons to perform Suett's cast of characters, and generously undertook to negociate the business of our actor's London engagement. This was conduct seldom to be expected from the manager of a country theatre; we therefore view it with no common degree of admiration.

In October of the same year, he made his *entree* on the London boards in the part of *Ralph*, in the *Maid of the Mill*; the applause he obtained, was earned by an ample display of the *vis comica*, which was likewise put into action a few nights after, in *Squire Richard*, in the *Provoked Husband*; his personification of this character also gained him considerable publicity. During the remainder of the season, he several times sustained first rate characters, with general approbation.

In the month of November 1781, Miles Peter Andrews, esq. brought out a comedy called *Dissipation*, which the king was pleased to command, a few nights after it had passed the fiery ordeal of public opinion. In this play, that never-to-be forgotten comedian, the late Mr. Parsons, sustained a prominent part; but on the evening anterior to his Majesty's visit, Mr. Parsons's sudden indisposition made a chasm in the comedy which the manager could not procure any one to fill, at so short a notice. The King being informed of the circumstance, he particularly recommended Mr. Suett, as the only gentleman in the theatre who could take the former comedian's character. An immediate application was made to Mr. Suett to accept and supply this mendicant part, which he very readily undertook, and played without a rehearsal, to the entire satisfaction of the house, and of his Majesty. From that time he became the constant substitute for Mr. Parsons, whose

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precarious state of health rendered his professional duties very uncertain; and here we must observe, that no man ever trod in the steps of Parsons, who did not suffer by comparison, particularly as his substitute was liable to be thrown into the shade, by the circumstance of their alternate performance, owing to an asthmatic complaint that accompanied Mr. Parsons, which seldom kept him from his duty more than a week or two: the public therefore had the merits of those two gentlemen constantly before them in the very same characters. But in justice to the talents of Mr. Suett, it is only fair to say, that whenever he had an original character to sustain, he never found a rival; in support of this assertion, we call the attention of our readers to his *Dicky Gossip, Endless,* in *No Song No Supper; Lord Duberly,* in the *Heir at Law; Weasel,* in the *Wheel of Fortune;* and a great variety of other characters, which have fallen to his care, since the demise of Parsons, both at the Haymarket and Drury Lane. He attributed no small portion of his success, to the comic effect of his wigs, of which he boasted a most excellent assortment, until they were destroyed in the general conflagration of the Birmingham theatre.

Mr. Suett was an accomplished musician, which rendered him valuable in Opera, as he could blend harmony with humour; he also acquired considerable celebrity as a composer; we understand there are now above one hundred pieces of his composition of various kinds in circulation, which are held in high esteem by the public. As a private gentleman, Mr. Suett was much respected, and his company courted by persons of the first respectability in the kingdom.

The late Arthur Murphy, esq. whose death was noticed in our last Number, was descended from a respectable family in, and a native of Ireland. Very early in life, he was sent to the college of St. Omer's in France, where he remained till the age of 18, and was at the head of the Latin class, when he quitted that seminary. On his return to his own country, he was justly considered as an excellent proficient in both the Latin and Greek languages: but being soon after sent into this country, he was placed under the guardianship of a near relation, who stood high in the mercantile world, and who had destined Mr. Murphy for commercial pursuits; but it was impossible to divert the mind of young M from the stage and the attractions of literature. Soon after his arrival in England, he became security to the amount of 500l. for his brother, then about to depart for the West Indies, and who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate, at the very time when he had the prospect of realizing a fortune. Mr. M.'s first tragedy the Orphan of China however, being very successful, he was enabled to discharge the above pecuniary obligation, which he did with no other regret than what arose from the loss of an esteemed brother. Mr. M. made several attempts to acquire reputation as an actor on theatrical boards; but though he always displayed judgment, he wanted the *Je ne scais quoi* essential to the acquisition of fame and fortune, in that arduous line of life. As the poet Churchill had levelled the keenest shafts of his satirical quiver against Mr. M. on the score of his talents as an actor, the latter answered his coarse and furious antagonist, in a very humorous ode, addressed to the Naiads of Fleet Ditch; and in a spirited poem, entitled, "Expostulation," in which he modestly, but vigorously defended his literary character against the various imputations and assaults of all his critical or hypercritical opponents.—At length Mr. M. finally withdrew from the stage, and applied himself to the study of the law. Two ineffectual attempts were made by him to become a member of the Temple and Gray's Inn; but he was rejected on the plea of his having appeared on the stage. He was admitted, however, by the members of Lincoln's Inn; although he very rarely exercised his talents at the bar, as a lawyer. Jurisprudence was ever a secondary consideration with him, so much was his attention occupied by the dramatic muse. In the course of his life, he wrote twenty-two pieces for the stage, most of which were successful, and several of them retain an established rank among what are called by comedians "Stock-pieces." But previous to the writing and publishing of his plays, Mr. M. had, early in life, given a series of essays to

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the world, under the title of Gray's Inn Journal, which, for so young an author, displayed great knowledge of men and manners; and when, according to his own account, being only 21 years of age, he had the impudence to write a periodical paper, during the time that Johnson was publishing his Rambler. At one period of his life, Mr. Murphy came forward as a political writer, although without putting his name to his productions. "The Test" and "The Auditor," were well known to have been the issue of his pen; and by these, he endeavoured to support the operations of the government at that time. He has published a Latin version of the "Temple of Fame," as likewise of Gray's celebrated elegy, and of some other English poems; and his translation of the works of Tacitus into English has been much admired. Mr. M. was the intimate friend of Foote and Garrick, (he published the life of the latter some years ago,) and of the contemporary wits, respecting whom he was wont to relate with much vivacity, a number of striking and entertaining anecdotes. He had several literary controversies and fracas with the late George Stevens, esq. and others; but this may be said of Mr. M. that he was never the first to inflict a blow, although he never would submit to receive one quietly; and the attack of G. Stevens was most acutely returned, with abundant interest. He has appointed Mr. Jesse Foote, who in his chirurgical capacity attended him some years ago, and relieved him from an illness of the most alarming kind, his executor, and has intrusted all his manuscripts to the care of this gentleman. Mr. Foote has given this character of his friend, and his literary attainments. He Mr. M. lived in the closest friendship with the most polished authors and greatest lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the classics was profound; his translations of the Roman historians, greatly enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flourished. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taste of the critic. He was author of the "Orphan of China," the "Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to keep him," "Know your own Mind," "Three Weeks after Marriage," "The Apprentice," "The Citizen," and many other esteemed dramatic productions. Mr. M. enjoyed a pension of 200l. a year from government during the last three years of his life; besides which, he continued till very lately to attend and act as one of the commissioners of bankrupts at Whitehall. It may not be improper to observe here, that his mother lived to a very advanced age, and that Mr. M. was a truly dutiful and affectionate son. Indeed he never had the fortitude after her death, to look over any letters or papers belonging to her, as they would have reminded him too sensibly of the loss of so kind a parent, as she had uniformly been. Mr. M.'s manners were full of urbanity, and his death is much regretted by his friends.

Lately, the Honourable Anna Maria Clifford, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Clifford.—At the house of John Sylvester, esq. in Chancery Lane, of a deep decline, aged 18, Mr. John Tempest.—Lately, at the Bristol Hot Wells, Miss M. Reeder of Oxford Street, London.—At Mrs. Richards's house in Grosvenor Square, in her 87th year, Mrs. Compton, widow of the late J. C. esq. of Minstead manor house, in the county of Hampshire.—In his 15th year, Master J. M. B. Beeby, only surviving son of J. B. esq. of the navy office. This young gentleman had made great proficiency in the latin, greek and hebrew languages, and had even officiated occasionally in the capacity of classical assistant at Langley House academy, near Eton; his death is attributed to his intense application, and the rapidity of his growth. It is melancholy to add, that this is the fourth son whom Mr. Beeby has lost within a few years, and the sixth near relative within the last eight months.—Major Henry Bailey, of the royal marines.—Rob. Smith, esq. of Richmond Hill, Surrey.—At Pentonville, in his 76th year, Mr. Billing, who had been employed several years in the bank of England.—In his 72nd year, G. Richards, esq. of Berners Street. In Blackfriars road, aged 59, W. Gilbert, esq. of Lower Tooting, Surrey.—Suddenly, Mrs. Douglas, of Marsham-street, mother of Rear-admiral B. Douglas, aged 69.—Mrs. Morley, wife of W. Morley, esq. of East Ham.—Mr. G.

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Bullinger, of Little Carter-lane, St. Paul's.—In Dover-street, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Rev. J. Scott, and mother of Lady Oxford.—At his house on Sloane Terrace, Chelsea, aged 46, R. Bisset, LL.D. Chagrin, occasioned by his embarrassed circumstances, is thought to have hastened his dissolution. He possessed a considerable share of learning, and was a respectable writer. His talents were chiefly calculated for historical researches and discussions. He employed his pen in the composition of some novels, but not with success proportionate to his historical works. Soon after the death of Mr. Burke, Dr. Bisset presented to the world a life of that celebrated man. —Though the work was rapidly composed, in order to gratify public curiosity, on the recent loss of a great character, it exhibits a solid judgment, with much acumen, and will hold a respectable rank in the biographical department of British literature. The best work, however, which Dr. Bisset has produced, is his History of the Reign of our present excellent Monarch. All the great and interesting events which have happened during the period to which his views were directed, are related with perspicuity, precision, and impartiality. The whole, indeed, shews a penetrating and comprehensive mind. He has traced effects to their true causes, and deduced such inferences as afford political lessons of great utility. His characters are well drawn, and judiciously contrasted. Dr. Bisset was an occasional contributor to some of our periodical reviews, and all his animadversions were marked by judgment, and a spirit of candour which is not usual with those who employ their critical powers upon the labours of their competitors. He was peculiarly mild and gentle in his manners, and very industrious in the exercise of his pen; but he was destined to endure all the toil, anxiety, and misery, which too often characterize a life devoted to literature.—Mrs. Mattyear, the wife of Mr. M. an eminent market-gardener, residing at Fulham, county of Middlesex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on business, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and she afterwards breakfasted with her children without shewing any symptoms of a distressed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfast she retired to one of the outhouses, and cut her throat in such a shocking manner as to occasion almost instant death. About a minute or two after leaving the house she was discovered in this dreadful situation by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm, and caused medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cause whatever can be assigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much respected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her husband and children.—At his house in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, in a fit of apoplexy, in his 65th year, John Smith Bugden, esq. He had been for some years afflicted with a variety of disorders, gout, dropsy, asthma; in the intervals of which he was chearful and entertaining to his friends. Till very lately, he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good sense ensured him a ready attention. He has left one son, a captain in the Surrey militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father possessed a good estate in Surry; and was invited to represent that county in 1751, on the death of Lord Baltimore, and again at the general election in 1754. —At Hampstead, in her 65th year, Mrs. Mary Magdalen Blaquiere, widow of John Peter B. esq.—Also, on the evening of the same day, and in the same house, in her 60th year, Mrs. Anne Rebecca Grant, widow of Captain Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, in Scotland, and sister to the above lady.—At the St. James's coffee-house, in St. James's-street, Mr. Puget, the banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, and a director of the bank. He was on Sunday in the Park on horseback, and, as he returned home, stopped at the above coffee-house, where he took some refreshment; on his taking the bridle in his hand to mount his horse, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell backwards: medical assistance was instantly procured; but he expired the next morning. He was a gentleman of the most respectable character, in both public and private life.—At his lodgings, in Conduit-street, Erasmus Corbett, esq. late a captain in the Oxford Blues. He put a period to his life by shooting himself. From the statement

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of the witnesses who were examined on the inquest, it appeared that Mr. Corbett had for several months been in a dejected state; that he went out on the morning the fatal deed was committed, and returned home to breakfast. On his return, he wrote a letter to Lord Lucie, which he ordered his servant to put into the post-office; but the latter had scarcely left the room, when he heard the report of a pistol. He instantly turned back, and found his master on the ground, his skull shattered to pieces, and the floor covered with blood. A horse-pistol was lying by his side, which he must have purchased that morning, as great care was taken that no destructive weapons should be left in the way, on account of the visible depression under which he laboured. By the injury done to the room there must have been several balls in the pistol; two pieces of the skull were blown through a pane of the window, the curtain of which he had previously drawn, to the opposite side of the street. The jury brought in a verdict of lunacy. Mr. Corbett was about 60 years of age, unmarried, and is said to have possessed an income of 6000*l.* per annum.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Mr. C. Tomkins has just completed, and is now publishing, in a 4to volume, his Views of Reading Abbey, and of the principal churches which were anciently annexed to, or otherwise connected with it, in the county of Berks, together with some monuments of antiquity in those churches. Either of the three parts, of which this publication consists, may be had at 14*s.* sewed, separately, or the whole at two guineas in boards. The plates, which are finely engraved, are 33 in number.

The King has lately given directions for the town gaol situated in St. Alban's street, Windsor, to be pulled down, and for another to be built in George street, the foundation of which was laid on Saturday, July 13th. The old gaol lay directly before the mansion now fitting up for the young princess Charlotte of Wales.

Married.] Mr. Parrott, surgeon, of Maidenhead, to Miss M. Woolcott, of Westminster.—J. Cummin, esq. of Great Russell-street, London, to Miss Hunter, of Beach-hill, in this county.—The Rev. M. Robinson, rector of Burghfield, in this county, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of —— P. esq. of Ashford, in Kent.—Mr. Reynard, of Reading, to Miss Simons, daughter of Captain S. late of the Loyal Essex Fencible Infantry.—In London, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Russell, esq. to Miss Sophia Russell, of Binfield-house, in this county.—At Abergavenny, the Rev. J. George, rector of Aston Clinton, Bucks, to Miss Powell, of White-house.

Died.] At Reading, the Rev. C. Parker, A. M. late of University Coll. Oxford.—R. Morson, esq. This gentleman was angling on the river Kennet, near Fobney-bridge, when his foot slipping, he fell into the water, and was drowned before any assistance could be given him. He was a man of a truly worthy character, and was always seeking instances where he might do good.—At Windsor, Mr. Legge, chemist and druggist.—At Little Coxwell, Mrs. Povey, daughter of W. Mathews, esq. lord of the manor.—At Woodside-house, Old Windsor, Mrs. Ogilvie, lady of the Rev. Dr. O.—At Ascot-heath, Mrs. Fielde, relict of the late P. F. esq. of Hanstead Bury, in Herts, and formerly M. P. for the borough of Hertford.—At Wansford, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Norton, late of Aldermaston, in this county, and upwards of 40 years one of the yeomen of the guard.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bransby, B. A. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. R. R. of Debach, in Suffolk.—Mr. Clapham, surgeon, of Thorney, near Peterborough, to Miss Priestley, of Buckden, in Huntingdonshire.

Died.] Mr. J W. Wye, eldest son of J. W. esq. of Hartford, near Huntingdon.—At Bedford, aged 67, the Rev. J. Palmer, rector of Borough-green, in this county.—At Henry-Parsonage, in this county, Mrs. Nes-

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field, wife of the Rev. W. N. of Wickhambrook, in Suffolk.—At Huntingdon, in her 74th year, Mrs. Fann, relict of the late Mr. Owen F. attorney.—At Linton, in the prime of life, of a decline, where she was on a visit for the change of air, Mrs. Owen, wife of Edward O. esq. of Clare, in Suffolk, and late of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.—Aged 54, Mr. J. Mason, an opulent farmer, of Waterbeach.—Aged 80, Mrs. Dawson, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. rector of Burgh.

CHESHIRE.

Some material improvements are now making upon the line of road that passes between the city of Chester and Conway Ferry. "It is much to be wished," says a correspondent of the Chester Chronicle, "that they will ultimately tend to shew the necessity of erecting a bridge over Conway Ferry, which would give a decided advantage to the road that passes through this city, from London to Holyhead;" improvements of considerable extent, and which will afford much convenience to the public, in breaking the steepness of several rough hills, and by opening a more safe and comfortable communication between several parts of the country.

The trustees of the county of Flint, have lately come to a determination to build a new bridge over the river Clwyd, at a place called Pont David, near the city of St. Asaph, and well known to be very dangerous.

Married.] Mr. Eglwys in the county of Denbigh.—W. Williams esq. of Fymoony Milgi, to Miss Phillips of Pentre.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. J. Young, glover.—Mr. Paul of the White Lion inn; he was generally respected in private life, and in his public concerns he had exerted himself indefatigably in the improvement of carriages, and for rendering travelling more expeditious and comfortable.—Mr. J. Goodyer, lieutenant in the Stafford Volunteers.—The Rev. Howell Wynne, vicar of Llangwyn, in the county of Denbigh.—At Neston, Mr. S. Briscoe, of the Golden Lion inn.—Miss Trafford, eldest daughter of Trafford Trafford, esq. of Kinderton lodge.—At Croxton, near Middlewich, the Rev. J. Kent of Nantwich, a gent. who, with some eccentricity of character, possessed the esteem of many, and, where he was really known, the good opinion of all. As a man, he was the friend of man; as a christian, sincere; and as a minister, unceasingly attentive to the best interests of his charge. His temperance was great, his honesty uncorrupted, and his habits and modes of living strictly economical, for no other end and purpose than that his charities might be the more extensively distributed.

CORNWALL.

The Cornwall Gazette, of June 22, states it as an article of intelligence, that the party of Cornish miners who "went to London about 12 months ago, to endeavour to remove a rock in the Thames, near Blackwall, are about to return without having effected their object."

It has been lately resolved by the superintendant of the works now carrying on at Portsmouth, to substitute Cornish granite, for its durability, in lieu of Portland stone.

Married.] Mr. Borlace, surgeon, to Miss A. Plomer, daughter of the late Mr. J. P. attorney, both of Helstone.—Mr. T. P. Morgan, surgeon, of Eloskerry, near Launceston, to Miss G. Hurdon, of Treludeck.—At St. Gluvias, the Rev. Mr. Tippett, to Miss Collins, of Penryn.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. R. Motton. While walking to his farm in the neighbourhood, he was suddenly seized with a distressing faintness, and on being carried home, expired before any medical assistance could be procured.—At St. Keverne, Mr. W. Lawrence, a wealthy farmer.

CUMBERLAND.

It is intended to build a new bridge shortly in the city of Carlisle, over the river Eden.

Whitehaven Dispensary.—The number of patients in the course of the last year were as follows:—Recommended and registered, of whom 599 were attended in their own houses, 1493: midwifery cases, 87: trivial incidents, 2960: children inoculated for the cow-pock, 276: total 4816.—Patients remaining upon the books, 71: grand total 4887. The whole number of patients that have been admitted to the benefits of this valuable charity, since its original institution in June, 1783, is as follows:—Registered patients, 38,324: midwifery cases, 1921: trivial incidents, 41,514. Of these,

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5,354 have been cured, 1189 relieved, 618 deemed incurable, 35 discharged as irregular, 959 dead, and 160 remain on the books.

A leaning tower, at Yanwath-hall, on the estates of Lord Lowther, has been recently restored to its original perpendicular position, by some ingenious workmen now in the pay and employment of his lordship. This ancient, massy edifice, which is upwards of 35 feet in height, had been supported by buttresses or props, during the last 40 years and upwards, and overhung its base three feet one inch. No small apprehension of danger was excited for the successful management and issue of the undertaking; yet it was very safely performed, without occasioning any fissure or rent in the building, or the slightest injury to any individual.

Mr. J. Gibbons, whose additional buildings have so much contributed to render the appearance of the street called Rickergate, in Carlisle, more elegant and fashionable than formerly, has, more recently, built a new street on the west-side, and has taken down two old houses in the front of it, for the purpose of opening a spacious entrance from the main street, by which means passengers now enjoy a fine, airy prospect of that venerable relic of antiquity, the castle, and the adjacent fields.

Intended inclosures in this county, Frizington, in the parish of Arcledon. The commons within the honour of Penrith, and forest of Inglewood.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr J. Fisher, merchant, to Miss Ponsonby, daughter of M. P. esq. of Hall-hall.—Mr. Wilson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Howard.—Mr. W. Brown, merchant, to Miss Collins, second daughter of the late Mr. T. C. —At Caldbeck, Mr. Baty, of Warwick, to Miss H. Simpson, daughter of Mr. S. of Caldbeck, colliery-agent to R. B. W. esq. of Warwick-hall.—At Hayton, in this county, Mr. Jos. Fleming, of Sunderland, to Miss Wills, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. rector of Hayton.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Woodburn, formerly well known by the singular appellation of the huntsman of the three kingdoms. This originated in the circumstance of his pack having been composed of English, Scotch, and Irish hounds, with which, in one season, he killed 147 hares, without either changing, losing, or having one of them lacerated by the dogs. He was a native of London, and at the time of his death, wanted only two months of completing his 100th year.—Aged 36, Mr. E. Browne, of the Globe inn.—At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Beane, many years clerk to Mr. Benson, attorney.—At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. A. Clarke, formerly master of the ship Delight. —At Brampton, in his 80th year, Mr. J. Wallis, surgeon.—At Brigham, in his 37th year, Mr. Jon. Saul, merchant, of Whitehaven.—The Rev. Mr. Marrs, curate of Mongrisdale.—At Caldecots, near Carlisle, Mrs. S. Graham, relict of the late Mr. J. G. attorney.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 31, W. Bacon, esq. captain in the Royal Manks Fencibles. His remains were interred at Kirkonchan, with military honours.—Suddenly, at Westport, in Ireland, Joshua Mulack, esq. captain in the royal navy, and late of Whitehaven.—At Hallcliff, near Hesket-Newmarket, in his 81st year, Mr. C. Hudson, brother of Dr. H. prebendary of Carlisle.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Staveley, in this county, C. Daintry, esq. of Leek, in Staffordshire, to Miss Bulkeley.—Mr. Fox, of Melbourn, to Miss Dewe, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. D. rector of Breadsall.—At Derby, Mr. Emery, tanner, to Miss Cock.—

Died.] At Derby, after a severe illness of twelve months duration, aged 44, Mr. T. Stenson, bookseller. —At Didsbury, Mr. James Wood, clerk of the parish. It is remarkable that this person and his forefathers have been successively clerks in the same church, ever since the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

DEVONSHIRE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has announced his benevolent intention to erect, at his own expence, a chapel, at Prince Town, on the forest of Dartmouth, under the direction of Thomas Tyrrwhitt, esq. Lord-warden of the stanneries.

Married.] J. P. Hamlyn, esq. of the North Devonshire militia, to Miss Cross, of Exeter.—At Honiton, J.

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Charter, esq. formerly collector of the customs for the port of Exeter, to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mr. Degen, a respectable merchant.—At Exmouth, aged 70, Mrs. S. Tannock, relict of the late Mr. J. T. many years tide surveyor in the customs.—At Plymouth, Captain Cudlipp, of the Royal Navy.—At Tiverton School, Master John Duntze, eldest son of J. D. esq.—At his house, in Heavitree, aged 85, —— Somerville, esq.—At Chumleigh, Mr. H. Pyke, many years master of the king's arms inn.—At Stonehouse, Col. Percival, of the Plymouth division of marines. He had served his country faithfully in the above corps, in various parts of the world, since its first formation in the year 1755.—Aged 78, the Rev. T. Rowe, many years minister of Dean Priory.—At St. Jordan's House, in the prime of life, Mrs. Speke, wife of W. Speke, esq.—At Horsewell House, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. P. Ilbert, prebendary of Exeter, rector of Farringdon, &c. &c.

DORSETSHIRE.

The works that have been planned in addition to the pier at Weymouth, are going on in rapid progression, and when finished, will produce a very fine effect, besides that of gaining a large portion of land from the sea. Since last year, several new buildings have been finished in different parts of the town, and others are in a great state of forwardness.

Married.] R. Jones, esq. of the North British dragoons, to Miss Basket, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. of Lewens, near Wimborne.—At Broadwinson, Mr. R. Barfoot, woolstapler, of Yeovil, to Miss Ewins.—At Sherborne, Mr. B. Ayres, school-master, to Miss Shepherd, of Obourne.—At Wareham, Mr. S. Dowland, aged 67, to Miss A. Brown, aged 19, both of Philliol.

Died.] At Dorchester, in his 82d year, Mr. W. Norman, hosier.—At Blandford, Mr. J. Moore.—At Wareham, in the prime of life, Mrs. Wright.—At Lymington, Hants, in his 53d year, Edgar Williams, esq. formerly of Chettle, in this county.—At Evershot, Mrs. Patten, relict of the late Mr. P. surgeon.—At Bailie, in his 78th year, the Rev. J. Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminster Marshall, &c.—At Honduras, West Indies, on the 28th of December last, Lieutenant Young Green, of the Royal Navy, late of Poole, in this county.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Burchall, relict of the late Rev. H. B. rector of Norton Sub-Horndon.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Durham, aged 57, Mr. Macgennis.—In his 81st year, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly an eminent painter.—Mr. W. Cummin, mason, and three days after, Mrs. C. his wife.—Aged 71, the lady of General Agnew, governor of Carlisle.—Aged 29, Mrs. Hines, wife of Mr. J. H. attorney.—At Bishop's Auckland, aged 63, Mr. J. Wood, tanner.—At Stockton, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. G. Domble, plumber and glazier.—In London, in his 22d year, R. Sherraton, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

ESSEX.

A wool fair has been lately established at Colchester, which commenced on the 19th day of July, and is intended to be kept up annually; an object that promises to be of much importance, as the sale of wool in this and the adjoining county of Suffolk, has been hitherto but little attended to.

Married.] At Colchester, Lieut. Col. Bailey, inspecting field officer of volunteer cavalry and infantry, in the Southern district, to Miss M. A. Silke, daughter of the late Rev. A. Silke, rector of Ashingdon, in this county.—Also, Mr. T. Stone, maltster, of Leatherhead, Surry, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. tanner.—Capt. W. A. Heywood, of the 2d Lancashire militia, to Miss A. Williams, of Greenstead, Colchester.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 85, T. Child, esq. late of Colchester, and formerly attorney general to the king, in North America.—At Colchester, Mr. G. Cant, common council-man.—At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. Cath. Hossack, eldest daughter of the late Dr. H.—At Henny Parsonage, Mrs. Nesfield, wife of the Rev. W. N. of Wickhambrook, in Suffolk.—At Woolpit Parsonage, in his 18th year, Mr. C. Smith, eldest son of Capt. S. of Feering House, a young gentleman of extraordinary promise.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to make a new line of road, to proceed from Ledbury to the city of Gloucester; and subscriptions have been lately opened at the former place, for effecting the said purpose.

An act of parliament has been lately passed for varying the line of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, and for making a branch of the said canal to communicate with the river Severn, at a certain place called the Hock Crib.

It is intended to erect a bridge across the river Usk, at or near the town of Caerleon, in the county of Monmouth.

Mr. Jefferies, farmer, of Sison, in this county, has now or lately had in his possession, a Spanish hen, that was last year perfectly black, and which, very lately, in moulting its feathers, turned entirely white.

Married.] S. Marinden, esq. of Edgbaston Priory, Warwickshire, to Miss C. L. Webb, third daughter of S. W. esq of Hanbury, in this county.—At Miserden, in this county, the Rev. Elias Taylor, fellow of trinity college, Oxford, to Miss Mills.—At Lidney, in this county, the Rev. F. Homfray, of Arvington, to Miss H. Homfray, eldest daughter of Jeston H. esq. of Broadwaters, in Worcestershire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. H. Phillips, master of the mason's arms public house.—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Smith, of the fleece inn.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Miss E. Baines, daughter of the Rev. R. B. rector.—At Monmouth, in the alms-house, aged nearly 90, Mr. J. Lucas. He had been a partner and actively engaged in the salmon fishery, in the river Wye, during the principal part of his life.—Mr. F. A. Holder, surgeon, of Mitcheldean.—Mrs. Keck, relict of the late Mr. K. a celebrated architect, of King Stanley.—At Dynock, Miss Seabright, milliner and fancy dress maker, of Gloucester.—In his 97th year, T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Avening.—At Aston, in the bloom of youth, Miss F. Wickham. Her death was occasioned by a disorder in the throat, that baffled medical skill and assistance, in consequence of which she was literally famished. This estimable young lady was shortly to have been married.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Winchester, in her 42d year, Mrs. Arab St. John, wife of Amb. St. John, esq. M. P. for the borough of Callington, and only daughter of Sir James Hamlyn, bart. of Clovelly Court, in the county of Devon.—At Gosport, J. Goodeve, esq. brewer.—At Lyndhurst, Martin Byam, esq. of the island of Antigua, a gent. of modest humility, and a kind affectionate heart.—Mrs. Panton, wife of T. P. esq. of West Green.—At Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 9th of April last, of the yellow fever, Mr. F. Chapman, acting agent on board the Diana ship of war, and second son of J. C. esq. comptroller of the customs at Cowes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A new church has been lately built by Messrs. Hill and Hopkins, at their extensive iron works at Blaenavon, near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. The church, at its consecration by that learned and most respectable prelate, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, contained upwards of 2000 persons.

There is now, or lately was growing, in the garden of Mr. Hill, schoolmaster, of Ross, a cowslip, of the following very extraordinary dimensions: it is fourteen inches in height, nearly two round the stem, and it has 170 pips, which spread eleven inches in width!

The building of a new pier has lately commenced at Aberystwith, in Cardiganshire, which, when completed, will prove of great advantage, as it will enable vessels to make the port at night, and in almost any weather.

Married.] At Derndale, in this county, Mr. R. Woodward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jay.—In London, Mr. W. Wainwright, of Showl Court, in this county, to Miss Eliz. Yeates, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Y. mercer, of Hereford.—At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Bisset, to Miss Evans.

Died.] At Hereford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Powell, school-mistress.—At Leominster, in his 84th year, Mr. B. Haylings, currier and maltster.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Copes, tanner.—At the hot-wells, Bristol, Miss Barneby, daughter of the late B. R. B. esq. of Brockhampton, in this county.—Mr. Bowen, a respectable farmer, of Dilwyn. He was found dead in a mea-

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dow, in the adjoining parish of Staunton upon Avon, near that river. Mr. B. had left his house sometime before, for the purpose of angling; and was on his return, when so suddenly summoned to that bourn, which alike terminates our pains, our pleasures, and lays equally low the king and the peasant.—At Kingston, aged 70, Mrs. J. Lilwall.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Berrington, veterinary surgeon, of Bottas Green, near Leominster. At the invitation of the Herefordshire agricultural society, he had just established himself in business, and had gained the esteem of a large circle of friends, when he was suddenly snatched off, to their great regret.—The Rev. Ralph Lingen, M. A. rector of Castle Froome.

KENT.

Died.] At Canterbury, W. W. Sankey, esq.—In her 19th year, Miss A. Breton.—At Margate, aged 92, Mrs. Slater, mother of G. S. esq. medical practitioner.—Mr. T. Harris, builder.—At Ramsgate, J. Hooper, esq. timber merchant, and town-deputy.—At Sevenoaks, J. Wrainch, esq.—J. Lane, esq. captain of the Holmsdale volunteers.—At Chatham, suddenly, Mrs. Jefferies, wife of Mr. J. attorney.—At Rochester, aged 25, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. T. B draper.—At Lewisham, Captain G. Simpson, late commander of Fort William, in the service of the East India company.—At Leybourn, Mr. J. Price, master of the free-school there.—At Ashford, Captain David Betson, of Seething, in Norfolk, and formerly of the 9th regiment of foot.—At Sheldwich, in her 15th year, Miss M. Hilton, of Sheldwich.—Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. W. C. timber merchant, of Brenchley.

LANCASHIRE.

The bill for improving the passage between Liverpool and the Rock Ferry, on the river Mersey, and for levying certain tolls on vessels using it, has lately received the Royal assent.

Married.] Mr. J Ashworth, woollen manufacturer, of Clough Fold, to Miss Ormerod, of Whitewell Bottom.—Dr. Cassels, of Lancaster, to Miss Hodgson, daughter of the Rev. F. H. of Bury.—In London, Mr. B. Cullerne, confectioner, of Liverpool, to Miss Reynolds.—At Cheadle, Mr. J. Deane, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Hendry, daughter of the late Captain H.—At Prescot, Mr. W. Houghton, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson.

At Liverpool, Mr. P. Quirk, shipbuilder, to Miss Finchett, daughter of Mr. J. F. harbour master.—Mr. W. Lee, woollen draper, to Miss Eccles, of Warrington. R. Pearce, gent. of St. George, Middlesex, to Mrs. M. Williams.—Mr. P. Fletcher, cotton merchant, to Mrs. Greenwood, both of Hulme.—Mr. J. Hewitt, son of P. H. esq. of Peel Hall, to Miss Bramall, of Peel Bank.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Godfrey, attorney.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Withington, widow of the late Mr. R. W. merchant.—At Liverpool, aged 51, Mr. A. Gordon, printer.—Aged 41, Mr. J. Minshull, surgeon.—Mrs. A. Huddlestone, sister of T. H. esq.—Mr. R. Brelsford, hat maker.—At Lancaster, aged 70, Mr. J. Roberts, upholsterer.—Aged 21, Miss Bradley, daughter of the late Capt. B.—Mr. T. Millers, merchant.—At Toxteth Park, in his 23d year, Mr. E. Ewing, son of Mr. W. E. merchant.—At Firney Green, near Windermere Lake, G. B. Crump, esq.—The Rev. Mr. Rowe, master of the free grammar school of Hutton, near Preston, and rector of Much Hoole.—At Camaroons, on the 28th of December last, Captain John Little, of the ship Eliza Ann.—At Blackburn, aged 42, Mr. R. Hull.—At Ulverstone, aged 73, Mrs. Tubman, relict of the late Mr. W. T. plaisterer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Snowler, of Reevesby, in this county, planted on his grounds, three years ago, 25 grains of Egyptian barley. The second year's produce was not less than ten bushels, from which he, last year, reaped forty quarters, part of which he lately sold at Spilsby for five guineas per quarter!

NORFOLK.

Mr. Lindley, of Catton, in this county, has proved, by a successive series of experiments, that the sowing of salmon raddish seed, in mingled portions with the Swedish turnip, will not fail to draw the fly from the turnip to the raddish, and thereby be the means of preserving the former.

The sum of nearly 900l. in benefactions, and nearly 400l. in annual

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subscriptions, has been lately raised or subscribed for, in the city of Norwich, towards establishing "A Charity, for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, in Norfolk and Norwich."

Married.] Mr. Corby, land surveyor, to Miss A. Johnson, both of Kirstead.—T. Vipen, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Jennings, of Harpenden, Herts.—At Blakeney, J. Smith, esq. lieutenant in the navy, to Miss P. Farthing, second daughter of Mr. R. Farthing, merchant.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Jackson, manufacturer.—Aged 37, Mr. M. King, clerk to the Expedition coach. Mrs. E. Cotton, of the white hart inn.—At Yarmouth, in his 80th year, Mr. B. Rockwood, tide-waiter at the custom house.—At Lynn, aged 63, Mr. J. Dixon, sen. one of the common council, and stamp distributer for the borough.—At Holt, aged 53, Mrs. S. Parrant, late of Foulsham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Intended inclosure in this county. Parish of Cranford St. John; also the parishes of Cauton, Chellington, and Steventon, in the county of Bedford.

Married.] At Bythorn, W. George, esq. to Miss Shelton, of Stoneley, both in Huntingdonshire.—At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Cooper, surgeon, to Miss Adams.—The Rev. S. Elesdale, fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, to Miss C. Jenkins, second daughter of the late Rev. J. J. of Braunston, in this county.—At Kettering, R. Salmon, esq. of Weekley, to Miss Keep.

Died.] At Northampton, John W. Wye, esq. eldest son of J. W. esq late of this town. About the year 1790, he was introduced into the medical department of the Hon. East India Company, on the Bombay establishment; and from the knowledge which he had acquired of the Malabar language, combined with his conciliating manners, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors in the then newly ceded districts on that coast: a situation which he discharged with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his employers. A series of ill health prevented his return to India, and at length closed the brightening temporal prospects of this excellent character.—At Fenny Stratford, Bucks, in his 53d year, Mr. T. Day, draper and lace-merchant. He was an upright tradesman, generally beloved and esteemed, for the suavity of his temper and disposition, and the urbanity of his manners.—Lately, in London, Miss Eliz. Squire, third daughter of the late W. T. S. esq. of Peterborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A new district agricultural society has been lately established in this county, entitled *The Agricultural Society on Tyne Side.* The Duke of Northumberland is patron, Sir Thos. H. Liddell president, and George Silvertop, esq. vice-president. The first general meeting of the society was held at Ovingham, on the 15th of July last.

A British naval pillar has lately been erected as a leading sea mark near the Low House, South Shields. It is intended to inscribe the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson, on each side of the square base.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Railstone, tanner, of Morpeth, to Miss Embleton.—R. Arkwright, esq. late a captain in the 2d battalion of Derbyshire militia, and son of R. A. esq. of Willersley Castle, Derbyshire, to Miss F. Crawford Kemble, daughter of Stephen George K. esq. manager of the Newcastle theatre royal.—Mr. T. Green, silversmith, to Miss Atkin.—Mr. J. M. Mather, ironmonger, to Miss H. Bell, of the white hart inn, Hexham.—Capt. R. Weatherley, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Longridge.—Mr. J. Bailey, civil engineer of Gateshead, to Miss D. Anderson, of Kenton.—At Darlington, Mr. R. Child, jun. skinner, to Miss M. Key.

Died.] At Newcastle, J. Scott, esq.—Aged 62, Mrs. Wawn, mother of Mr. W. surgeon dentist.—Mrs. Jefferson, widow of the late Mr. G. J. formerly a merchant in this town.—At Darlington, Mr. T. Russell, manufacturer.—At Clifton, Miss Bigge, eldest daughter of the late T. C. B. esq. of Benton House, in this county.—At Kynton, in Herefordshire, in the prime of life, W. Lee, esq. formerly of Hexham.—On the Wall Knoll, in his 61st year, Mr. J. Marshall, a unitarian baptist, and father of Mr. M. bookseller, in Gateshead. He was generally respected as a man of a chearful disposition, upright conduct, and religious principles; the superior value and efficacy of which, he particularly evinced, in some of the ad-

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verse and sorrowful scenes of life, more especially in his last painful illness.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. Roberts, sadler, to Miss J. Preece.—In London, Mr. J. Bentley, master of an academy in Oswestry, to Miss Goldie, of Edinburgh.—At Madeley, S. Thompson, esq. of Castle Green, to Miss Pitt, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Timmings, of the ladies boarding school.—Aged 85, Mr. F. Dicken, several years serjeant of the court of requests in this town.—At Welshpool, Mr. J. Williams, jun. attorney.—At Pontesbury, at an advanced age, Mr. Brazenor, father of Mr. B. sadler.—At the bank house, Church Stretton, Mrs. Oare, widow, of Wollascot.—The Rev. W. Sutton, vicar of Hales Owen, and a justice of the peace for this county.—Mrs. Bishton, wife of J. B. sen. esq. of Kilsall.—At Leegomery, near Wellington, Mrs. Nickson, wife of W. N. esq.—Mrs. Jones, of Bowen's Hall, near Hanmer. She was on her return from Whitchurch market, on a double horse behind her nephew, when the animal took fright, and she fell; the consequence of which was, that her skull was so much fractured, as to occasion almost immediate death.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bristol society, for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts, have liberated, in the course of the last year, nineteen disconsolate debtors, whose petitions came well recommended, and who had fourteen wives and forty-six children, that partook of their calamities. In particular cases of absolute distress, they have likewise administered relief to, and soothed the sorrowful sighing of several other prisoners, whose indigence rendered them proper objects of this charity. The whole sum which has been advanced for these beneficial purposes, including all charges, amounted to no more than the sum of 15l. 5s. It must afford a pleasing retrospect to the subscribers to this charity, to reflect, that in the course of little more than 31 years, no less than 648 debtors have been emancipated out of the gloomy recesses of a dreary jail, who had 467 wives and 1353 children to depend upon them for the common necessaries of life; besides a great number of other objects that have been relieved, who were so reduced to the most indigent and deplorable condition, and that the whole amount advanced in this laudable labour of love, has not exceeded the sum of 3207l. and 5½d.

Notice has been lately given by public advertisement, that in consequence of the strenuous exertions making at Bath Easton, in the search of coals, all further proceedings in the Bitton Railway, are, at present, suspended.

By the Bath small debt bill, lately passed into an act, no person committed to gaol for any debt not exceeding 20s. shall be kept in custody for a longer term than twenty days; or if the sum does not exceed 2l. shall be confined for more than forty days; or if the sum does not exceed 3l. for more than sixty days; for a sum not exceeding 4l. more than eighty days; not exceeding 5l. one hundred days; and not exceeding the sum of 10l. for more than two hundred days; to be computed from the time of his commitment.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. J. Davies, surveyor, late of Brecon, to Miss R. Reefe, of Brockwear, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. L. Henwood, architect, to Miss M. Osbourn, daughter of D. O. esq. of Silver Shoring, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

Died.] At Bristol, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Drewer, statuary.—Mr. T. Coates, wine merchant.—In her 64th year, Mrs. M. Shearer, mother of Mr. J. Shearer, custom house officer.—Mrs. Dyer, widow of the late Mr. D. linen merchant.—At Bath, Mr. W. Moore, late a jeweller and toyman.—Captain Arthur Davis, of Forest Hall, near Swansea.—Of a pulmonary consumption, at her lodgings on Kingsdown, Mrs. Brooksbank, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. minister of a dissenting congregation in haberdasher's hall, London.—Mrs. Askew, wife of the Rev. Dr. A. of North Cadbury.—At Boltonsbury, aged 96, after three days illness, Mr. Thomas Hannam. He retained the use of his faculties to the last.—Mr. R. Williams, of Bridgens.—At her mother's house, in Haverfordwest, in her 21st year, Miss M. Anthony, second daughter of the late Captain A. of Scoveston, in Pembrokeshire.

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STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—The Rev. C. B. Charlewood, of Oak-hill, to Miss Phillips, late of Sedgeley, near Manchester.

Died.]—At Litchfield, aged 68, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of the Rev. R. T. late of Buxton, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Disney, of Pomfret. This lady for nearly the last 30 years of her life, was rendered totally helpless by the rheumatic gout, the pains of which she supported with exemplary piety, and truly christian fortitude. — At Tamworth, Mr. Rice, of the Castle-Inn.—At Stafford, aged 92, Mrs. Biddulph.—Miss F. Dolphin, daughter of the late J. D. esq. of Shenstone-moss.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—At Bungay, Mr. R. Jarman, printer, to Miss H. Smith — At the Quakers Meeting-house, Mr. J. Ransome, of Yarmouth, to Miss H. Hunter.

Died.]—At Needenham-market, Mr. T. Abbott. — At Bury, Mrs. Thwaites, laundress, 64.—Mr. Brinkley, jun shoemaker, 24, a member of Captain Benjafield's light infantry volunteers. — Mr. Haward, butcher.—At Waterbeach, aged 54, Mr. J. Mason, an opulent farmer.— Of a confirmed dropsy, aged 55, Jane Phipps, formerly an old and faithful servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. Jervis, late of Ipswich. On her decease, her bladder and kidneys were found prostruded into the centre of the body. In a healthful state they should weigh about 12 ounces but in their diseased and enlarged condition, they were found to exceed 16lbs.

SUSSEX.

Married.]—Mr. Mabley, of London, to Miss Norman, niece of T. Griffiths, esq. banker of Chichester.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. J. Wilbar, junr. one of the wine surveyors for this county.—At Cuckfield, Mr. J. Peckham, plumber and glazier.—At Midhurst, Mrs. F. Yaldwyn, relict of the late Rev. J. Y. of Blackdown. Mrs. A. Shelley Nicholl, wife of J. N. gent. of Warnham.—In her 93d year, Mrs. Cooke, of Bolney.—Of an apoplexy, aged 65, Mr. H. Ellis, yeoman, Slinfold.

WARWICKSHIRE.

By a statement lately published at Birmingham, it appears that the expence of maintaining their in and out poor, from Easter, 1804, to Easter, 1805, amounted to the sum of 19,321l. 13s. 6½d. Average number of out poor relieved per week, 2246; in poor, 284; and of children in the asylum, 211—total 2741.

Married.] The Rev. W. Jesse, jun. of Moseley Heath, near Birmingham, to Miss S. Kendall, of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Smith, linen-draper, to Miss Roper.—Mr. Jones, wine merchant, of London, to Miss S. E. Walker, youngest daughter of Mr. J. W. of Wishaw-hall, near Coleshill.—At Harbourne, Mr. Oliver, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Jackson. —At Warwick, at the Friends Meeting-house, Mr. J. Langley, of Litchfield, to Miss M. Palmer, of Radway.

Died.] At Kenilworth, Mr. Betty, a respectable farmer.—T. Underhill, esq. of Handsworth.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Tomlins, one of the firm of Messrs. Gibson, Shore, and Tomlins, iron and steel merchants.— Mr, Capenhurst, toy-maker.—The Rev. T. Beale, A. M. of Bengworth, a gentleman of genuine philanthropy and universal benevolence, which induced him to contribute towards all the principal charities in the kingdom, and with his purse open in his hand, to relieve every woe-worn sufferer whom he overtook in the path of life. —At Coventry, Mrs. Foden, dealer in foreign wines and spirits.

WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury Plain, lately a dreary unprofitable waste, now presents the most gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. It is not many years since it would have been difficult to discover an inclosure or spot of ground devoted to tillage, for upwards of twenty miles, in the part of the country extending between Andover and Blandford. The whole of this tract, however, is now reclaimed, under various crops of excellent promise.

Died.] At Salisbury, W. Robbins, esq. late of Pilewell, near Lymington. —Mr. W. M. Burrough, only son of M. B. esq. banker.—At Bath, Mrs. Grove, of Netherhampton, near Salisbury, mother of S. G. esq. of Fernhouse.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Watkins, relict of the late Rev. W. W. of White parish.

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Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. S. Devenish, clothier, to Miss M. Whitty, of Axminster, Devon.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Best, of the antelope inn. This amiable young lady, while in the act of giving some directions to her servants, suddenly dropped down a lifeless corpse. A few minutes before this awful event took place, a gentleman was congratulating her on her healthful appearance; and in reply, she said, that she enjoyed better health than she had done for many months before.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

It appears from the report of the Worcester House of Industry, lately published, that the governors have liquidated to the amount of nearly 2000l. of their debt, during the last three years, and that the poor rates have in consequence been reduced from 6s. to 3s. in the pound. Under the head of law expences, the savings have likewise been considerable, and they repeat their earnest desire that the parish officers will settle all differences, if possible, with distant parishes, *in a friendly, liberal manner*, without having recourse to litigation.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Castle Sowerby, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. T. C. nurseryman, of Keswick.—At Burton, in Kendal, Mr F. Carter, jun. wine merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss Priscilla Walker, of Elm Tree, in this county.

Died.] At Kendal, in his 54th year, Mr. J. Lickbarrow, late principal overseer for the borough.—At Furney Green, near Bowness, aged 41, G. B. Crump, esq. late of Liverpool.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.]—At Hull, Mr. H Simpson, son of the Rev. H. S. vicar of Whitgift, to Miss Scholefield, daughter of P. S. esq.—Mr. Jos. Wilkenson, merchant, of Girdlestone, to Miss S. Gray, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Taylor, merchant, of Hull, to Miss A. Askwith, of Rippon.—Mr. Higginbottom, of Whitby, to Miss S. Hodson, daughter of Mr. H. mercer, York.—At Bawtry, J. Kaye, esq. of Wath-hall, to Miss Milnes, niece to the late P. Harrison, esq.—Mr. T. Prest, of Bedale, to Miss C. Strangways, eldest daughter of R. S. esq.—J. Scott, esq. of Woodsome, to Miss F. Horsfall, youngest daughter of the late W. H. esq. of Storthes-hall, near Huddersfield.—Mr. W. Spaw, ship owner, of Hull, to Miss C. Hind, of Wakefield.—Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Welton, to Miss Columbny, daughter of Mr. C. architect, in London.—C. E. Repington, esq. of Amington, in Warwickshire, to Miss Cholmley, of Houlsham, in this county.

Died.]—At York, Mr. Owram, attorney, in his 73d year.—Mr. P. Atkinson, architect, and city steward.—At Hull, aged 32, Lieut. J. Shaw, of the royal navy.—At Leeds, Mr. B. Parkinson, liquor-merchant.—Mr. G. Gawthorpe.—At Scarborough aged 82, Mr. W. Clarkson.—At Malton, Mr. J. Nelson, only son of the Rev. J. N. of Riccall.—At Wakefield, aged 79, Mrs. Smallpage, a maiden lady.—At Beverley, aged 28, Mr. W. Mosey, plumber and glazier.—Mr. R. Harper, of Barthorp-bottoms, near Malton, an officer in Sir M. M. Sykes's corps of yeomanry cavalry.—At Esingwould, aged 35, Mr. Clough, linen manufacturer.—Mrs. Smealon, wife of Mr. R. S. of Grafton, near Boroughheds. Nine of her disconsolate children followed her to the grave, and her infant child was interred with her in the same coffin.—In her 72 year, Mrs. Mitchell, late of Leeds, and widow of the late Mr. Thomas M. formerly an itinerant preacher in the connection of Wesleyan methodists.—At Gisbrough, Mr. Maurice Dale, tallow-chandler, and spirit merchant; a man whose urbanity of manners, and integrity as a tradesman, have insured a lasting respect in the memory of his friends.

IRELAND.

The fifth spring shew of the Farming Society of Ireland, took place at Dublin, in the month of March, and continued five days; and it was acknowledged by those who have attended similar exhibitions, that they never witnessed a more gratifying display of zeal and attention than in the members of this society. The premiums offered at this shew were—for fat cattle and swine—for fat sheep of different breeds—for seed corn and ploughing. For the exhibition of cattle and swine, which are great objects of the society, being the basis to the provision trade, there appeared evidently great exertions in making

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improvement, and much actual advancement. Some of the cattle were certainly not inferior to those produced last year at the Christmas and spring shews in London. The long-horned heifer, which obtained the medal, was under four years old; and though small, she was considered superior to all the rest, from the lightness of offal, and carrying meat of the best quality on the most profitable parts. The improvement of swine was fully equal to any thing in London, which in this animal is more speedily extended by its more prolific tendency and early maturity. Amongst the cattle, the long-horned, the native breed of Ireland, were most numerous; but there were some excellent Herefords, two of which gained prizes. It was observed, with regret, that there were no Devons, or Highland Scots, which are so much esteemed in the London market. Some of the fattest animals exhibited had been brought to that state without the very expensive processes made use of in other places, and some of them chiefly by potatoes. This is of more importance than can well be imagined, as every inducement to raise great quantities of that useful root will occasion it to be in greater plenty, and at a lower price; and from some late improvements made in encreasing its produce with a small quantity of manure, there is no saying to what an extent this may be carried. There were two pens of South Down sheep —the Hoggets were very much approved of. The five Hogget wethers of the new Leicester breed, shewn by Mr. Garnett, of Summerseat, which had always been fed on grass, without hay or any other food in winter, were sold to a butcher at 41. each. The ploughing-match was conducted with equal spirit and order, at Mr. Garnett's, of Huntstown, about four miles from Dublin. This is the second season that Mr Garnett has accommodated the society with land for the purpose. This situation was particularly interesting, exhibiting all around the ploughing-ground, the great benefit Mr. Garnett has experienced from converting into tillage old mossy grass lands, some of which had, by constant mowing without manure, become unproductive of grass, and, since being tilled and laid down with clover and ray-grass, has afforded last year two very luxuriant crops of hay. At former exhibitions, several ploughs with four horses and drivers were entered, but so general was the advantage felt of using two horses without a leader, that not one with four horses or four oxen was brought forward on this occasion. The ploughs were all of them, except three, the Scots swing plough, and the execution was in general good, though there is still room for improvement. Some were made in Ireland. That of the Reverend James Symes, of Ballyarthur, who gained the first premium and prize cup, was drawn by two very small spayed heifers, and held by a lad nineteen years of age, a native of the county of Wicklow. To remedy the inconvenience of importing these ploughs, and other agricultural implements, several members of the society have joined, in order to raise a sum of 3000l. for the establishment of a manufactory in Dublin, which is expected to commence immediately. From the steadiness of draft of the spayed heifers, as well as the ease with which they are trained, it appears desirable that they should be more frequently tried. The Suffolk punch mares, exhibited by Mr. Grierson, were noble draft animals, and were highly approved of by all the spectators. This breed, when not too large, combine strength and activity, and seem well adapted to the country. The seed corn produced, was deemed by the judges equal to any samples imported. Mr. Grierson's oats, which gained the prize, were sown on the 14th of April, and reaped the 31st of August, producing 25 barrels to the Irish acre, or 8 quarters 2 bushels to the English acre; each bushel, Winchester sticked, weighing 45lb. 9oz. A mistaken opinion has been inculcated by some persons, that the greater degree of moisture in Ireland is so unfavourable to the ripening of grain, that pasturage, instead of tillage, should meet the greater encouragement. There cannot be a more pernicious and unfounded error. Forty years ago, it was believed that wheat would not ripen in the North of Scotland, whereas now wheat of the best quality is grown in that part of the United Kingdom.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JUNE, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H	C	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 3,57.
1	7	30.51	47.5	54	56	1	N 1	hazy . chiefly cloudy
	2	30.52	59	57	49	4	N 2	. less cloudy . clear night
2	7	30.49	46	52.5	56	2	N 1	. cloudy : fine
	2	30.48	59.5	56	51	2	N 2	. clear night
3	7	30.37	48.5	53.5	55	1	W 1	hazy
	2	30.26	68	59	50	2	W 1	. wind NNW . hazy night : little rain
4	7	30.17	52.5	56.5	57	5	NNE 1	: less cloudy
	2	30.19	59	57	52	4	NNE 1	. more cloudy
5	7	30.19	49.5	52	52	4	NE 1	. less cloudy at times
	2	30.18	56.5	55	48	4	ESE 1	. more cloudy . little wet . wind s : fine
6	7	30.03	51	53.5	53	1	S 1	hazy . chiefly cloudy
	2	30.00	63.5	57	47	4	W 1	. little wet . fine night
7	7	30.20	50	54	52	1	NW 1	hazy . wind s
	2	30.23	65	58	45	3	S 2	. wind SW
8	7	30.25	52.5	56.5	56	1	SW 1	
	2	30.25	66.5	60	47	3	SW 1	: gentle rain . fair
9	7	30.04	59	59	58	5	E 1	. wind s and less cloudy : little wet
	2	30.01	69.5	67.5	56	4	S 2	. little wet . fine eve : rain
10	7	29 83	60.5	63	64	h	S 1	much gentle rain . fine
	2	29.70	61.5	63	62	3	S 2	hazy : little rain
11	7	29.58	57	61	63	5	S 2	. showers and fine at times
	2	29.64	61.5	62	60	4	SW 3	. less wind and showers . fine
12	7	30.05	53	53.5	59	1	WSW 2	. showers
	2	30.16	59	60	57	3	WSW 3	. showers . less wind
13	7	30.38	52	57.5	62	1	WSW 0	hazy . little wet
	2	30.37	62.5	60	54	3	SSW 1	. thick upward at night : rain
14	7	30.24	55.5	59	62	h	S 1	continual rain, and wind E
	2	30.06	57	59	65	h	E 1	continual rain . Bar. 29.88 at night
15	7	29.97	51	57	63	5	NNW 1	little rain . fine : little wet
	2	30.10	59	58	55	3	N 1	. cloudy night : fine
16	7	30.20	51.5	57.	59	2	NNW 1	. cloudy at times
	2	30.20	63.5	59.5	54	4	W 1	. more cloudy . little wet : fine
17	7	30.18	56	58.5	59	4	W 1	little wet . fine . shower
	2	30.30	65	61.5	51	4	W 2	rainy night : fine morn
18	7	29.90	57.5	60	61	3	W 2	hazy . cloudy at times and little rain
	2	29.92	64.5	61.5	50	3	WNW 2	hazy
19	7	30.15	54	57.5	56	2	W NW 1	. little rain at times but chiefly fine
	2	30.19	60.5	59	56	5	W NW. 1	. rain at times
20	7	30.12	51	56.5	59	5	W NW 1	. wind N. chiefly cloudy and rain at times
	2	30.17	58	57.5	57	5	N 2	chiefly cloudy and rain at times
21	7	30.25	50.5	55	60	5	N 1	little wet at times
	2	30.28	55	56	57	5	N 2	. little wet . fine . cloudy
22	7	30 29	50	55	59	5	N 1	. little wet at times
	2	30 33	59	56.5	56	4	N 1	
23	7	30.35	52	55.5	56	4	N 1	hazy . less cloudy at times
	2	30.35	61	57.5	56	4	NNE 1	hazy . less cloudy
24	7	30.17	55	56.5	61	3	NNE 0	hazy . wind NNW
	2	30.07	72.5	63.5	54	3	NW 1	. cloudless eve : clear . cloudy
25	7	29.83	59.5	61	58	5	W 1	. little wet at times : chiefly rain
	2	29.80	58.5	62	58	5	WNW 1	little rain . fine and more wind N
26	7	30.02	49.5	55	57	2	N 1	
N	2	30.07	60.5	57.5	52	3	WNW 1	. clear night
27	7	30.04	51	56	55	2	WSW 1	more cloudy and little wet at times
	2	30.01	62.5	59	55	4	SW 2	rain . chiefly fair night
28	7	29.98	57	59	63	4	SW 1	showers : thunder large hail and much rain
	2	29.98	57.5	60	60	5	W 1	rain at times . wind E and little thunder . fair eve : fine
29	7	30.17	52	57	61	2	N 1	
	2	30.25	61.5	59.5	53	3	N 1	: clear
30	7	30.33	52.5	58	59	1	ENE 0	
	2	30.33	66.5	61.5	53	3	NW 1	clear night

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PRICES OF STOCKS from JUNE 25, to JULY 23, 1805, both included.
By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Annis.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805													
June													
25	—	58⅛	Shut.	75⅛	Shut.	98¼	16 7/8	—	57⅞	—	Shut.	———	1s. pm.
26	—	58⅜	———	75¼	—	99	16 7/8	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
27	—	58⅜	———	75⅜	—	—	16 7/8	—	57⅞	9⅛	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
28	179½	58¼	———	75½	—	—	16 7/8	2⅛	57⅞	—	—	2s. dis.	———
29	St Peter	—	———	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	———	———
July													
1	—	58⅛	———	75⅛	—	98⅞	16½	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. discount
2	180½	58⅛	———	75⅛	—	98⅞	16 7/8	—	—	9⅛	—	2s. dis.	Par.
3	—	58⅛	———	75⅛	—	—	16 7/8	—	57⅞	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. discount
4	—	59	———	75⅛	—	98⅞	16 7/8	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.	Par.
5	—	59	———	75¼	—	98⅞	16 7/8	—	57⅞	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. pm.
8	—	59	58⅛ ⅛ ex. divd.	75¼	88⅞ ex. div.	—	17	—	—	—	—	2s. dis.	1s. pm.
9	181½	59⅛	58⅛ ⅛ ditto	76	89 ditto	—	17	—	—	9⅛	—	2s. dis.	1s. pm.
10	—	59¼	58½ 9 ditto	76¼	89⅛ ditto	98⅞	17⅛	—	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
11	—	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	78⅛	90 ditto	98⅞	17⅛	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
12	184	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	78⅜	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	2⅛	—	—	—	———	———
13	184½	60⅛	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	78⅜	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	9⅛	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
15	—	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	78	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	9⅛	—	———	3s. pm.
16	183½	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	78⅛	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	9⅛	—	———	3s. pm.
17	183½	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	77⅞	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	59	—	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
18	183½	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	77⅝	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	59	9⅛	182½ ex d.	———	2s. pm.
19	—	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	78	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	59⅛	9⅛	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
20	—	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	77⅞	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	9⅛	—	———	1s. pm.
22	184½	60	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	77⅝	90⅛ ditto	99⅛	17⅛	—	—	—	183½	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
23	183½	59⅞	59⅛ ⅛ ditto	77⅝	90⅛ ditto	—	17⅛	2⅛	—	—	183½	1s. dis.	Old 1s. disct. new Par.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended July 15, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	87	7	51	4	39	3	32	1
Surrey	100	0	46	0	40	8	33	6
Hertford	86	2	40	6	42	6	27	2
Bedford	87	8	66	4	44	0	29	6
Huntingdon	87	6	———		41	6	24	8
Northampton	89	8	65	6	49	0	26	6
Rutland	85	0	———		50	0	27	6
Leicester	87	10	———		46	7	25	1
Nottingham	90	4	66	0	46	0	29	4
Derby	89	8	———		54	0	33	0
Stafford	90	7	———		45	4	30	11
Salop	91	11	62	2	48	10	31	5
Hereford	94	10	52	9	44	4	29	2
Worcester	90	4	———		45	6	30	7
Warwick	97	7	———		47	6	28	10
Wilts	88	4	———		43	10	30	4
Berks	91	8	———		41	3	30	11
Oxford	86	10	———		43	7	28	11
Bucks	82	2	———		44	0	29	11
Brecon	97	6	60	9	51	5	24	0
Montgomery	90	9	———		40	0	22	10
Radnor	87	11	———		49	0	24	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oat
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Essex	91	0	47	6	38	0	34
Kent	96	0	———		36	4	32
Sussex	99	0	———		39	0	35
Suffolk	92	1	———		38	6	36
Cambridge	77	2	———		32	8	24
Norfolk	88	5	———		34	8	28
Lincoln	85	1	66	0	43	3	24
York	82	3	———		———		26
Durham	92	7	———		46	7	27
Northumberland	84	5	56	8	41	6	28
Cumberland	83	10	55	0	47	0	29
Westmorland	98	7	62	8	38	2	30
Lancaster	90	1	———		———		26
Chester	85	5	———		54	4	28
Flint	78	10	———		56	2	———
Denbigh	93	10	———		53	11	30
Anglesea	———		———		———		22
Carnarvon	83	4	———		44	8	19
Merioneth	97	8	———		56	0	26
Cardigan	84	0	———		42	0	20
Pembroke	75	4	———		49	2	———
Carmarthen	87	10	———		52	0	20
Glamorgan	98	4	———		50	0	28
Gloucester	88	5	———		43	2	26
Somerset	92	10	———		42	0	27
Monmouth	103	7	———		———		———
Devon	97	4	———		43	3	31
Cornwall	103	6	———		48	8	28
Dorset	90	8	———		39	3	36
Hants	95	2	———		40	0	33

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 90s. 1d.; Rye 57s. 1d.; Barley 44s. 9d.; Oats 28s. 5d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN general the corn crops shew considerable bulk and promise, and the wheat has bloome in all the southern districts at least, in more favourable weather than had been previous experienced. But the wheats in many parts, particularly Hertfordshire, stand thin, and ha a sickly appearance: farther, repeated blights have taken place from the prevalence of co N. E. winds during the last two months; and burnt ears or brand are too plentiful; the co sequence of which will inevitably be a considerable intermixture of smutty corn. This h not been hitherto generally observed; but it is most true, since early blights in corn are by means so visible as in fruit. Yet it often happens that a crop may turn out smutty, at t same time considerable in product.

Harvest will be later than usual by three or four weeks; a circumstance which may most unfortunate in the northern counties, should latter blight, or mildew, again prevail last year; in such case, we beg to remind farmers of the use of cutting their corn instantl although it may not be thoroughly ripe.

Fruit universally blighted, in some parts totally cut off. Pease have suffered a blight, but t beans are most injured by it, being covered almost every where with its consequence, t black fly. The late rains have done infinite service in washing off this fly from the beans, a clearing the corn of blights; and coming with the wind in a warm quarter, they have be serviceable in all respects. Turnips and potatoes remarkably promising as a general cro Hay, from being late, cut very large in bulk, but in part damaged by the rain. The su ceeding crop of seed very probable to be good. All the cattle crops for winter use promi abundance. Hops promise a middling crop.

Wool of both kinds, combing and carding, more plentiful than ever before known in th country, yet higher in price, and still improving both in price and quality; facts of i calculably advantageous consequence to this country, flourishing beyond all former preceden This vast demand for wool at once argues an increasing manufacture, and encourages t additional growth of mutton. The improvement of fine wool, also, by the Spanish cros first set on foot by his Majesty, and since seduloúsly pursued by Lord Somerville, and oth

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patriots, proceeds with the fairest prospects, and no doubt now remains but that in process of time, we shall grow a full sufficiency of that precious article, and be under no farther obligation to foreign nations. The wool fairs have been all fully attended this year, and new ones are meditated in every part of the country.

Live stock immensely plentiful in the country, and at good prices; with the exception that large store pigs are not numerous, nor have they been so of late years. Horses as before good ones, of whatever kind, high in price; indifferent ones proportionately low. Beef at Smithfield, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, do. Veal, 4s. 8d. to 6s. Lamb, 5s. to 6s. 4d. sink the offal. Pork, 5s. 4d. to 4s. Town and country bacon, 6s. Irish, 4s 8d.

Middlesex, July 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JUNE 18, 1805, to JULY 23, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between				
Males 1019	1923	Males 749	1516		4 and 5 -	197	50 and 60 -	118
Females 904		Females 767			5 and 10 -	74	60 and 70 -	109
					10 and 20 -	51	70 and 80 -	63
					20 and 30 -	126	80 and 90 -	36
					30 and 40 -	160	90 and 100 -	6
					40 and 50 -	159		

Peck Loaf 4s 8d, 4s 8d, 4s 8d, 4s 10d, 5s 1d
Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

June 25, 1805, to July 20, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ALBERT de Mierre, J. D. and I. Crosbie, Broad-street, Chambers, merchants (Berry, Walbrook) Ayerst J. Withersham, Kent, corn-merchant (Waterman, Tenterden.)

Bennett T. and I. Huntingdon, drapers (Cooper and Co. Chancery-lane) Boardman B. Ipswich, Suffolk, shopkeeper (Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields) Bennett J. Tregony, Cornwall, linen-draper (Sanford, Exeter) Bond T. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier (Godwin, New Sarum) Bagnet G. Leeds, Yorkshire, soap-boiler (Wainewright, Leeds) Barton S. Whitechurch, Hants, linen-draper (Pullen, Fore-street) Broad J. Vine-street, Lambeth, timber-merchant (Crooks, Dean-street, Soho) Batt J. Church-street, Bethnal-green, baker (Strattan, Shoreditch) Brooks M. late Sheppertan, Middlesex, corn-merchant (Jenkins and Co. New Inn) Beuson W. Twickenham, maltster (Blake and Co. Essex-street, Strand) Baxon W. Gosport, hawker (Fisher, Junr. Furnival's Inn) Boyd J. Buckingham-street, Strand, wine-merchant, (Dawson, Warwick-street, Golden-square) Brett W. Rotherithe, Surrey, plumber (Dove and Co. Elm-court, Temple.)

Collard J. Junr. Canterbury, hop-dealer (Wright and Co. Temple) Chandler R. P. Gloucester, tobacconist (Tarrant, and Co. Chancery-lane) Cox, B. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, timber-merchant (Fellows, Dudley) Careless T. F. Counter-street, Borough, corn-chandler (Barber, Lincolns-inn gate) Carrol H. and R. Ruddock, Manchester, manufacturers (Edge, Manchester) Carter J. Grimstane, Norfolk, grocer (Goodwin, King's Lynn) Crane J. Whaplode, Lincolnshire, draper (Cheales, Sleaford) Cannon J. Birmingham, plater (Mandsley, Birmingham) Curzan C. Portsea, Hants, shop-keeper (Nind, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields.)

Davie T. Leicester, hosier (Bond, Leicester) Dawson R. St. Paul's Church-yard, potter (Atcheson and Co. Austin Friars) Doyle M. Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, carpenter (Hughes, Cross-court, Drury-lane.)

Eland W. and W. Phillips, Lambeth-road, leather-dressers (Davies, Loathbury) Elderton H. Bristol money-scrivener (Robins, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn) Edwards T. Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, shopkeeper (Clark and Co. Bewdley.)

Garbett J. Liverpool, builder (Knightley, Liverpool) Gardner W. L. July 6, Bedfordshire, sack manufacturer (Jackson, Fenchurch-street.)

Hole B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier (Tovey, Newnham) Humphries H. J. and W. Fleet-street, druggist's (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard) Hobdell R. Chandos-street, liquor-merchant (Taylor, Beaufort-buildings)

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Haywood H. Ramsgate, butcher (Swinford, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple) Hampson, A. Manchester, ale-house-keeper (Edge, Manchester) Harrison G. Globe-street, Wapping, carpenter (Wild, Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

Jennings T. and D. Spalding, Lincolnshire, bankers (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's Inn.)

Lincoln R. Yoxford, Suffolk, brandy-merchant (Flashman, Ely place, Holborn) Lowden W. Riding-house-lane, Portland-street, farrier (Edmunds, and Co. Hatton-garden.)

Midgley E. Leeds, milliner (Berry, Wallbrook) Middlehurst J. Boltan, Lancashire, inn keeper (Hultan, Boltan) Markham J. Junr. Naptan upon the Hill, Warwickshire, shop-keeper, (Tomes, Southam) Milburn, W. and J. M. Copeman, Bow Church-yard, Warehousemen (Courteen, Cannon-street.)

Noel T. H. Brighthelmston, linen-draper (Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.)

Orbell W. Felsham, Suffolk, shop-keeper (Pate, Bury St. Edmund's.)

Read T. Whitcomb-street, Charing-cross, jeweller (Pullen, Fore-street) Rodwell T. Piccadilly, boot-maker (Derby, Great James-street, Bedford-row.)

Smith J. Subury Green, Harrow, salesman. Smith J. Thames Dittan, Surrey, soap-maker (Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Borough) Scarth W. Richmond, Yorkshire, iron-founder (Rimington and Co. Sheffield) Schmoll C. F. Jewin-street, merchant (Edmunds, Lincolns Inn) Scott J. Junr. Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer (Frost, Hull) Smethurst J. and J. Magnall, Boltan, Lancashire, dimity manufacturers, (Knight, Manchester) Smith J. and J. Wyten, Kingston upon Hull, potters (Picard, Hull.)

Thurston J. Norwich, merchant-tailor (Barber, Norwich) Tilyard G. Walton upon Thames, plumber (Agland, Gray's-Inn-lane, Terrace) Townsend E. Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, wine-merchant (Williams and Co. Austin-friars) Thomas H. S. and J. Lascelles, Mill-lane, Tooley-street, coopers (Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street) Taylor J. Junr. Framlingham, Suffolk, millar (Chubbe, Framlingham.)

Urquhart W. Ratcliff-cross, cooper (Jones and Co. Salisbury-square.)

Winch W. Tothill-street, Westminster, butcher, (Gilbard, Milbank-street, Westminster) Whipperman C. Lower East Smithfield, victualler (Harrison, Burr-street) Wayne J Brassington, Derbyshire, butcher, (Sweatenham, Wirksworth-Inn) Wilts E. Lower-road, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, victualler (Wright, Sherbone-lane) Williams J. Llanlidan, Denbighshire, dealer in cattle (Stratton, Shoreditch) Wild J. Royton, Lancashire, dealer (Kay and Co. Manchester) Watson J. Manchester, cottin-spinner (Halstead and Co. Manchester.)

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson, J. R. Throgmorton-street, merchant, August 13. Atkinson, H. Howarth, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, August 8. Arnstein, A. M. London-street, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, October 19. Ansell, G. Whitecross-alley, Shoreditch, watch-spring-maker, August 14. Armistead, R. H. Bradford, York, grocer, August 5.

Boylston, T. Nicholas-lane, merchant, July 20. Bicknell, S. and S. Maze-Pond, soap-boilers, July 27. Bennett, J. W. Exeter, dyer, July 29. Bennett, R. S. Houndsditch, hatter, August 14. Bunny, W. Old Gravel-lane, currier, August 13. Bristow, F. Haymarket, shoemaker, August 14. Berkley, T. Cornhill, merchant, August 17. Balding, W. Holt, Norfolk, grocer, August 9. Barker, W. Strand, linen-draper, August 13. Bradley, H. Birmingham, merchant, August 20. Bedford, T. Sutton, Berkshire, paper-maker, July 20. Burr, G. Maidstone, money-scrivener, November 2. Burlingham, J. Old Buckenham, Norfolk, miller, August 12. Benstead, W. and J. Clark, Halesworth, Suffolk, maltsters, August 9.

Collins, J. Jewry-street, Aldgate, merchant, July 16. Cox, J. Leighton-Buzzars, Bedfordshire, corn-merchant, August 13. Chalklen, W. Deptford, draper, July 20. Carter, T. jun. Waltham-cross, corn-chandler, July 23. Crank, W. C. Kensington, brewer, November 2. Chadwick, J. Ellans, Yorkshire, innholder, July 29, and August 9. Colls, R. Woodford, corn-dealer, July 30. Cory, G. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, upholder, August 3. Collins, J. Elvington, York, farrier, August 10. Clark, J. Pancrass-lane, tailor, August 13.

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Day, B. Bishop Storford, Herts, draper, July 23, and October 19. Day, W. Cheapside, mans'-mercer, July 27. Davies, D. Chester, cheesemonger, July 25. De Baume D. Great Winchester-street, insurance-broker, August 10. Davison, A. Chester, wine-merchant, August 5. Dwyer, J. late of Bristol, hatter, August 13. Davies, E. Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, furrier, August 13.

Exeter, J. Harwich, linen-draper, July 23. Eagleton, E. Cheapside, grocer, August 6.

Fraser, T. Nicholas-lane, merchant, July 20, Farquhar, C. Maddox-street, Hanover-square, builder, July 27. Froggatt, T. Matlock, Bath, Derbyshire, innkeeper, July 20. Field, W. Streatham, victualler, August 13. Fozard, J. sen. L. and J. jun. Park-lane, stable-keepers, September 28. Forbes J. and D. Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, November 8. Fryer, G. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant, August 13. Fassin, T. Bishopsgate-street, pewterer, August 3. Forbes, G. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, August 28. Fenwick, E. Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, August 9. Fisher, J. Briestfield, Yorkshire, white-clothier, August, 10. Fulcher, H. Shoe-lane, victualler, August 10.

Garlande, M. Deptford, Kent, victualler, August 10. Goodyear, W. Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, bricklayer, July 27. Goots, G. late of Cawston, Norfolk, merchant, August 9.

Hewlett, W. V. High-street Borough, druggist, July 20. Hart, M. Bowen, Lincolnshire, money-scrivener, July 19. Hunter P. Durham, money-scrivener, July 19. Harris, T. Paul's-court, Wood-street, hosier, July 23. Harris, J. Keynsham, Somersetshire, tanner, July 25. Hardman, J. Manchester, merchant, July 25. Hobson, T. Spilsbury, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, August 16. Hill, S. Bishopgate-street, oil and colourman, July 27. Haycock, R. Wells, Norfolk, merchant, August 13. Hale, H. Birchin-lane, oilman, November 4.

James, B. Northampton, shoemaker, July 26. Johnston, R. J. and W. St. Swithin's-lane, merchants, August 6. Innes, A. Duke-street, York-buildings, Strand, merchant, August 13. Irvin, T. and J. Holden, Halifax, York, dyers, August 13.

Keir, L. Throgmorton-street merchant, July 20. Keen, J. Cross-street, St. Maryat-hill, factor, August 13. Kershaw, J. and W. Halifax, York, merchant, August 7. Kemp, R. Haslemere, Surrey, victualler, August 7. Kindel, J. late of Liverpool, cabinet-maker, August 10.

Lawrence, R. New Windsor, bricklayer, July 17. Lloyd, H. Middle Temple-lane, money-scrivener, November 2. Levi, H. Ramsgate, Kent, dealer, November 29. Lee, P. South Shields, druggist, August 3. Lacy, J. Whitby, Yorkshire, ship-builder, August 9.

Monteith, J. and J. Sequeira, Grace-church-street, druggists, July 30. Metcalfe, C. Kighley, Yorkshire, money-scrivener, July 22. Mathews, G. and T. Turnbull, Budge-row, merchants, July 27. Mills, J. Brook-green, linen-draper, August 14. Mello, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers, July 30. Mayor, W. Preston, Lancashire, woollen-draper, August 5. Masters, W. and W. Greenwich, distillers, August 6. Mitchell, T. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, merchant, August 17. Moses, S. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, linen-draper, August 6. Moffatt, D. Fleet-market, grocer, August 13. Mundell, E. Scarborough, corn-dealer, August 2. Matross, J. Durham, innkeeper, August 15. Morris, W. late of Coventry, mercer, August 17.

Nesbitt, J. sen. Aldermanbury, merchant, July 20 Nesbitt, J. E. Stewart, and J. Nesbitt the younger, Aldermanbury, merchants, July 20. Naish, J. Walcott, Somersetshire, coal-merchant, July 29. Newman, P. Melksham, Wilts, clothier, August 6.

Ogden, J. Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, July 20. Oddy, J. J. St. Mary-axe, merchant, July 27. Oakes, J. Union-street, New Bond-street, coal-merchant, July 30.

Phipps, J. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, broker, July 10. Packer, W. Chambers-street, Goodman's-fields, tailor, July 27. Phillips, J. Ross, Herefordshire, innholder, August 1. Paine, W. Ipswich, coach-maker, July 13. Parrott, W. J. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, wine-merchant, August 14. Page, J. Thavies-inn, Holborn, warehouseman, August 14. Preedy, J. Chipping Norton, Oxford, currier, August 10. Payne, T. late of Ashford, Kent, grocer, August 14. Plowes, J. Leeds, York, merchant, August 13.

Rodd, T. Gerrard-street, jeweller, July

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27. Roberts, E. Great Tower-street, victualler, July 27. Ranson, L. Charing-cross, tavern-keeper, August 3. Richardson, J. Pocklington, Yorkshire, sheep-jobber, August 5. Rowland, N. and P. Great Coggeshall, Essex, blanket-makers, August 5. Roberts, T. Helston, Cornwall, grocer, August 10.

Scott, A. Workington, mercer, August 2. Sawyer, J. Tenterden, Kent, glazier, July 20. Spencer, W. Saffron-hill, victualler, July 27. Staney, W. and J. Smith, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocers, July 22. Smith, T. Deptford, victualler, July 27. Stork, J. T. Whitby, and M. Botterill, Great Dritfield, Yorkshire, cornfactors, August 14. Simms, J. late of Sheepy Parva, Leicester, miller, August 22. Sandback, W. Northwich, Chester, shopkeeper, August 7. Sturney, J. Blackman-street, coachmaker, August 13. Shaples, R. Anderton, Lancashire, shopkeeper, August 13. Smith, J. and R. Smithies, Pool, Yorkshire, papermakers, August 19. Spraggon, J. & W. Gravesend, Kent, slopsellers, August 17.

Tanswell, G. Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, butcher, July 16. Thornton, E. Stroud, Gloucestershire, apothecary, July 29. Taylor, J. Chatham, wine-merchant, August 17. Turner, J. Manchester, dealer, August 5. Tabrum, R. Shopland, Essex, dealer, August 28. Thurgood, T. Welwyn, Herts, shopkeeper, August 28. Taylor, J. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, weaver, August 13.

Vowell, J. jun. Watling-street, stationer, July 27.

Wilkinson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, August 3. Wheatley, J. Mark-lane, cornfactor, July 20. Weller, W. W. Deptford, miller, July 20. Williams, T. and M. Field, Aldersgate-street, packers, July 20. Wallas, R. King street, linen-draper, July 23. Wild, J. J. Watts, and J. Boddy, Upper Thames-street, grocers, July 27. Wright, D. Sealingham, Norfolk, miller, August 12. Wray, H. Birchin-lane, druggist, July 27. Winter, J. Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire, leather-dresser, July 27. Wain, J. and T. Agg, Basinghall-street, clothiers, July 30. Whittaker, W. Manchester, merchant, July 31. Weaver, W. Bow-lane, warehouseman, August 28. Wanklin, J. late of Knighton, Radnorshire, merchant, July 29, and August 12. Whittle, R. late of Tarleton, Lancashire, shopkeeper, August 8. Wilmott, W. Borough, stationer, August 6.

ANSWERS TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Gaunt Notegore *is entitled to our warmest thanks, for his valuable communications, a part of which he will readily perceive that we have availed ourselves of, in the present number.*

The communications of W. B. will be very favourably received.

A. B. C's. plan is inadmissible, as it would necessarily, from the very nature of his scheme, take up much more room than what it now does, and what can conveniently, be allotted to that department, in our Magazine.

The "Epitaph in a Traveller," shall appear in our next. It came too late for the present number.

T. B. will very highly oblige us by drawing the diagrams (whenever they occur) on the smallest scale possible.

In answer to a gentleman who subscribes himself a "Constant reader of our Magazine;" and who wishes to be informed, whether the "Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature," which, as it appears from the answers noticed to our Correspondents, in the month of February last, were offered by our learned and ingenious Correspondent, at Oxford, are entirely laid aside, or whether they are still to be expected; we have to reply that, at present, we are not enabled to give a satisfactory answer to this Enquirer, as we have not yet, been favoured with the MS. in question.

The very valuable communications of X. C. shall appear in our next.

The papers which we have been favoured with by Mentor, *on the commercial relations of this country, our intercourses with foreign nations, the advantage, and disadvantage of trading companies, &c. are under consideration.*

Several of our obliging correspondent's productions, in prose and verse, are received, to all of which due attention will be paid to their respective merits.

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Heywood sculp.

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

Publish'd Sept.r 1. 1805. by H. D. Symonds

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THE

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XXI.—Vol. IV.] *For* AUGUST, 1805. [New Series.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY DUNDAS, LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE. WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE fall of great characters, or those supposed to be great, has generally excited much curiosity, and with it no small degree of calumny on the fallen character. A remarkable instance to the contrary, in these days, has been seen in the latter respect, and the subject of this sketch has found numerous advocates, not only to palliate his crimes, but to endeavour, by every means in their power, to cover his prosecutors with disgrace. The public papers, with an exception of one or two, have been devoted to his cause; and the language used by them has been such, as to imply a total disregard of national honour, and that it was in their power to direct to any purpose the feelings of the public. In every respect their attempts were baffled, and the benefit they have done to their noble client is very problematical. "To press a falling man too far," argues a base and a depraved mind; but to endeavour to prevent his faults from lying open to the laws—to aim at screening him from justice—to overwhelm with calumnies those who are earnest for the public cause—these are depravities in the British press which we have been compelled to notice, and which argue a corruption of principles of the utmost detriment to the state.

This subject has not met with the attention it deserves. That any man, or set of men, should have such influence over the newspapers, is in the highest degree improper; and if it should arise from means afforded by administration, there is sufficient ground for enquiry, in what manner these means are afforded, and whether they can be consistently continued with a due regard to the welfare of the country. It is a common remark, that certain papers are in favour of, and others are in opposition to, administration; and this difference in opinion, as far as the conductors of each paper act from their own principles, is far from being prejudicial; but if the writing in favour of administration is to be attended with benefits resulting from that administration, and to write in opposition to it, is to be the sure means of withdrawing the common emoluments of a newspaper, to which it would be otherwise entitled, the public cause must suffer; for few will run the risk, or can afford to support the contest, with so powerful an adversary. Such language as has been used by the supporters of Lord Melville, would, if used by his antagonists, have subjected them to all the vexation of a libellous prosecution;—and the marked difference in the conduct of the newspapers to Mr. Horne Tooke and Lord Melville, would excite no small degree of surprise in all, who are unacquainted with the secret springs by which they are conducted.—After and during the report of the select committee of the house of commons, in which Mr. Dundas bore no inconsiderable share, and during the whole time that Mr. Tooke was under confinement, the papers teemed with abuse upon the latter, and every thing was done to excite the populace against him. From the moment that the naval commissioners had found grounds of complaint against Lord Melville, till they were substantiated in the house of commons, and during the time that the most solemn argument was held on the proceedings to be adopted against him, the public newspapers advocated his defence, pursued with calumnies those who were determined that justice should be done to the country, and treated with the utmost contempt the unanimous voice of the public. To what this conduct is to be attributed, is worthy of serious enquiry, and at any rate, it would be worth while, if we must have opposition papers, and administration papers, to try whether it is not possible to have also public papers, that is, papers which shall be as decidedly in favour of the public, as the others may be in favour of their respective parties.

Mr. H. Tooke and Lord Melville have for many years been near neighbours. The language used by the for-

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mer with respect to the latter, is in every body's memory; but something might be ascribed to asperity, and the remembrance of very unneighbourly treatment. Little was it expected that a few years would so materially change the scene, and that the propriety of the epithet would become a subject for the decision of our highest court of judicature. Both had the advantages of a liberal education, and from the time that they left their universities, gradually were brought forward into public notice:—the one, by travel and study, being distinguished for his knowledge of men and manners, and after the severest confinement, and every exertion of power to deprive him of his life, retaining the esteem of a vast circle of men of literature, science, and rank, and now employing dignified ease, in bringing forward the second volume of a work, which shews his knowledge of our language, and will give celebrity to his name wherever the English is spoken, and letters are cultivated. The other pursued a very different road, and arrived at some of the highest offices of the state, pursuing completely the system of politics laid down at the beginning of this reign, speaking the English language with the rudest accents of the north, and from being encircled with suitors of all ranks, on a sudden finding himself stripped of his offices, and the object of an impeachment.

Such different destinies might, in the hands of a Plutarch, make the subject of an excellent comparison. The Englishman and the Scotchman started with equal advantages in life; but their politics were remote from each other, as is the northern from the southern pole. The Englishman cultivated the manners of a gentleman, speaks his language in the highest perfection, possesses the powers of conversation in a very eminent degree: the Scotchman disdained, like his countrymen Lords Mansfield and Wedderburne, to soften his accents for a southern ear; and the joys of Bacchus were more pleasing to him, than the sweet sounds of the harp of Apollo Much may be ascribed to difference of country, but more to politics;—for Lord Melville, having the good fortune to be born a Scotchman, did not feel those difficulties in accommodating himself to the changes in our constitution, which have created in the mind of the Englishman such an invincible repugnance to the arts by which alone the way was open to ministerial distinction.

The family of Lord Melville has been distinguished in Scotland by its success at the bar; and after the usual studies, but earlier than usual, the young Dundas became a member of the class of advocates. This is a considerable corps at Edinburgh, and the distinction it enjoys does not suffer, as in the similar class in London, from a comparison with the splendour of rank, the wealth of the merchant, and the respect attached to other professions.—The church of Scotland does not hold out also, as in England, high rewards to its teachers; a competence only is what the great bulk can attain: the highest dignities can be the lot of very few, and when attained, are very little calculated to satisfy the pursuits of ambition. Hence, to those who are educated in Scotland, law and physic hold out the fairest prospects, and the Scotch bar is little inferior to the English in talents or industry. By living also in a smaller capital, or as it may now be more properly called, a provincial town, the corps of advocates forms a more distinct body, and having a large well-chosen library, to which there is great ease of access, general literature is more cultivated in this body, and is held in greater estimation, than by their brethren of the south. In England, as well as Scotland, the barrister or advocate must be to a great degree a technical man; but in Scotland the technicality, if we may so call it, of the profession, is corrected by the attention paid to polite literature; its members do not, indeed, bring with them from their schools or colleges so much scholarship as is common at the English bar with those who have gone through a regular education; but they have just studied sufficiently to give them a taste for letters, and, as is the custom of their nation, to delight more on the surface, than to explore the depths of science.

Mr. Dundas had made that sort of figure, which denoted him in his youth to be a clever lad; and when he was called to the bar, was by those of his own standing looked up to as one who would make some figure in future life. —He was assiduous in his profession, and to it joined all the pleasures which

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the northern metropolis affords. His family gave him early means of shewing his abilities, and in the general assembly of the church of Scotland, he was listened to with attention. The emoluments of his profession were encreased by the fortune which he acquired in marriage, and the property of his first wife gives the title which he has now assumed. Her name was Rennier, and her father, a ship-builder, was supposed to have amassed a fortune of between two and three hundred thousand pounds. The portion of the daughter, and the fees of the bar, placed Mr. Dundas in a state of independence.

Neither talents nor industry will command success; but they are of great advantage to the possessor, when favourable circumstances give him the opportunity of displaying them. As Mr. Dundas rose in his profession, he attracted the attention of the minister of the day, and Lord North raised him to the post of lord advocate of Scotland. —For this post, whose nature and extent has been lately developed in so extraordinary a manner in the house of commons, Mr. Dundas was admirably fitted, and it gave him an opportunity also of exerting his talents in a larger sphere. The nation was now engaged in that unhappy conflict, which ended in the separation of the American States from the mother country, and the disputes were strong between the vehement supporters of the king's prerogative, and those who were fearful that the subjugation of America would lead to the destruction of the constitution at home. By becoming lord advocate, Mr. Dundas naturally took a seat in parliament, and Lord North had every reason to applaud his choice. The lord advocate was the strenuous supporter of all the measures of the minister; and the boldness of his language, and confidence in himself, attracted the attention of the house, and convinced it, that such a speaker, gifted neither with great powers of mind, nor capability of displaying what he possessed with any graces of elocution, possessed those talents, which would carry him through no ordinary career. He had much to do, and in all shewed that he was an excellent man for business: a praise to which it is to be regretted that so few of our members aspire. For all cannot rise by talents, yet all may perform their duty, and in executing diligently the office of a member of parliament, much valuable knowledge may be acquired.

Among other business that was agitated in parliament, East India affairs attracted much of the public attention. —The transactions of that country, whether real or exaggerated, were a constant topic on which a minister might be harrassed, and the country gentleman, whose consequence was diminished by the rapid fortunes brought from the east, delighted in every attack upon the Nabobs. To repel one of these attacks, the minister himself moved for a secret committee to "enquire into the causes of the war in the Carnatic, and of the unfavourable condition of the British possessions in those parts." This was a favourable circumstance for Mr. Dundas, who was appointed the chairman; and in the enquiry, which he pursued with the utmost diligence and industry, he acquired a very extensive knowledge of the concerns of the East India company at home and abroad, and qualified himself to move the secret springs of that extraordinary machine, when they should be entrusted to his management. Both sides, both the opposition and the ministry, were struck with the report of the committee, which was ascribed, and in a great measure justly so, to the talents of the chairman; and it is exactly suited to those talents, which can enter into a minute detail, and unravel, with apparent ease, a complication of difficult concerns.. With the knowledge thus acquired, he afterwards introduced his India Bill, which, though defeated, confirmed still more the opinion entertained of his talents.

The close of Lord North's administration, and the succeeding administrations, and memorable coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, afforded every opportunity for the display of these talents. To steer a steady course amidst the conflict of the elements, was impossible: to take advantage of every circumstance; to see the right moment for quitting one minister, and to whom he should next affix his bark, this required much circumspection and great diligence. In all this, Mr. Dundas acquitted himself to the utmost perfection. He stood by the American war, and the falling minister, as long as he could; when the one was given up,

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and the other fairly beaten, it was time to look out for other means of support. —All parties saw in him an useful assistant, and it was only to seize the moment judiciously, when he could find one to which he might attach himself with sufficient confidence. The coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, unhappy for the nation, but happy for Mr. Dundas, afforded him this opportunity. The nation was shocked, and with reason, at this coalition, which was evidently formed to throw the power of the crown into the hands of an aristocracy; and however rising upon popular pretensions, to subject both king and people to their influence. In the conflicts in parliament upon this occasion, Mr. Dundas bore no small part; and he saw with rapture the young minister maintaining his ground with the utmost firmness. Should he succeed, the road was open to the highest emoluments: if he fell, there might still be means to make a peace with the other parties. But success was certain, and the dissolution of parliament, followed by the universal approbation of the nation, confirmed the triumph of the minister.

Mr. Fox's India Bill had been the great instrument of his overthrow.—One was absolutely necessary, and in framing another, the assistance of Mr. Dundas was of the utmost importance. An intimate connexion now took place between the young minister and the more experienced politician. Mr. Dundas taught him the whole state of Indian affairs. A bill was introduced into parliament, which differed very little from that of Mr. Fox, and taking much of the power out of the hands of the East India company, conveyed it with immense patronage and influence into the hands of administration. By this bill, a board of controul was formed; and he who had been so instrumental in the formation and success of the plan, was rewarded with the appointments of the treasurer of the navy, and president of the board of controul of the East India company, with a seat in the cabinet council. The youthful minister, and our hero, may now be considered as colleagues in office, as joint ministers: the title of premier was attributed to Mr. Pitt, but nothing was done but by the advice and assistance of Mr. Dundas. Mr. Pitt had learned the early lessons of politics under his revered father: he was now in the hands of a statesman, who viewed things in a very different light: the father had been the determined foe of Lord Bute and his politics: what shall the son do, when those politics are cherished by his intimate friend and colleague—by him to whom he must look for counsel in every emergence!

Raised to an Indian throne, Mr. Dundas now possessed far more power than the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Fox could have entertained; and the party in opposition had the mortification to see, that all their struggles for so many years had tended only to raise a new set of men to power and pre-eminence. The nation was recovering from its difficulties, and contented with its administration, which had indeed nothing to do but to correct the errors which had crept into it, and both Pitt and Dundas were the zealous advocates for salutary reforms. What a happy state must that nation be in, when its chiefs not only profess such purity of conduct, but are instrumental in the enacting of measures which shall maintain and preserve it! Mr. Dundas was particularly happy in this respect. With the utmost zeal he brought in the Bill for the Regulation of Money Concerns in the Army and Navy, which were to throw it completely out of the power of the treasurers to speculate with the public purse, or enrich themselves or their agents by peculation.

The business of the navy and of India, occupied the attention of Mr. Dundas, and every year added to his power. The influence obtained in India, was felt in the remotest corners of Scotland; and Harry Dundas, who had so much to give away, was the most popular name in the country. On him, therefore, devolved the management of the affairs of Scotland; and the haughtiest thane soon felt, that his power was circumscribed, and that he must lower his pretensions. Scotland is a remarkable instance of the success attending a uniform set of measures: from the union, its members have always acted in subserviency to the minister; but several great families had a share in that influence, and looked up to the rewards attending it. This influence is in a great degree weakened; and to the skill of our hero is to be attributed, that a more immediate connection subsists between the Scotch representatives, a con-

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nection which, it is hoped or feared, may be very much injured by late events.

As president of the board of controul, Mr. Dundas laid annually before parliament the state of India concerns. This was prefaced always with a long speech: and as the affairs were always prosperous, it annually afforded satisfaction to the proprietors of Indian stock, though it frequently contradicted, in very material parts, the assertions of the committee of the house of commons, employed in Westminster hall, in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings. This impeachment was a fine tub for the opposition; and the two ministers, Pitt and Dundas, amused themselves with seeing them waste their strength in so impotent an attack. Mr. Hastings, indeed, deserved more support from both: but if it had been more manly to protect him from an impeachment, it was more politic to leave him exposed to the wild rage of a Burke, and the sarcasms of a Sheridan. Mr. Dundas was thus left without controul, in the management of India affairs; and too few persons are interested with them to determine how far they have been conducted with skill and success. The annual report will afford but little assistance upon this occasion; and, as is the case of all distant colonies, the cry of oppression is but feebly heard; and in the attempt to redress a wrong, there is a danger of greater injustice.

The two ministers carried on, without difficulty, their joint affairs, till the breaking out of the French war. This was an embarrassment, to which the powers of Mr. Dundas were not adequate. He saw the rising flame of liberty spreading itself in every corner of the kingdom; and there was a danger that this would throw power into the hands of the opposition. The conduct of the French was such, at last, as to disgust the warmest friends of liberty; and men, as they generally do, confounding the effects of licentiousness and liberty, attributed to the latter what can only be produced by the former. Hence, liberty itself was held in dispute, and a favourable opportunity was offered to introduce new checks to its supposed too rapid growth. The opposition had supported itself on popular grounds, and under the name of whigs, claimed the favour of the people. But whiggism is a term more easily spoken, than well defined: and the conduct of the French excited a division in the opposition—one party reproaching the other with swerving from the ancient whig, and countenancing those new principles, which, under the term of jacobinical, are supposed to contain every thing inimical to social intercourse. A secession took place from the whig club. Mr. Burke was the organ of the secession, and his wrath against French principles was rewarded by an ample pension. Among the seceders, were some distinguished for their rank and opulence; and Mr Dundas, with his usual skill, availed himself of the breach, and from the enemies quarters gained new accession of strength. To him may be attributed the measure, which brought the Duke of Portland and Lord Spencer into the cabinet: the necessity of strengthening the hands of government, for the safety of the whole, and the dangerous spread of jacobinical principles, were, with lucrative places, very prevailing arguments. Had these noble lords been contented with their disapprobation of these principles, and held an independent situation between the administration and the weakened whig party, how much evil would have been spared to the country! But the measure was efficacious. Pitt and Dundas, strengthened by the support of their new allies, laughed at all the attacks of opposition; and their influence was never greater than at this period, to nearly the close of the war. The introduction of new men required new offices; and Mr. Dundas was strong enough to bear any additional labour. As the Duke of Portland was to be a secretary of state, and Mr. Dundas's interference in that department was absolutely necessary, a third secretaryship was made for him, for the conduct of the measures and operations of the war: and this office which he held with his others, became an object of much animadversion in the commons. The fact was, that Mr. Dundas did all the actual and important business of a secretary of state, whilst the office of the Duke of Portland was confined to little more than the inspecting of aliens

The history of Mr. Dundas is now involved with that of the war, and the supposed domestic plots at home. No one inveighed more bitterly against jacobinical principles; and though no alarmist himself, he understood how to

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keep all others in a state of alarm. To him we may attribute, not the knowledge of the affairs of the corresponding society, for this society published all that it did, but the collecting together in one report every thing which had been detailed in newspapers relative to it. This was brought with great solemnity, and apparent mystery, into the house. Individuals were seized, examined before the privy council, and ordered to a most rigorous state of confinement. Conspiracy was declared to prowl in every street, and to infest every city and village. Never were the active powers of Mr. Dundas more employed; never were they succeeded with such complete mortification. Upon his researches, and the papers in his bag, collected by the secret committee, were founded the famous state trials, in which the present chancellor made such famous long speeches, and in which the vulgar proverb was completely verified—

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.

The mountains are in labour, and a mouse is born.

Never were such long trials; and till the day that the acquittal of Hardy was resounded through the streets, the papers asserted the guilt of all who had been taken up on suspicion. The acquittal put a stop, it was said, to an immense number of apprehensions; for had a different verdict been brought in, every thing was prepared for following it up, by the seizure of all whom the ministry might think fit to involve in the guilt of conspiracy. The trial of Mr. H. Tooke will be ever memorable in the history of our law courts; for the accused might be said to have been the judge, and to have instructed the court and counsel on the proper mode of conducting judicial proceedings. His return to Wimbledon, and the concourse of rank, beauty, science, and literature, to his accustomed abodes of cheerfulness and hospitality, were not among the least mortifying circumstances of this acquittal; for Mr. Dundas's grounds are separated from Mr. Tooke's gardens only by an open fence: and Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas have, in retreating from the scene of happiness which the garden presented, been compared to our first parents, when they took their last farewel of Paradise.

The part which Mr. Dundas took in the continental proceedings of the last war, cannot be thoroughly ascertained. Whether he planned the expedition to Ostend, which ended in the blowing up of a few stones, and the imprisonment of all who landed to perform this important task, future history must determine. The sluice, which was the object of this military ardour, was a beautiful piece of architecture, erected at the expence of the province of Flanders, and kept in repair, as our bridges are, by a county rate. The destruction of it would have been an injury only to the inhabitants of that province, but would not have impeded the navigation on the canal a day; and, as the plan was executed, every thing was repaired without loss of time, at about the thousandth part of the expence of the expedition. The Quiberon expedition claims Mr. Windham for its patron: an expedition which seemed to have in view merely the exposure of a number of emigrants to the fury of their enemies. But if Mr. Dundas cannot assume to himself the whole merit of these expeditions, the secret expedition into Holland is said to be entirely his own. Never, perhaps, was such an expedition: the county of Kent will never forget it. The drunkenness of the soldiers who had received the bounty, and were carried in waggons to Barham Downs to seek for officers, and the journeying of officers the same way to seek for men; the double embarkation; the length of time between the first and second arrival of the troops in Holland; the deliberations on advancing to the attacks of the enemy, and the deliberations on the retreat from that enemy; these, with the articles for the escape of the army, would form the materials for the history of that expedition; which, if Mr. Dundas has not burned his papers relative to it, may hereafter afford much amusement to his leisure hours, and no small instruction to posterity.

But in spite of all his military skill and exertions; in spite of every effort for the deliverance of Europe, and the restoration of social order, the internal affairs of France went on in their own train, and its external warfare stript the house of Austria of its richest territories, and Germany of all its provinces on this side of the Rhine. The domain of France was extended beyond the

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most sanguine expectations, formed by Louis XIV. in the wildest moments of his ambition. England, left to itself, grew tired of a war, in which its treasures were expended to no purpose; and it now lamented, that common prudence had not been employed to prevent an unseasonable interference in continental politics. Peace became absolutely necessary, and the continuance of Messrs. Pitt and Dundas in the ministry inexpedient. They retired, or were driven from it; and their retreat was covered with the pretext of the impossibility of keeping up the engagements made with the Irish catholics on the union, which promised to them an entire emancipation from the shackles, imposed upon them on account of their religious tenets.

The Irish affairs make a very important part of the history of administration, during the French war. We will hope that Mr. Dundas did not countenance the abominable system which was pursued in that unhappy country, when men were so lost to social feelings and to every sentiment of humanity, as to use a variety of tortures on the objects of their suspicion; to flog them unmercifully; to hang them for a time; to terrify them by a view of others under torture. If the recital of these enormities excites horror in every humane reader, let him consider what must be the effects on those who were witnesses to such atrocities! An enquiry into the nature of them has been resisted; and the British name is not free from those aspersions which were thrown on the French, for the cruelties exercised in the beginning of their revolution, and the Spaniards deserved in the time of Alva, for their cruelties in the low countries.

But in whatever manner Mr. Dundas united with, or differed from his friends in the cabinet, on the conduct of the war, and the affairs of Ireland, there was one point which he contested most strenuously with Mr. Pitt, and in which he gained repeated victories. This was the celebrated question on the propriety of continuing the slave trade; a question originating in the humanity of some quakers, and diffused in various publications over the whole kingdom, producing petitions for its abolition from a greater number of persons than probably ever set their names to any public question. The debates on this subject were introduced by Mr. Wilberforce, who was supported by the honest ardour of Mr. Fox, and apparent energy of Mr. Pitt. All the talents almost of the house appeared in favour of the abolition; but it was resisted by Mr. Dundas, who to the pleas of humanity objected those of policy, and preferred the safety of the West Indies, to what he called misjudged philanthropy. His influence was superior to that of Mr. Pitt; and though there could be no difficulty on the merits of the question, it was by the decision of the house clearly evident, that the premier held only a divided empire with his colleague, and that, in an important question, he must bow to the decision of Mr Dundas.

Whether Mr. Dundas is right on the side which he has taken, time will determine. Two questions were confounded in the arguments upon it: the abolition of the slave trade, and the emancipation of the blacks. The two are distinct from each other; and though no slaves were, in future, to be introduced into the islands, it did not follow, that the blacks were to be restored immediately to their freedom. The latter would have been a measure full of inhumanity; the former might have been attended with great advantages, preparing the islands for those salutary steps by which they might be preserved from evils, inseparable from the continuance of their present system. The debates upon it, if well studied, lay open the character of Mr. Dundas, who in this, as in all other questions, proved clearly, that he was qualified for the post of a subordinate minister, but had never attained to those qualities which distinguish a great statesman. His exertions, however, were thought worthy of a peerage; and Mr. Dundas assumed the title of Lord Viscount Melville.

The change of ministry gave to Lord Melville a degree of quiet which he had not enjoyed for many years; and he retired with his lady, the sister of Lord Hopeton, whom he had married some time after the decease of his first wife, into Scotland. On this lady some beneficial arrangements were made; and her name, on this account, has lately often been brought before the public. It was not likely that a man of his active mind could rest, nor did circumstances admit it. The new minister, Mr. Addington,

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was of a very different temper from his predecessor: the first effect of his appointment was a complete change of system, with respect to the internal policy of the country; the prisons, in which so many persons had been confined on suspicion, but without trial, or intention to bring them to trial, were opened; espinage was no longer encouraged; and the nation began to wonder at the ease with which different parties of different sentiments could live peaceably together. The next effect of this new administration, was still more galling to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas; for an enquiry was instituted into various abuses, that had taken place in the conduct of the navy. Such acts were enough to excite every species of indignation against Mr. Addington; and the opposition was easily, but strangely, deluded, to unite with their ancient adversary, in attacking the new minister. The charges of imbecility were made with the utmost confidence, and repeated till they were believed: yet both king and nation had the greatest reason to be satisfied with the change; and no one has occupied the place of minister with greater proofs of integrity. He had not, however, the resolution to stand against the vigorous attacks in the house of commons. He retired from office with the regret of the country; and Mr. Pitt was re-established in his ancient post, to the complete mortification of the opposition, which, in this respect, was justly punished for its want of judgment.

Mr. Pitt could not be premier without the assistance of Mr. Dundas, who returned to the cabinet with the post of first lord of the admiralty. The effects of Mr. Addington's administration, were, however, strongly felt; and the commission for naval enquiry had proceeded too far to be stopped. The fatal tenth report was brought into the house of commons, and all the energy of both Pitt and Lord Melville was requisite to ward off the blow. Both were confident of success; and when the promised motion was made by Mr. Whitbread, it was not doubted that the affair would be hushed up: the question might be strongly contested, but the minister must be triumphant. Nothing could exceed their mortification and disappointment, when the sentiment of the house was declared to be, that Lord Melville was guilty of a high breach of duty. The blow could not be parried. Lord Melville resigned his post of first lord of the admiralty; he deprecated farther attacks, but it was in vain. His friend, Mr. Pitt, was obliged, after every effort to the contrary, to inform the house, that he had advised the king to strike the name of the noble lord out of the list of privy counsellors. The crime was of too deep a die to be thus passed over. Impeachment was threatened. Lord Melville trusted to his own powers; to his knowledge of the house of commons; to his influence with the members. He appears in person to make his defence; but the facts remain uncontrovertible; and by a very remarkable want of judgment, he aggravates instead of palliating his crimes. His friends, and all connected with his system, support him to the utmost of their power: they ward off the impeachment, but in so doing, involve him in a criminal prosecution. The latter measure was most painful to his feelings; and besides from the number of peers made during his administration, he hopes for that support in the house of lords, which was not to be expected from a jury. His friends retrace their steps; and Mr. Pitt is zealous for the impeachment of his colleague. The house rescinds its former resolution; and whilst Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitbread, and the whole body of opposition vote against it, Mr. Pitt carries the motion to impeach of high crimes and misdemeanors the person with whom he had acted most confidentially for nearly 20 years.

The trial now remains to determine the quantum of guilt incurred by, and the punishment to be inflicted on, this noble lord. The articles of impeachment, eight in number, are drawn up in the most masterly manner: they charge Lord Melville with having fraudulently converted 10,000l. of the public money to his own use, or to corrupt purposes—of having connived at his agent's drawing the public money from the bank, and keeping it at a private bank—that the money so drawn was used to private purposes, to the great risk of the public money—that he and his agent burnt all the papers relative to their joint illegal transactions—that he received from his agent sums of money illegally drawn from the bank, and kept at a private bank—that the sum of 22,000l. was advanced to him, in this

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manner, without interest—that the sum of 22,000l. was advanced in the same manner, for which Lord Melville alleged that he was to pay interest—and that his agent did his private duty without pay, and advanced him various sums from the mixed account of public and private money. In all these acts, dilated upon with great clearness, Lord Melville is charged with being guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Lord Melville is not expected to give way to these charges without vigorous efforts in his defence. Some of the facts are not denied; the guilt attached to them is palliated by many public papers. The breach of law, in diverting public money to private purposes, is evident; but the mode of treating that breach in different countries, is different. In Prussia, in the reign of William the First, one of his receivers drew out of the chest ten thousand crowns for his private use, and left a note acknowledging himself indebted in that sum to the state. The king unexpectedly visited the chest, read the note, and found that there was the specified deficiency. The receiver was immediately hanged.

The trial of Lord Melville will produce many ingenious arguments on the nature of political and moral guilt; and the facts that will come out on this trial, will shew the country the necessity of looking better into its accounts, and the folly of placing that implicit confidence in ministers, for which Lord Melville was the most strenuous advocate.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON ADULTERY.

LETTER I.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

Ατοπα δυσχερεια, την αυτε φυσιν
Οταν λειπωσιν τις, δρα τα μη προσειχοτα. EUR. PHIL.

SIR,

IT is a task at once both pleasing and edifying, to mark out the variety of improvements, that the sagacity of wisdom, and the hardihood of human conjecture, have successfully wrought, and thereby enhanced the comforts, and exalted the condition of our being. But if we turn our attention from the natural state of mankind, which, at the beginning of time, crude, and helpless, and imperfect, has been adorned in regular gradation, and by regular improvements, to the highest pitch of perfection and refinement: if we turn our attention, I say, from this aspect of mickle delight, to the contemplation of the moral conduct of human beings, and search for the same amelioration of principles, we shall discover that there does not exist any analogy between science and virtue; or, in other words, that a nation which has carried the splendour of scientific research to the highest pinnacle of exaltation, may, *at the same time*, be characterized by a total dereliction of social duties, and a general turpitude of public manners. The annals of history, indeed, inform us, that the advancement of science is totally independent of the habits of virtue, and domestic discipline:—science, it would appear, thrives best in a vicious soil: we all know that Greece achieved the most memorable of her actions, and could boast the most illustrious of her statesmen and her scholars, when she was gloating on voluptuousness and luxury. In the first ages of the Roman republic, not only the men, but the ladies, were remarkably abstemious; and the injunction of this absurdity was so severe, that it became a law of Roman politeness to salute one another, that it might be observed whether the prohibition of luxury was attended to. —Then, Sir, it is no solicism to say, that the enlightened age of that empire was an age of debauchery, unless you can prove to me that the works of a Virgil, an Horace, or a Cicero, were written in times of temperance and virtue. Farther, let it be added, that the prophecies and ancient poems of our British bards, who chiefly subsisted on acorns and water, cannot be compared with the productions of

* It is the author's intention, very shortly, to publish a novel, entitled, "The Victim of Seduction;" and if he should find that these letters are not unacceptable to the readers of the Universal Magazine, and the public in general, he will prefix the substance of them to that work.

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the licentious age of Charles II. or the sensual reign of Louis XIV.— I have ventured to make this prefatory observation, because it seems to be a true, though a sorrowful, reflection, that from the experience of things past, we may almost be induced to think that there cannot be formed a coalition between the perfection of morality and the perfection of science; and certainly I do think, that they have never hitherto been found to subsist together at the same time*. If, then, habits of simplicity, arising from a state of ignorance, give rise to virtue and moderation; and if, on the other hand, a progress in science is sure to be synchronous with a progress in rampant and overbearing wickedness, let the philosopher tell us by what fatality it happens, that it should be the divine, and ever-to-be revered wish of Providence, that his creatures should have the most restless and goading spurs to ambition, and then that the attainment of that ambition should be dashed and confounded by the accompanying comrade of profligate viciousness. But so it is; and to us the experience of the present age presents the woeful truth, that no exaltation in power, in arts, or in literature, can secure us from the contagion of iniquity, or fence off that torrent of depravity, which is constantly running through the vitals of an enlightened constitution. I have selected, for the subject of these letters, a crime, the most mischievous of any that can affect the sons of men. I shall consider it, with your permission, somewhat at large, and I hope the estimation of your Magazine will never sink, if you sometimes allow an admixture of the serious with the entertaining, and suffer it to become occasionally a vehicle of instruction. I repeat once more the word "instruction," for the accomplishment of that purpose is solely what I have in view on the present occasion; and I lay my claim to this merit, not from my overweening confidence in my own ability, (for no talents, and no acquisitions, can be more humble and insignificant, than those of your humble servant) but *because* I am conscious of acting with the most upright intentions, in endeavouring to add my feeble voice to the eloquent thunder of those good and great men, who would arrest, could their wishes be heard, the general decay of public manners, and send us steadily to the goal of amiableness, and of peace.— On a subject so grave, so big and important, I shall disdain to lavish the decorations of language, and my endeavour will be simply directed to shew, that from the dawn of society to the present day, the sin of adultery has been unanimously stigmatised by moralists as the surest bane of public virtue, and private happiness. You will consider this as an introductory letter; my next shall commence with the subject.

GAUNT NOTEGOBE.

Oxford, May 18, 1805.

* I should not have intruded these prefatory observations, had I not been aware that a very general report prevails with regard to the growth of arts and sciences in the soil of a vicious country; namely, that the thing is supposed to be impossible. Pretty moralists entertain a ridiculous idea, that the existence of profligacy and vice is the certain token of a declining state; but the annals of every country must convince us of the fallacy of this argument, and that the existence of those crooked and unfortunate principles are the characteristic of an encreasing and powerful people. Can we account for this philosophically? Let it be answered, that as the augmentation of animal spirits enlivens and succours the body of an individual, the mischievous sprightliness of immorality supports the power of a nation, and inspires the people who compose that nation with courage, and a spirit and soul for enterprise and adventure. Temperance, on the other hand, creates a solidity of temper, which suppresses the heat of imagination, and curbs the impetus of a lively and emulative inclination. I would add also, that no nation can be great without being civilized, and that civilization brings in her train a never-failing spawn of wickedness, generated by luxury and refinement.— Longinus, in his great passage, as I think it, speaks in the strongest terms of the voluptuousness, and abandoned baseness of his own age, Sec. 44. And yet that age of *voluptuousness* and *abandoned baseness* produced a Longinus. I recommend to all the perusal of that splendid section.

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EXCURSIONS OF AN IDLER. NO. I.
To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

AS the writings of the philosopher are acceptable to the votaries of philosophy, the amusements of an idler may possibly in some degree relieve the tedium of the indolent.—Fully persuaded that of all the evils "flesh is heir to," the horrors of indolence are the most lamentable, I sincerely hope such of your readers as are unfortunate enough to have nothing to do, may find some little interval of restlessness in the trifling crudities of, Sir,

Your's, &c.
SCRIBLERUS QUIETUS.

"Not so, my lord; I am too much i' th' sun."

This retort of Hamlet, in scene 2d, act 1st, is explained by the commentators, "I am so far from being obscured with shadows, that I am scorched with the rays of your sunshine." A much more easy solution will be effected by the alteration of a couple of vowels. If we read,

I am too much *o'* th' *son*,

there appears no difficulty in the passage. Hamlet, bitterly averse from the second marriage of his mother, very naturally termed himself "too much o' th' son," since the conduct of his surviving parent had rendered him son-in-law to the being he despised. The words,

"We'll teach you to drink deep e'er you depart!"

used by Hamlet, when he addresses Horatio, our players pronounce with a deep and ominous emphasis, as if Hamlet intended to pour streams of deep intelligence into the ear of his friend, before Horatio returned to Wittemberg. But, in fact, he had nothing to communicate, except a trembling suspicion. That Hamlet's father was dead, and his mother remarried, within "a little month," Horatio knew. It would be a strange method of teaching Horatio to drink deep of information, to impart a wavering and unacknowledged apprehension alone. It was the custom of Denmark, "though a custom perhaps more honoured in the breach than the observance," to entertain every stranger with inordinate measures of wine. Not to be deficient in testimonials of friendship, Hamlet, surprised into a moment of mournful pleasure by the sight of his fellow-student, assuredly means, in this line, merely to tell him, that the strictest rites of hospitality shall be observed; or that, in other words, "they will drain the cup of conviviality together."

In act 1st, Hamlet says (in the corrected edition,)

"—— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance of worth out,
To his own scandal."

The sense of this passage is extremely obscure. The more consequential commentators appear to evade the examination of it. Davies strives to elicit a meaning, by adding a letter to one word, and changing two letters for one in another. He would read,

—— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance *oft work out*,
To his own scandal.

"As a small quantity," says he, "of certain medicines, by its potent operation deprives the body of strength and firmness, so this alloy of vice, this *dram of base*, works out, or renders useless, all the noble qualities of the mind."

But if an alteration of the text must be resorted to, it is possible the addition of a syllable to the final word of the second line may simplify this mysterious sentence. If we read,

—— The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance of worth
outweigh,
To his own scandal,

the sentiment is obvious. It is certainly possible for the circumstance of a blot, or torn margin, in the first copy, to have produced the mutilation. How far the rudeness of measure, in case my emendation were admitted, would be supposed probable in this composition of Shakspeare's, I leave to the reader.

The contempt with which Hamlet treats Polonius, is occasioned by the servility of the old man, in retaining his offices at court under the assuming successor of his more noble master. By the great intimacy between the king and Polonius, it appears probable that the latter was employed in

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bringing about the second marriage of the queen. Allowing this, Hamlet's treatment of Ophelia no longer appears unnatural. That he ardently loved her is evident; yet the implacable and just resentment which he entertained against her father, smothering the suggestions of his fondness, and agitating a conflict of passions within his breast, produced those paroxysms of anguish to madness, in which he vainly essayed to tear the innocent offender from his affections.

Taylor was the original actor of Hamlet. Downs says, "That Mr. Betterton took every particle of Hamlet from Sir William Davenant, who had seen Mr. Taylor, who was taught by *Mr.* Shakspeare himself." According to Cibber's description of Betterton's deportment in this character, Shakspeare must have bestowed his directions with exquisite judgment:—as a proof of which, Garrick's masterly delineation of Hamlet is said to have nearly resembled Betterton's in its leading features.

Images borrowed from art, it is contended, may aptly illustrate circumstances of nature. They must, however, be selected with cautious delicacy. The reader would be tempted to suppose the author a bricklayer, when he reads the following sentence in Glover's *Medea*:

"Hope, which *cements the structure of the heart*,
From mine is *moulder'd*; and despair is *lodg'd*
Within the ruins."

Many incidents highly affecting in narration are glaringly improper for the tablet of the painter. Of this class is the circumstance of the Grecian daughter affording nutriment to her aged parent, from the breast intended for the succour of infancy.—The story is barely tolerable in the hands of the serious dramatist; but, on canvas, the figure of an old man placed in the situation of an unconscious infant, is perfectly disgusting.

On the transmutation of Lot's wife many curious opinions have been hazarded. Of these the most entertaining is that of a speculative Rabbi, who asserts that the poor woman was changed into a pillar of salt, because in cooking the victuals the night before, she had been sparing of salt in seasoning the meat! A more probable suggestion is, that her surprise, on seeing it rain salt and sulphur on the city, was so great, that her blood congealed, and she became as stiff as a stone. The scripture, to express forcibly her situation, might have used the term pillar, or stone, of salt, because all the objects in the neighbourhood had partaken of the salt which fell. It may, however, be remembered, that Pliny asserts there were formerly some mines of salt in use, of so firm a texture, that they were invulnerable to water, though the salt dissolved in fire.—So pure and solid was the produce of these mines, that Pliny assures us sculptors and statuaries preferred it to marble, and used it accordingly in many of their works. By the term *pillar of salt*, therefore, the book of Genesis may merely intend to affirm that Lot's wife was *turned into a statue*, as a punishment for her disobedience.

One of the most absurd mistakes of ignorance is that of the Nimigua Africans, who term brandy "the water of the White Man's Country," and really seem to think the European rivers abound with it!

Huet supposes the modern copies of the *Eneid* incorrect, in that verse of the first book in which Virgil describes *Harpalyce*, the Thracian amazon, as swifter than the river Hebrus:—

Volucremque fuga prævertitur *Hebrum*.

For Hebrum he would substitute *Eurum*. This, in the first place, would be taking a violent freedom with the original; and, in the second, appears wholly unnecessary.—Swifter than the wind, is certainly a more common hyperbole than "swifter than the most rapid stream flows;" but perhaps not more properly so. When Virgil speaks of the horses driven by Mars, he says,

Illi æquore aperto, ante *Euros Zephyrumque* volant;

but, might not Virgil deem the graceful flow of a quick current a more apt illustration of the swiftness of a Thracian female?

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A writer of sensibility points out the peculiar beauty of a phrase of Virgil's, in the Georgics. "Virgil," says he, "gives to the spring the epithet of *blushing (rere rubenti.)*— As his translators and commentators have paid very little regard to this, as well as to a multitude of similar touches, I was long impressed with a belief that this epithet was introduced merely to fill up the measure of the verse; but having remarked that early in spring the shoots and buds of most trees assume a ruddy appearance, before they throw out their leaves, I was thence enabled to comprehend the precise moment of the season which the poet intended to describe by *vere rubenti.*"

A legend respecting the emperor Tam, who reigned about sixteen hundred years ago, seems to suggest the probability of the Chinese being far from ignorant of the principles of aerostation, in the times of that emperor. The *festival of the lamps* is well known as an annual exhibition, in commemoration of the downfall of the emperor *Ki*, who shut himself from the light of the sun, in a palace perpetually illuminated. This exhibition the legend describes as so splendid and alluring, that the emperor *Kam* felt an irresistible inclination to become a spectator of it Not daring avowedly to quit his court, he put himself into the hands of a magician, who enabled him, seated on a fine throne, to sail through the air, and contemplate from above the whole solemnities of the festival. Whether this magician were any other than a philosopher, and the throne more than a balloon, perhaps some few may be sceptical enough to dispute. The Chinese, pacific and intelligent, were certainly erudite in the intricacies of science, while other nations were busy in exploring the elementary data.

Some idea of the magnitude of ancient colossal statues may be gathered from the account given by Pocock of the fragments of the statue of Memnon, said, when perfect, to have emitted an oral sound at the rising of Aurora. It was in the form of a young man, sitting with his eyes turned toward the rising sun. Both feet were parallel, and the hands rested on the thighs, as those of a person in the act of rising. The figure was formed of a particular sort of granite, hard and porous, bearing considerable resemblance to the eagle stone The pedestal was thirty-three feet long, by nineteen broad. The dimensions of such other parts as remained, Pocock thus specifies :

	feet	inches
From the sole of the foot to the ancle bone - - -	2	6
From the same to the instep	4	0
From ditto to the knee - -	19	0

The foot 5 feet broad, and the leg 4 feet thick.

Respecting the circumstance of this prodigious statue emitting sounds at the opening of morn, St. Pierre hazards a conjecture. He premises, with truth, that the colossal statues of Egypt were partly hollow. This figure he alleges, on the testimony of Pliny, was formed of a basaltes, (which possesses the hardness and the colour of iron) and might, therefore, he supposes, have the power of contracting and dilating itself, like that metal, on the approach of heat or cold. Thus might the statue possess within itself a principle of motion at the rising of Aurora, when the contrast of the cold night, and of the first rays of the sun, has most action. Should this supposition be rejected, he submits the possibility of a long iron rod, inserted in a spiral line, and susceptible, from its extension, of contraction and dilatation, acting on some metallic substance with sufficient power for the production of this wonder.

On this subject the reader will exercise his judgment; but we must confess that the labour of ingenuity appears mis-spent, in attempts to elucidate a mystery, the very existence of which is not rendered certain by the uniform testimony of contemporary writers.

St. Pierre has some exquisite thoughts on painting. The system, if I may so term it, of the following idea, may be adopted in every branch of the art. "There might be expressed, through the whole extent of a battle-piece, the denotations of the discharge of artillery, repeated by the vallies to the distance of several leagues, by representing in the backgrounds the terrified shepherds driving off their charge, flocks of birds

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flying toward the horizon, and the wild beasts abandoning the woods."

Grey he supposes a preferable tint to green for the ground of a picture gallery. "This tint, formed of black and white, which are the extremes of the chain of colours, harmonizes with every other, without exception. Nature frequently employs it in the heavens, and on the horizon, by means of vapours and clouds, which are generally of that colour." But experience shews that pictures of every subject detach themselves, with an admirable harmony of effect, from a ground-work of dark green—in which are blended the tints of the heavens and the earth.

On the subject of colours a singular circumstance occurs. It has always been considered that the Negroes prefer their own colour to that of the Whites. The sooty tint of the Ethiopian is supposed a peculiar advantage, since it absorbs the reflected rays of the fierce sun beneath which he exists. What nature constitutes useful, she generally renders acceptable: on the testimony of several French voyagers of credit, the Africans, however, entertain a decided partiality for the tamer complexion of their conquerors. This preference might be presumed to originate in the reverence excited by the superior arts of Europeans. In confirmation of which might be adduced the instance mentioned by St. Pierre, of a Negro, who had been almost flayed alive by the scourge of an inhuman Christian, rejoicing when the scars of his sores began to whiten, because it suggested a hope that he was going to change his colour, and continue Negro no longer! This pitiable emulation may be readily ascribed to the sense of inferiority necessarily entertained by the captive; but, in repeated cases, the natives of Africa, from the independent prince down to the lacerated slave, have evinced an unequivocal inclination towards the females of Europe, in preference to those of habits and complexion similar to their own. As a proof, the following little anecdote is extracted from Labat's History of Ethiopia:—"One of the kings on the coast of Africa promised a capuchin missionary, who was preaching the gospel in his presence, to dismiss his seraglio, and embrace Christianity, if he would procure him a white woman to be his wife. The zealous missionary immediately repaired to the nearest Portuguese settlement, and having enquired whether there might not be in it some poor, virtuous damsel, who might suit his purpose, was informed of such a person, the niece of a very indigent man of family, who lived in a state of great privacy.—The missionary waited for her, one morning, at the door of the church, as she was returning from mass, with her kinsman; and addressing himself to the uncle, before all the people, charged him, in the name of God, and as he valued the interests of religion, to bestow his niece in marriage on the Negro king. The gentleman and his niece having given their consent, the black prince married her, after having cheerfully dismissed his seraglio, and received public baptism."

How far continual opportunities of comparing his own mental imperfections with the excellencies of the European, may operate on the Negro towards producing this partiality, is well worthy of consideration. It does not appear compatible with the clemency of nature, to place the germ of passionate desire in the bosom of the tributary African for an object that unavoidably beholds his race with emotions of disgust. Perhaps, on investigation, pride will be found the chief stimulus to this alleged partiality of the Negro: but while he aspires after an alliance with his tyrants, let him be reminded that he barters simplicity and content for a fallacious and insatiable spirit of refinement.

For the Universal Magazine.

LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE, M. P.

SIR,

I HAVE read, with attention, your remarks "upon the Poor Laws, and the management of the Poor," and if your pamphlet had not been evidently designed to introduce, once more, the favourite system of your right honourable friends, I should have applauded you, for what may appear to many, a deep research into your subject; but as my practice hath induced me to look a little beyond the surface, I am led to con-

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doubt, that there are quacks in political œconomy, as well as in medicine, who endeavour to force their pretended remedies, for counteracting increasing and alarming evils, into notice, without knowing any thing of the causes which produce them.—But I find that you are not the only person who publicly declares his disapprobation of workhouses; for those oracles of wisdom, the Monthly Reviewers, who are so deeply read in political, moral, philosophical, and every branch of knowledge; they also call the mansions which have been erected at a great expence, in several districts, for the reception of the poor, blundering expedients, glaring errors. They think you have authorised them to use these unqualified epithets, by the profound remarks you have made on the returns to parliament by the parish officers; and they take it for granted you have clearly proved, that the proportion between the maintaining of a person out, and another within a workhouse, is as 3 to 12 nearly; and you say, that the admittance of every poor person is a loss of nine pounds a year, each pauper, to the public.

The man who can draw this conclusion from the premises, is either biassed by prejudice, or grossly ignorant of the method pursued by officers for relieving petitioners; and if such a blundering result required a confutation, I would not let it pass unnoticed.

You very humanely acknowledge, "that such multitudes as form the great body of the poor, ought not to perish; but that they should be provided for, without destroying the comforts of the rest of the community;" and as it is your opinion, that the abolition of workhouses will produce this salutary effect, I shall be glad to be informed by you, if your project should pass into a law, how overseers of large, populous, and manufacturing towns, are to proceed, without having a house always ready for the reception of infant and helpless children, pregnant women, cripples, sick, and drunken persons, and those who are brought to them in a dying state?

As a great number of those who are admitted into a workhouse, are totally incapable of helping themselves, where are officers to look for nurses and assistants when wanted? And can any reasonable man suppose, that three pounds a year will pay the expences of each person who wants relief?

The common price for nursing a child, in a district I once acted in, was four shillings a week, or ten pounds eight shillings a year; and instances may be found where the average price is considerably more.

What are officers to do, when filth, vermin, and disease, all meet in the same person; and they are so loathsome, that the poorest cottager, though perished with poverty, could not receive them upon any terms? Must they take them to the magistrate of the district, or to the esquire of the parish, or to their own homes, or leave them to perish in an outhouse or a barn?

There are cases continually occurring of sick and diseased patients, where they could not be nursed and boarded for ten shillings a week; and I know that thirteen, too, has been thought insufficient. How are the officers to dispose of the worthless, who will not submit to any restraint out of a workhouse? Are they to be left to die in the street?

I will venture to assert, from some years experience, that without a house for the reception of such persons, with nurses, and every thing ready to receive them, that the community would soon feel the effects of it; and the wretched sufferers not only be deprived of the comforts, but also of the common necessaries of life.

You have another scheme, which will be attended with serious consequences, if it should ever pass into a law. If your intention of giving a stated sum, at fixed times, to a certain description of people, be not clearly limited, and the section in the statute, which is to establish and confirm your intended bounty to be paid out of parochial assessments, be not cautiously worded, and confined only to deserving objects, it will require no foresight to say, that it will prove, what the American philosopher so shrewdly and aptly termed the money raised in England for the poor, namely, a premium to encourage idleness and drunkenness. Instead of looking, as you first ought to have

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done, into the present disorderly state of the poor, and their management, you have been amusing yourself, as the late Mr. Gilbert, and some others have done before you, by reading Lord Hale, Sir Josiah Child, Messrs. Carey, Alcock, Fielding, and more I could name, to find what they have said upon this great and important subject. While you were consulting those philanthropists, you never reflected, that they wrote to point out measures of lightening their own burdens, without considering what the manners, customs, and habits of a people might be a century after them. If the morals of the lower order of the people are more corrupt, we may rest assured, that new and increasing evils will require new and vigorous exertions to counteract them.

But even Lord Hale was in favour of a workhouse for the reception of the poor. Fielding was so partial to the plan, that he recommended one general house in each county.

The Rev. H. B. Dudley, late an active magistrate, in Essex, says—
"He feels it incumbent upon himself, to retract an opinion he too hastily opposed, some years since, to a parliamentary plan offered by the late Mr. Gilbert, recommending the adoption of general workhouses; but he is now convinced, that some such mode would tend considerably to the diminution of parochial grievances."

If you have read all that hath been written of the Poor Laws, and the management of the Poor, it appears that you have withheld from the public eye, all that militates against your system.

I acknowledge that such omissions, are little imperfections, sometimes discoverable in the works of authors, by those who are capable of detecting them. To shew my impartiality, I can even find an apology for a Reviewer. Men who have long been confined to their garret, and tinctured with early prejudices, by reading in their youth the highly finished scenes of rural felicity, painted by the poets; they, by a kind of instinct, reprobate every plan which will, in cases of necessity, take their Daphne from the shade of his spreading beech; and estimating the feeling of others by their own, they are led into great errors.

Before you advance any farther in this arduous undertaking, you should enquire whether the innocent simplicity, and purity of manners, sung by the ancient poets, have not for many years forsaken our fields and our lawns; and whether you are not now to provide for a very different description of people, and more especially near large and manufacturing towns.

You may, perhaps, get a glimpse of the evils you will have to encounter, by demanding another return from the parish officers, if they will faithfully answer the following, or similar questions.

1. How many paupers have been admitted into your workhouse in any given time, and how many in each class, from one to five years of age; from five to ten; and so on upwards every ten years to ninety?

2. How many, from fifteen years of age and upwards, married, widowers, widows, pregnant unmarried women, prostitutes, drunken, and idle?

3. How much each man might have earned a week, if sober and industrious, before he sent his family for relief?

4. How many, with their constitutions injured, by intemperance, and the venereal disease?

5. How many, with palsies, consumptions, and other disorders, who are incapable of helping themselves?

6. How many children brought to the parish through the vices of their parents? and how many bastards?

7. How many sober, honest, and industrious persons, of both sexes, whom sickness, old age, and unavoidable misfortunes, have brought to poverty?

8. What it costs weekly for each of the infant poor of the city of London; including the officers expences for visiting them?

9. Are there any charities withheld, or any part of them misapplied, and the reason of it?

I can assure you that the answers, if obtained, will open to you a gloomy prospect; for you will find the total number of sober, industrious persons, a very small one, in proportion to the numbers in the other columns.

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There are many evils which this inquiry will not reach, and which cannot be comprised within the limits of this letter. If workhouses are to be abolished, and the poor indiscriminately relieved in their own houses, there will, in large towns, be many to receive, and but few to pay; and people of confined incomes must sink under the burdens that are laid upon them.

Though the principles of our poor laws are sound and salutary, time and vicious habits in the lower order of the people, have rendered improvements necessary; but if we pull down the present fabric, we shall not build one so good in its place.

The conduct of every person concerned in the execution of the poor laws, ought to be strictly scrutinized; and the accounts of all money collected and disbursed carefully examined; and whoever wilfully neglects the duty of an office he accepts, or misapplies public money, ought to be severely punished.

It is childish to stumble on one effect, and to think of preventing evils of an enormous magnitude, with a trifling expedient: the causes of them should be first sought out, and vigorous measures adopted; but even then there will be a difficulty of finding men who will give up their time and their attention in discharging the duties of a troublesome, an unthankful office, where no satisfaction can ever be given; for "they who receive, and they who pay, will complain."

NYCTOPHYLAX.

Nec domi tantum indignationes continebat.
LIVY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I WAS led to make the following remarks, by reading the Homeric controversy that was lately carried on by two of your correspondents. The reply of Ordevex charmed me beyond measure; I was struck with the depth of his reasoning, the importance of his conjectures, and the good sense which his emendation is likely to introduce into the passage in question; but most was I astonished and convinced of his learning, by that line of genuine and unadulterated poetry which appeared at the head of his last reply. But this same fellow at Oxford is wicked enough a ludicrous parody, and hint as to say, that a certain dan nation, was employed in th sition. Faugh! for shame! let a learned man alone? N envy! Learned men are plentiful, and he would dr the last remaining off the his ill-usage. A ludicrous "By the Lord 'tis as good ever was made: the measur exact; a good verse, good sens of meaning: an excellent v good sense." (Hen. IV. par may Ordevex exclaim at such "What a fusty spirited rogu Say you so? say you so, gore? I say unto you again a shallow, cowardly hind lie." "What a lack brain (ibid.) But I find, by re Ordevex's reply, that he has something in this sort: And what is there in it that is not fi for any gentleman in the, Surely it is very fit, and abo controversial writings, in w a few "You lies," "You' "If you can think so, you most shallow brain," &c, &c scattered, you may silence that is not of a most untract indeed! But let me now the sentence which I have the head of this defence Indignation really made him would lie not have been a fo fool indeed, to have kept i in his own head, to be tu turned at leisure? or stuck the counter in the shop, might have remained for puzzle the brains of the a boy, to find out "wha meant?" It would then n appeared to enlighten the wo *facinus indignum!* Let it spoken of!

I have heard it said, that nation does not make such g as she did in Juvenal's tim this is a mistake, and thus it: there are two sisters be Indignation; the one whic a calm and virtuous man to the wickedness of the world other which provokes men c table disposition, to break c rage, when they are thwarte views. The first it was t

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verses for Juvenal, and the latter for Ordevex; and though perhaps she don't make *quite* such good verses as the other, what shame is there in that? Was it not enough to put the poor man in a rage, to deny him the right of altering only one very little word? and such a man too? one who perhaps has never been used to contradiction, but has experienced blind submission from her. Or perhaps at the very moment he wrote, his gouty toe might have twinged him, or perhaps he had hurt his poor little nose, or a hundred accidents might have put him out of humour. But who could it be that proposed the small correction he wishes us to make? Was it Homer that whispered in his ear, "I have been guilty of a very small slip; pray, Sir, will you amend it?" I think it was not so. Did Indignation make that too? Oh no. How was it then? I have no doubt but that it was conceived in, and hammered out of the erudite head of this commentator. Prodigious! but there is one thing I would beg leave to remark to O. 'tis but a trifle, and cannot in the least injure his argument, or prove the strength of Notegore's; this is, that the translation of Cowper, which he quotes, cannot be correct, unless we allow Mr. Notegore's conjecture to be just. "Jove, &c. climb'd the couch whereon his custom was to rest, when gentle sleep approached him," answers exactly to the first line according to N.

Ενθα καθευδε παρος δι μιν γλυκυς υπνος ικανοι.

Here we have his word for word nearly. But this is a trifle. I can't think what the d——l could possess this Oxford man, that he can't let poor O. enjoy his conjectures in peace. It must be envy I'm sure! But let not O. fear, let him remember that it has been the same ever since the days of Horace, "Urit enim fulgore suo qui prægravat artes—Infra se positas extinctus amabitur idem." And thus I conclude, not doubting but that O. with the aid of Francis's translation, will be able to construe, or at least to find the meaning of these two lines, without the aid of his dictionary and the parish schoolmaster, in the same manner as he did the sense of Homer, by consulting Pope's paraphrastic translation.

I hope, Sir, you will admit this defence of O. as I cannot see a learned man so flagellated, without coming to his assistance. And indeed I am induced to think, that maugre the weight of his learning, we two shall be a match for him, since "*Ne Hercules quidem contra duos.*" Justice to an enemy, however, requires me to say, that the Greek word καθιζω in N.'s last letter was, all the way through printed καθιζω except once, and then it was reduced to καθιζω This is a grievous fault in your printers, who should be sedulously admonished not to commit the like errors. I am Sir Your's, &c.

July 4th, 1805, X. C.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Having just returned from a journey into the north, I was favoured with an epitaph on a friend of mine when a school-boy, who, as you will see, died on his journey: by inserting it in your valuable Miscellany, you will oblige your's &c. A TRAVELLER.

Manchester, July 20, 1805.

EPITAPH ON A TRAVELLER.

"The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones."

Here
resteth the body of
THOMAS BATTYE,*
late of Manchester,
who died on a journey through
Scotland,
May 3d, 1793,
aged 30.
This stone was placed here
by an acquaintance,
who, after examining his *debits* and *credits*
of his cash account,
found a small balance in his favour.
His sickness was short,
and, being a stranger, he was not troubled in his last moments with
the sight of weeping friends,
but died
at an inhospitable inn,
with the consent of all around him.
He left no mourner here,
save a favourite mare; which
(if the account of an ostler may be credited,)
neither ate nor drank during
his indisposition.

* Mr. BATTYE'S father was formerly deputy constable of Manchester, and his brother is now a performer at the Carlisle Theatre.

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READER!
little will be said to perpetuate his memory;
the fact is—he died poor:
the whole he left behind, would not buy paper sufficient to paint half his virtues;
his chief mourner was sold by public roup,
to pay the expences
of an overgrown landlord,
and an half starved apothecary.
His bags,
at once contained
his *wardrobe*, *patterns*, *and library*;
consisting of
two neckcloths and a *clean shirt*;
with samples of
fringes, *laces*, *lines* and *tassels*, *whips*, *webs* and *whalebone*.
Also,
the following curious collection of books:
a volume of manuscript poetry,
(the offspring of his own muse)
Matrimonial magazines,
Ovid's Art of Love—the Whole Duty of Man, and
Plato on the Immortality of the Soul.
In a snug pocket, lay
an Aberdeen note for five pounds,
and an unfinished love letter.
The latter evinced an eager desire of a speedy marriage;
for though
his *family* face
was an index of an hardened and unforgiving temper, it was at last approved
by the object of his affection.
And if death had spared him, though nature had been unkind, he might have lived to have improved an
ill-favoured stock. The affability of his manners,
and the susceptibility of his heart, gave appearances the lie:
his sympathetic feelings for distress, were eminently displayed through life:
his attachment to the fair sex was notorious;
to whom he was so tenderly attentive, that the
story of a rude embrace, would have caused
the "tear of sensibility" to trickle from his eye.†
He was ever happy in doing good, and
his liberality bountifully extended to the unfortunate part of the sex, whom
he always relieved to the utmost of his power.
He was, justly speaking,
a friend to *all*;
and an enemy to none but *himself*.
BROTHER TRAVELLER,
STOP,
and reflect a moment
on the uncertainty of this life!
Five days are not yet passed, since he drank with glee,
the well known bumper toast;
he little thought it was
his farewell tribute to every earthly pleasure!
But his last journey being o'er, there is now
no riding double stages to make up lost time:
nor boxing *Harry*
to make up his cash account.
Who knows
but *Harry* may now be *boxing* him?
The final balance
of the good and evil of his life
is now stricken;
and here he rests in hope,
that it may be found to his *credit*, on the
JUDGMENT DAY,
in the grand ledger of
EVERLASTING HAPPINESS!

† He had only one.

MR. EDITOR,

IN a metropolis like London, where hospitals and dispensaries for the cure of disorders are so numerous, it is a matter of surprise to me, that no institution has yet been raised on the plan which I am about to suggest, and which would be the means of preserving not only the health, but even the lives of numerous individuals. What I mean is the erection of public baths. The beneficial effects of bathing, I believe few persons will controvert; especially when resorted to by the numerous class of mechanics, whose employment is sedentary, and by those who, while at their employment, are continually exposed to the minute particles which arise from metallic substances, and which, by adhering imperceptibly to different parts of the body, thereby prevent a free perspiration, so as to occasion frequently a morbid habit of body, which might always be prevented by bathing. The pleasing sensation experienced by, or in consequence of immersion in water,

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is one of those luxurious enjoyments, which can better be felt than described; this is so generally known and acknowledged, that numbers are continually hazarding their lives for the purpose of enjoying that sensation; and melancholy it is to add, that not a week elapses, at this season of the year, in which we have not accounts of persons being drowned.

The erection of public baths would prevent the recurrence of these accidents: some may object, that there are a sufficiency of baths in and about the metropolis. I shall not deny the assertion taken in general, but merely observe that those to whom bathing is most essential, are precluded from the use of them, not having the means wherewith to defray the expences attending them. I think it would be a commendable action, much to the credit of the gentlemen who compose the New River Company; since they have prohibited persons bathing in their river, to begin by setting an example of public spiritedness. Let a place for the use of the public be erected: this might be done for a comparatively trifling expence. And being erected at one of those parts where the superflux water is drained off, the bath would not lessen the purity of that water which is intended for the use of the town. Should you think these hints worthy a place in your useful and instructive Magazine, I shall treat further on the subject in a future letter. I am Sir, your's &c. I.D.

London, August 6.

Vincit amor Patriæ. VIRGIL.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

READING your periodical paper, called the Inspector, for the month of June last, I was very much pleased with many of your intelligent correspondent's remarks; but I make no doubt but that he must certainly be unfounded, when he attributes the present flourishing state of the nation, to "the splendid talents of the present minister."

That Mr. Pitt has proved himself to be a man of great rhetorical skill, no one can deny; so was lord North, the promoter and conductor of the American war; but that Mr. Pitt has been the saviour of this country is an absurd and ridiculous assertion indeed! In what, let me ask, has he shewn his wonderful sagacity? He has never, during the whole course of his administration, gained one useful point in foreign politics that he set out for: if he has been successful in any thing, it is in having increased the influence of the crown, and in having burthened the people with taxes beyond all precedent, to carry on his ill-concerted schemes. This must be very mortifying to a man of Mr. Pitt's arrogant, and self-sufficient character and disposition. He may, with propriety, be ranked amongst the "blundering pilots," so characterised by Mr. Fox; and the nation has had the misfortune to mistake his arrogance for wisdom, to their cost. Had Mr. Pitt listened to the suggestions of that worthy man, and followed his advice, who will pretend to say, (or saying, prove,) that this kingdom would not have been in a far more flourishing condition, than it is at this time? I believe that the last most ruinous war, (far exceeding the American war, in its pernicious consequences to this country,) would have been prevented, had Mr. Fox presided in our councils, instead of your correspondent's favorite. That many actions were performed during the course of the last war, glorious to the British arms, I will not deny; but that should not be attributed to any penetrating sagacity in Mr. Pitt—let praise be given where it is due.

The glorious achievements, therefore, of a Nelson, at Aboukir, never can be said to crown Mr. Pitt with laurels. Read over the history of the late war, and it would require the wisdom of a Solomon to tell in what he has shewn the depth of his wisdom? His administration, it is notorious, has been a series of disasters to this country; and in what then does he deserve the praises of his fellow citizens? Is it for endeavouring to screen a noble delinquent, now under charge of impeachment for having made too free with the public money, from punishment? or for being determined to reinstate the Bourbons on the throne of France, and other pompous pretences, and failing almost in all his great military undertakings, after expending so much of the public money as he has done?

The people of these kingdoms

might be made the most happy people in the world, had they the good fortune to have the momentous affairs of the nation conducted by wise, worthy and honest men, and not by vicious, impious, arrogant and conceited apostates, who are never easy but when they are squandering the revenues of the country, in unnecessary and destructive wars, and at the same time appropriating detachments of the public money to their own use, as was the case recently, with a certain "Right Honourable leech;" a wretch that deserves the execration of every virtuous man in the country! And how much better are they than him, who wished to screen him from that punishment he so justly merits? I hope they will not, upon examination, be found so black as the ignoble peculator, before alluded to. From your known impartiality, I have no doubt, Sir, but that you will give the above remarks, a place in the next number of your very valuable miscellany. I remain, Sir, &c.

Warrington, August 4. I. T.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IT is obvious that in your Miscellany you are studious to comprise every sort of information that is likely to prove of utility to the public; in which design, I believe you have so far succeeded as to acquire it a decided superiority over any other work of the kind, published in these kingdoms. With this view, you have very properly given a copy of a pocket card, distributed by the candid and ingenious Dr. Hawes, containing an abridgement of the rules published and recommended by the Humane Society, for the recovery of drowned persons, and applicable to other cases of suspended animation. In rule 6th, it is stated, "That the body should be rubbed with flannel, *sprinkled with spirits*." On this, let me observe, that in a popular work*, lately published by Dr. Richard Reece, who appears to be a practitioner of experience and observation, under the head of suspended animation, the following judicious opinion is given on this practice: "Spirits, as an external application, will prove hurtful, the evaporation producing so considerable a degree of cold as to counteract the salutary effects of the friction;" and on rule 7th, directing the fumes of tobacco to be forced up the intestines, this author remarks, "The injection of fumes of tobacco up the fundament, from its narcotic quality, is more likely to retard, than to accelerate the return of life. Is it not somewhat strange that an herb noted for its extraordinary effects in *diminishing* the vital powers, should be recommended by the Humane Society, as a stimulant in cases of their suspension."?

That the evaporation of spirits from the surface of the body, generates cold, no one acquainted with practical chemistry can deny. It is, I presume, on this account, that spirits of wine prove so serviceable, as an application in local inflammations; and it is a well known fact, that if a person be suddenly immersed in rectified spirits, so great a degree of cold would be produced on the exposure of the body to the atmosphere, as to destroy life; several instances corroborating this assertion, are to be found on record. With respect to the effects of tobacco, in deteriorating and destroying the vital powers, many instances might be adduced of its fumes having been thrown up the rectum, in cases of strangulated rupture; a consequence which has proved fatal in the space of a few hours.

Upon what principle then, these remedies are recommended by the Humane Society, I own myself at a loss to conjecture. Probably Dr. Hawes, or some of your readers of the medical profession, (by whom I find your valuable Magazine is particularly encouraged,) will have the goodness to point out, in some future number, whether these remedies should be abandoned or not; and in the latter alternative, in what manner they may be expected to prove beneficial?

The inflation of the lungs, by means of a pair of bellows, by introducing the pipe into one nostril, I can aver, from repeated experience, is much more difficult than your readers, from consulting the rules you have copied, would be led to imagine; the air passing more freely through the gullet into the stomach and intestines than into the lungs. In order to facilitate the passage of air into the lungs, the tongue should be drawn forward, which action, by elevating the epiglottis, leaves the top of the wind-pipe

* The last Edition of the Domestic Medical Guide.

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open; at the same time, care should be taken that the air does not escape through the mouth or nostril. But the most effectual way of inflating the lungs, is the operation of making an opening in the wind-pipe, which should only be performed by a skilful surgeon.

For my own part, I cannot help thinking that the most rational means yet suggested by medical authors, of restoring the vital functions, in a case of their suspension, are those published by Dr. Reece, on which I shall take the liberty of making a few cursory observations, in a future number of your work, provided it shall appear that you consider the subject in the same light of superior national importance as I do; which I shall be enabled to judge of, by the insertion of this letter. I am Sir, your's &c.

S. W. JONES.

Cambridge, Aug. 16, 1805.

SINGULAR TRIUMPH OF A BAD POET.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

In perusing that invaluable and superb work, *the Life of Leo* X. by the celebrated Mr. Roscoe, I met with the following anecdote of a *bad Poet*, which I have transcribed for your entertaining and instructive Miscellany. Your insertion of it therefore, while it may amuse your readers, will oblige, Sir, your's, JOHN EVANS.

Islington, August 8. 1805.

"A remarkable instance of folly and absurdity is represented to us in the account given of *Baraballo*, abbot of Gæta, one of that unfortunate but numerous class, who, without the talent, possess the inclination for writing poetry, and who, like the rest of his brethren, was perfectly insensible of his own defects. The commendations ironically bestowed on his absurd productions, had however raised him to such importance in his own opinion, that he thought himself another Petrarca, and like him aspired to the honor of being crowned in the capitol! This afforded too favourable an opportunity for amusement to be neglected by the pontiff and his attendants; and the festival of S. S. Cosmo and Damiano was fixed upon as the day for gratifying the wishes of the poet. In order to add to the ridicule, it was resolved that the elephant which had lately been presented to the pontiff by the king of Portugal, should be brought out and splendidly decorated, and that *Baraballo*, arrayed in the triumphal habit of a Roman conqueror, should mount it and be conveyed in triumph to the capitol! The preparations on this occasion were highly splendid and expensive, but before they were completed, a deputation arrived from Gæta, where the relations of *Baraballo* held a respectable rank, for the purpose of dissuading him from rendering himself an object of laughter to the whole city. *Baraballo*, however, construed their kindness into an illiberal jealousy of his good fortune, in having obtained the favour of the pontiff, and dismissed them with reproaches and anger. Having then recited several of his poems, replete with the most ridiculous absurdities, until his hearers were no longer able to maintain their gravity, he was brought to the area of the vatican, where he mounted the elephant, and proceeded, in great state, through the streets, amidst the confused noise of drums and trumpets, and the acclamations of the populace. "I should scarcely have believed," says Jovius, "unless I had myself been present at the sight, that a man not less than *sixty* years of age, of an honourable family, and venerable by his stature and his grey hairs, should have suffered himself to be decorated with the *toga palmata*, and the *latum clavum* of the ancient Romans, and bedecked with gold and purple, to be led in a triumphal procession before the public with the sound of trumpets!" His triumph was not, however, of long continuance. On arriving at the bridge of St. Angelo, the sagacious quadruped refused to contribute any longer to the ungenerous mirth of the crowd, and the hero of the day was glad to descend in safety from his exalted station. The remembrance of this important incident was, by the orders of the pope, perpetuated by a piece of sculpture in wood, which yet remains upon the door of one of the inner chambers of the vatican!"

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 28.)

QUEST. 1. Which are the prin-

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cipal epochs between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

In this period the mind is carried over a vast extent of country, in which great actions, as they are called, were performed; but the exploits of our own ancestors are not known. The annals of history give us but little information of any country in these times, except the dominions of Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Carthage; and of these the documents, that have reached us, are very scanty. The few facts that have come down to us are very important; and in that, as in the present age, there were scenes presented, which shewed the folly of human beings who sought for glory in the harrassing of each other, and the destruction of the works of nature and art, instead of the promotion of each other's comfort, and the subduing of the earth, the proper business of man, to useful purposes.

Persia first calls our attention, which had now extended its conquests under Cyrus as far as the Mediterranean, the Euxine, and the mountains of Caucasus; and by the death of Darius the Mede, and of Cambyses, the Persian Cyrus became the sole monarch of these extensive territories. —From the union of the two states of Media and Persia in the conquests, the empire is known by the name of the united kingdoms of the Medes and Persians. The Egyptian monarchy could not withstand the power of so great and so near a neighbour, and its destruction is full of terror and astonishment. The effects of it are best and in the concisest manner, related by the prophets of scripture, and it requires their powers to paint the distraction of Egypt, when it saw its temples ransacked, the statues of its gods crumbled to dust, its priests, and wise men, and nobles, scourged to death, its king putting an end to his own existence, and his famous bull Apis, the object of their adoration, slaughtered in the midst of his amazed and terrified worshippers.—Babylon calls again our attention. The taking of this city by Cyrus put an end to the Chaldean empire, and the diversion of the waters of the Euphrates had changed its state, and prepared it for gradual destruction; but this was hastened by the folly of its inhabitants, who were rash enough to rebel against the powerful sovereign of Persia, and to incur all the horrors of a siege. The city resisted the attacks of the assailants with great bravery, and was at last taken by treachery: when, to prevent similar danger to the empire, the walls, which were its chief boast, were lowered from fifty to twenty cubits, and as in this act the conquerors could not be expected to be very careful in the manner of performing it, Babylon must in various places have presented the appearance of a heap of ruins. From Babylon, now hastening to utter destruction, we carry our eyes to a city worthy of a similar fate, and similar destruction. —Rome presented to the world its novel government, and driving out its king, laid the foundations of republican power in the election of consuls; and under this government its people were trained to war, and to rule the nations with a rod of iron.—Yet the world was previously to be tormented by other conquests, which were prepared by the fruitless expeditions of Darius against the liberty of Greece. To a despotic monarch, nothing can be so odious a sight as that of a neighbouring people, governing itself by its own laws, and preferring honourable independence to the splendour and luxury of an effeminate court. Darius determined to exterminate the spirit of liberty, and marches with an immense army into Greece. He doubles the cape of Mount Athes, is full of boasting, and the Greeks, trembling for their fates, are determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate, or to preserve their liberty entire, which no people can lose as long as they possess the spirit to support it.

Cyrus became sole monarch in the year before Christ 536. When we compare him with similar conquerors, no one seems so worthy to sit on the throne of nations. An end is put to the Egyptian government, by Cambyses in the year before Christ 525. From this time the prophecy on the desolation of Egypt commences.—Babylon was taken after a two years siege, in the year before Christ 516. The stratagem has given renown to the name of Zopyrus, who suffered himself to be maimed in a most horrible manner, and fleeing in this con-

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dition to the Babylonians, was received by them as one the best acquainted with his master's secrets, and who had the greatest cause to betray them. This treachery may be esteemed to be a glorious act, and monarchs will praise it, because it encourages the devotion of a slave to their interests; but treachery is still treachery, and the traitor is a despicable character. The regal government of Rome was abolished in the year before Christ 505. The story, which is supposed to have given rise to it, is familiar to our youth, and the revenge taken by Lucretia, on herself, for the insult offered to her by the royal villain, naturally encreased the aversion to his family. —The great fault in the new government was the want of a proper organization of the people; so that it might be fairly represented in the senate: and hence arose the perpetual quarrels between the plebeians and the patricians. Darius headed his wanton expedition against Greece, in the year before Christ 498. The preparations for it were immense.—A million of people were said to be either in arms, or following the camp, upon this occasion; and Darius, who could moralize very prettily upon the sight, did not give himself the trouble to reflect on the labour which he imposed upon such a multitude, and the end to be obtained by it. So difficult is it to make a sovereign know his place in the creation; and it is both for his own interest, and that of his people, that every check possible should be placed in the way of his capricious and inordinate desires.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above epochs give rise?

In reading the history of mankind, the desolation brought on by conquerors strikes us with astonishment and horror, and the inconsiderate are apt to break out in idle reflections on the providence of God, and some are so rash as to impute to him the character of malevolence. But all this arises from an imperfect view of the subject: the mischief produced by the conqueror strikes us forcibly; but we do not reflect sufficiently on the mischief that would have arisen, if the conquered nations had been left to themselves. Cyrus was a great conqueror; but his principal conquest was over a nation that had been distinguished by its conquests, and was remarkable for the tyranny of its government. The Babylonians might be sufferers by the conquests of Cyrus; but the nations in subjection to them were gainers by the exchange of masters. A remarkable instance of this was seen in the case of the Jews. —They were cured of their idolatry by being witnesses of the abominable and filthy rites practised at Babylon; and, when their case was made known to Cyrus, who was a worshipper of one God, and held idolatry in abhorrence, he would naturally entertain a regard for a people, whose laws, in respect of both religious and civil policy must appear to him so admirable. —Other nations, also, felt probably the good effects of his government; and even among the Babylonians, when their religious tyranny was abolished, and the worship of idols was held at court in abhorrence, many would be led to entertain better notions of their Creator; and, if they were not improved by the Persians, they were at least prevented from imposing their filthy ceremonies upon their neighbours. This remark is particularly necessary at these times, when the rise of Bonaparte excites so much discontent. The question must be determined hereafter, whether his exaltation did not tend to the improvement of his own country, and of Europe; and it is certain, that the changes produced in the world by great conquerors, have a tendency to correct the pride of sovereigns; to teach them that their's is an office of high importance; that, if it is not executed with wisdom and virtue, there is a power greater than their's, which will hurl them from their thrones, and make them an example to mankind.

The idolatry of Babylon was spread over Asia: the abject superstition of Egypt had a similar influence in Africa. Egypt was over-run with priests and gods; and it not only worshipped the calf, but animals of every description. How was the human mind to be corrected of such baseness! There are only two ways, by reason, or by force. From reason there could be no expectation of success, since the priests had too much power to permit its entrance into the

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country, and the associations were so deeply rooted in favour of their bestial train of gods, that nothing but some great calamity seemed likely to make an impression on the inhabitants. This was brought on by Cambyses, whose mind was filled only with ideas of conquest; but his birth and education had taught him to hold in contempt the gods of Egypt.—Of these he made a memorable use, placing them in the front of his army; and the superstitious Egyptians were afraid to lance their weapons, lest it should destroy a cat, or a dog, or some other contemptible object of their worship. The famous bull, Apis, fell into the hands of the Persian sovereign. He looked upon it as a common animal—the conquered adored it as a god. But what must they think of gods, who could not deliver themselves; and with whatever abhorrence they might regard the Persians for destroying their gods, and their priests, they could not fail of entertaining hereafter less veneration for those gods, and regard for their infamous priests. Thus human folly of one kind is corrected by the human folly of another kind—the superstition of Egypt, by the revengeful temper and haughty ambition of Cambyses. But, if such things are suffered by Providence, it does not excuse either fault; and if the destruction of superstition is good, the means by which it is performed may be evil; and one excellence of the Christian religion is, that it not only prescribes that the end of our actions must be good, but the means by which it is produced, must be good also. A Christian may hold in abhorrence the idolatry or superstition of his neighbour; but because he worships only one person as God, and his neighbour several persons as God, he is not justified in pulling down his neighbour's house, or church, or in injuring his person and property.—Providence might see it right, that a Cambyses should overthrow the superstition of Egypt; but the same Providence has laid it down as a law for Christians, that we should not follow his example. We are to use reason only with those who differ from us in their religious opinions; and every man, who wishes to use compulsion or restraint on this subject, may plead policy in his favour, but he may be assured, that he is acting in direct opposition to the precepts of Christ and his apostles, and is guided only by the spirit of faction.

Many are the exactions and oppressions to which nations will submit before they revolt against the sovereign power in the state; but there are insults, which in an instant rouse their fury to the utmost, and the death or expulsion of the tyrant inevitably follows. Such was the case of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, whose son would hardly have been guilty of the outrage on the person of Lucretia, if he had not expected protection from his royal father. But this insult, added to the many which the people had suffered, was not to be borne, and they associate it with the royal name so, that the expulsion of the king became necessary, and the form of government is changed. In this the people were gainers, because, in the first instance, the new government was more frugal; but it by no means followed, that their rights were in safety by the exchange of regal to consular, dictatorial, or decemviral power. The form of government is of less importance than is imagined: the great point is, whether crimes can be committed in any state, by great men with impunity, and it was found in a future age, that a member of the senate might act as atrociously as the son of a king.—In kingly governments, indeed, there is a danger of the sovereign protecting his son from judicial enquiries; but then it is worthy of enquiry, whether any king's son should be put into any office, in which he can abuse his trust, and particularly in those in which the expenditure of the public money is concerned. If an enquiry into the conduct of a royal delinquent may be of the utmost difficulty, or perhaps impossible, it is the interest, and indeed the duty, of the sovereign and the state, to take more particular care that those of royal blood should not be in a situation to become delinquents.

When a great power is established, the prospect of its destruction is removed from the eyes of common observers. The empire established by Cyrus, and enlarged by Cambyses, seemed, when Darius ascended the throne, too great to be resisted, and

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much less to be resisted by so inconsiderable and so disorderly a people as the Greeks. To over-run their territories was the natural progress, according to the language of the Persian court, of an army headed by the Persian monarch. Thus universal dominion might be established, and the destiny of mankind would be deplorable. But he who has said to the waves of the sea, thus far mayest thou go, and no farther—has set bounds to the fury of monarchs, and the rage of the people. The ambition of the Persian court was not to be satisfied, when any resisted its power; and tokens of submission were demanded from Greece. To obtain them, what immense preparations, what an immense expenditure!—"Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi." Had Greece been conquered, this childish ambition would not have been satisfied. Yet, if the millions sacrificed for such an object had been expended in the interior of the Persian government, in the building and adorning of cities, in the making of roads, in digging canals, in useful works of industry, how much greater would have been the accession of strength to the empire, than by annexing to it a small adjoining territory! But nations will run on in the same idle career: the blood and wealth of the many will be expended for the sake of the few, till the maxim is more generally known, that wisdom is better than strength, and virtue conduces more to happiness than ambition and vanity.

Quest. III. What are the principal occurrences between the union of Scotland and the peace of Utrecht?

This period of time is occupied chiefly with details of military affairs, and the Duke of Marlborough continues to add splendour to the British arms, and is the soul of the confederacy against France upon the continent. At home he has many enemies, and the powerful general is mortified by the intrigues of the cabinet. His glory is, however, tarnished by his own acts, and avarice, a vice rare in great characters, leads him to take those low advantages, which brought on him the censure, and the deserved censure, of parliament, together with the necessity of making restitution to the public of money which he had devoted to his own private use. The union of the great Duke of Marlborough with Sir Solomon Medina the Jew, of a commander in chief possessing immense wealth, with a contractor for providing the army with bread, is so pitiful, that we look with surprise at the mixture of such great and mean qualities in one and the same individual. Compared with his fortune, what was this small acquisition of an annual income, which, by diminishing the just profits of the contractor, must put him to the necessity of taking measures injurious to the army: and it is not likely, that the commander in chief should look very keenly into the bread department, when the correcting of abuses would curtail his own profits.

The fame of the Duke of Marlborough was, during this period, divided between him and an obscure man, who for a time was considered to be the great champion of the church, and was, in fact, the pride and boast of tories and high-churchmen.—The trial of this man, Dr. Sacheverel, occupied the attention of both houses of parliament for three weeks, in 1709, and the preparations for it, as well as the Doctor's progresses after it, excited an almost incredible ferment in the nation. It was, in fact, a church question, patronised by the tories, and not sufficiently discountenanced by the queen herself. The Doctor, in two sermons, had preached up the ridiculous notion of non-resistance, and passive obedience, and of course threw out many censures upon the revolution of 1688. The danger of the church, from the toleration and increase of dissenters, was another grand topic; and this idea of danger to the church and state from the dissenters and the whigs, was spread with the utmost assiduity throughout the kingdom. Under this idea, great excesses were committed: many individuals were insulted, and meeting-houses destroyed. The real fact was, that the dissenters, by their conduct at the revolution, had risen very much in credit, and increased in numbers.—The tolerating principles of William the Third had been very favourable to their cause; and the clergy viewed with a very jealous eye the secession of their flocks to the meet-

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ing-house. With the usual zeal of priests, and eagerness to overcome resistance, they took every step, by sermons and prayers, to inflame the populace against their adversaries; and their triumph was in one sense complete. Their preacher escaped from punishment—his sermons were ordered to be burnt, and he was suspended from preaching for three years; but the violence of his language, and the conduct of his partizans, excited much enquiry, and though the dissenters suffered a considerable degree of inconvenience, yet it was but temporary. High-church principles from this moment grew to be odious; and there is at this day hardly any one, even a priest, so weak as to entertain, or bold enough to profess them.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do these occurrences give rise?

When we are informed by the faithful page of history of the numerous delinquencies of men in high station, and of the difficulty there is to keep individuals within the line of their duty, the necessity of watching, in the closest manner, the conduct of all persons intrusted with great power, is apparent; and we cannot but wonder at the folly of any nation in neglecting so particular a duty. The neglect is not only injurious to the nation, but to the individual intrusted with power. If he is convinced that his actions are not likely to be investigated, the temptations to guilt are so great, that they are not easily overcome. The disposition of the Duke of Marlborough to amass, and the facility with which it could be indulged, naturally led to the union between him and a Jew contractor; but, if he had been convinced, that it would have been brought before the parliament, he would have been saved from the stigma which now attaches to his memory, and which nothing but the splendour of his other actions can efface. But let us suppose a future commander in chief, instead of succeeding at the head of his armies, to be disgraced by perpetual defeat, and to be discovered by the nation, soured with calamity, to have been as deficient in the interior management of his office, to have joined in the gains made by contractors, to have dealt in peculation, and to have enriched himself by various indirect means, which his situation afforded him—the example of the censure passed on the Duke of Marlborough would act with redoubled force, and he could not escape with so slight a punishment. This example, also, teaches us the folly of that maxim, so much preached up by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, and their partizans in their late administration, that implicit confidence was to be placed in those at the helm. Such confidence can never be placed in men. We have seen that the Duke of Marlborough betrayed it: it is no wonder, then, that inferior characters should be guilty in a similar manner; but no confidence should be placed in any man beyond what is absolutely necessary—he should always be presumed to be capable of falling, and the true means to prevent it, is to keep over his head the salutary terror of rigid enquiry.

The madness of the nation in Dr. Sacheverel's cause, shews the ease with which a people may be deluded. —We have seen a similar instance in the case of Lord G. Gordon and his riots, in their idle rage, or pretended rage, against popery. Such attempts cannot succeed, to a great degree, in a well-informed nation, and the aim of those who set them on foot, will in the end be baffled. The high-church party, by their mad zeal for Dr. Sacheverel, only led to a more accurate enquiry into their conduct; and religious toleration, instead of being weakened, was more firmly established.—No one now troubles himself about the church, and its pretended dangers, any more than they would about the dissenting interest and its dangers, the kirk and its dangers; and it is conceived to be as ridiculous to trouble one's-self about the place of another's taking his religious instruction, as it is to quarrel with him about the coffee-house he frequents, or the joint of meat he prefers at dinner.—In the same manner, the rage of Lord George Gordon's mob was injurious to individual papists, but useful to their interests as a community.—Every one was shocked at the proceedings of those days, and saw the necessity of preventing them in future. The right of the papist to follow his convictions became generally

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acknowledged, and when the papists of Ireland petitioned for farther indulgences, no mob could be raised in England against their demands, and the greatest abilities of the country appeared in their favour. Thus, though they did not carry their point, the disposition of the united kingdom was made known, and the faction in Ireland in opposition to toleration, must speedily acquiesce in the general sentiments.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind the greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Abdollah spent his time in fruitless study, in the mountains of Jarcha.—None of the volumes that he unrolled could give him information, and he was lost in the maze of his thoughts, on the uses to which the colder regions of the globe could be applied. The faculties of man, said he to himself, must be benumbed by cold: the earth under their feet must be iron: the sustenance they can get must be derived only from the sea: their whole time must be employed in defending themselves from the inclemencies of the weather, and they can have neither opportunity nor inclination for intellectual researches.—Ten moons had perished, and been renewed, whilst the sage was occupied in these contemplations; and he gladly mounted his Nubian steed to return to his friends, and to the court of Ouli, now for the first time more anxious to meet a Jew, than to receive the embraces of his family.

The two months allotted by Abdollah to the enjoyment of his friends, had nearly elapsed, and the Jew had not appeared. Abdollah was the only melancholy person upon this occasion:—he dreaded the idea of returning again to the mountains of Jarcha; yet the day of his departure arrived, his Nubian steed was ordered, the family was assembled together as usual, and the serenity of Abdollah almost forsook him, whilst he was imparting to them his usual benediction. At this moment a confused murmur was heard—a crowd of attendants thronged to the pavilion the arrival of the Jew was announced, and Maasah ben Salmai fell prostrate at the feet of Abdollah.—The sage raised him, and they retired to a recess, where cushions were spread, and the Jew commenced his narrative.

My countryman, Shelomo, imparted to me the solicitudes of the son of Achmet; but sickness has prevented him from removing them in person. On the couch, I fear of death, he informed me of the pains he had taken to gratify your desires, and he urged me instantly to leave every other concern, to traverse the howling wilderness, and to seek the mansions of Abdollah. I lost no time, and seventy suns have seen my camels hastening to accomplish their master's wishes. Every thing is prepared, should Abdollah persist in his resolution; but his life is too precious to be exposed to the sands of the desart, the stormy waves of the ocean, and the brutal rage of an uncivilized people.

The countenance of Abdollah brightened at this intelligence:—the menaced dangers were unworthy of a wise man's thoughts, and he was most solicitous to know in what time he might reach the country, scarcely visited by the solar beams. Shelomo did not diminish the difficulties of a journey to Tunis, and explained to him the intercourse between that town and the metropolis of Britain; that vessels were frequently passing between the two cities, and scarcely more than six weeks need be spent on the sea. With the Jews originated bills of exchange, and Abdollah easily comprehended the process by which he might receive, at the end of his journey, whatever sums of money he might devote to the satisfaction of his curiosity. Refreshments were ordered, and Shelomo was introduced to the family, in which he was requested to take up his residence, till the proper arrangements were made for his return. Abdollah's heart was at ease, and the day was past in social intercourse; but he previously had requested Shelomo to omit, in the account of his travels, every circumstance of danger, which might excite uneasiness in the family.

In the mean time Shelomo, instructed by his countryman, in the consequence of the traffic he wished to promote in this part of the world, had frequent interviews with the mi-

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histers of Ouli, and the sovereign himself condescended to give him an audience. It is needless to say, that every request of Shelomo was granted; but the care of Abdollah's person was made the conditions on which the favour of the court depended.—Ouli, also, had more care of Abdollah's wants than the sage himself; for having diligently enquired into the suitable expences of such an expedition, he ordered forty thousand ounces of gold to be annually paid by the treasury to the demand of Abdollah, besides insisting on his taking with him a treasure in diamonds, which, in case of necessity, he might use for his immediate wants.

Thus prepared for his expedition, Abdollah saluted the thigh of his sovereign, and departed with his guide for Tunis, having with him a very numerous escort, ordered not to quit him till he arrived at the shores of the great sea. The usual difficulties of a journey occurred: clouds of dust, attacks of Moors, roarings of wild beasts; but of none of these did our philosopher take heed, as they were familiar to him in his former travels, and he was a stranger to that fear, which in every bush sees a robber, and in every agitation of the sand, inevitable destruction.—The morning saw him ever alert, and in the evening not fatigued: he proportioned his daily journey to the strength of his animals and men, and Shelomo was surprised to find himself under the walls of Tunis, without having felt the least fatigue or inconvenience, though two days less were consumed on his return. His former journey had been marked with various disquietudes, filled with needless apprehensions; and fatigue of body, and harrassing thoughts of mind made him daily lament, that he had set out upon such an expedition. So true is it, that the wise man never increases the difficulties of life; and what to others is a scene of hurry and confusion, excites no emotion in his mind. Order regulates his steps, and he is as well prepared for exertion at the end, as at the beginning of his journey.

Quest. VI. Can a pastry-cook make a good colonel?

An old proverb teaches us, that "manieres maketh man," or as the phrase is modernised, "manners make the man." The proverb does honour to the nation; for whilst in other countries they have a variety of fantastical distinctions, by which one set or cast is separated from the other, man is with us an object of respect; and it is by his manners that we determine with what degree of respect he ought to be treated. By manners, we mean the general habit of acting in the individual, from which we determine his mode of thinking, and thence judge what station he is fit to occupy in life. Hence, then, we find in every walk the manly character: it is not confined to rank, or profession, or birth; and, on the other hand, the unmanly character is to be found in individuals, whose rank, profession, or birth, gives them high pretensions; and we are not from those circumstances deterred from speaking the truth, and denying to such individuals that respect which is to be claimed only by manners.

We have prefaced thus much, because our question arose from the language attributed to a Scotch colonel in the house of commons;—language which we cannot believe him to have uttered, or, if he did, we must make some allowance for his birth and education, and his total ignorance of the English proverb, "manners make the man." It is time, however, that he should learn it; and every one in the united kingdom should be taught the estimation in which an Englishman holds manners.—Manners are very different from póliteness; for the latter means only a certain quality by which an individual makes himself agreeable to a particular class, and its laws are sometimes ridiculous in the extreme.—Manners result from a good head, and a good heart; and where the head and the heart are good, though there may be defects in the body, and the cut of the coat may not be in fashion, we say, there is a man.

That a man is very much changed by the circumstances in which he is placed, no one can deny, who sees the awkward plowman converted, after a few months discipline, into the upright soldier, and his vulgar stare into a look of confidence; but, on the other hand, the profession or rank cannot by any means effect al-

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ways a change of manners; for the manners of Lord Ellenborough in the house of lords are exactly the same as they were when he was a fellow of Peterhouse. Manners result from the head and the heart: reason and experience tell us, that in every station of life, the qualities of both may be improved or deteriorated; but it is certain, that with the mass of individuals, the general train of action to which they are habituated by their mode of life, will have an effect upon them, and prevent them from entering with success into another sphere of action. When the plowman has advanced into years, and his limbs have grown stiff by hard labour, we shall in vain expect him to make so good an appearance as a young recruit; but there are plowmen at the age of sixty, whose graceful demeanour is superior to that of some generals or colonels of the same age.

Some men have a happy versatility in their mind and body, which adapts them to very different stations: thus Erskine was first a sailor, then a soldier, and is now at the head of the English bar. Sir John Arkwright was a barber, and afterwards enriched himself, and the nation, by the greatest improvements that have ever been made in machinery. Parson Bates was brought up to theology—then became editor of a newspaper, afterwards obtained prizes by his skill in agriculture, and by recovering many thousand acres from the sea; and he gained the respect of his county by his conduct as a magistrate. Instances innumerable of the same kind might be collected; and it would be extraordinary, if the pastry-cook should alone be excluded from the chance of recommending himself to notice by actions that do not seem to be within the line of his profession. —Probably there are some now alive, who have eaten the pastry of men, risen afterwards to eminence;—and we know of one bishop at least, that from raising pastry, was raised to be a head of the church. The circumstance does honour to Bishop Maddox, whose daughter is the wife of the present Bishop of Ely. The Bishop, at his table, recommended some pastry to his guests, though, said he, with a significant look, they are not of my own making.

If a pastry-cook has become a bishop, there seems no reason for concluding, that he may not also become a colonel: for, is the employment of a colonel more opposite to the art of making pastry than that of a bishop? The manœuvring of a regiment is not very difficult to be acquired: and the inspecting of the regimental accounts, the examination of the soldiers' clothing, his quarters, and his food, the care of him in his encampments, and the attack of a fort, are none of them unattainable by a man of tolerable education, tolerable talents, and tolerable courage. But why should we confine ourselves to colonels only, when the events of the last dozen years completely answer our question: for by whom were the great princes of Europe, the admired generals of the age, the famous masters of tactics, your Cobourgs, your Brunswicks, your Yorks, your Macks, by whom were they all beaten? by postillions, by journeymen printers, by barristers, by butchers and brewers. Who knows whether Col. Crawfurd himself, who is said to be so afraid of receiving orders from a pastry-cook colonel, may not have been pursued by a pastry-cook captain: and, if unfortunately the fortune of war had compelled him to give up his sword, it must have been into the hands of a scullion general.

Away then with these idle distinctions! Let us not enquire into the occupation of a man in his hours of amusement or business; but what the man is in himself, and whether he is qualified, or has talents to qualify himself, for the situation which he undertakes. What is it to us, whether at certain times, a man is making verses, making pastry, making speeches, dancing with a fair lady, trotting in Hyde Park, or rambling on the banks of the Rhine, provided, when his services are required, he shews himself properly at the head of his regiment, gives the word of command in a soldier-like manner, and sees that every manœuvre is performed with skill and address? Whether Colonel Birch, the pastry-cook, can do this as well as Colonel Crawfurd, who eats his pastry, we have as yet no opportunity of determining. And yet there are some reasons which make us hesitate in the preference to be ascribed to either,

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Both colonels have appeared on the public stage of life, out of their military characters: both have spoken in public; both have presented regulations for the state. In every one of these things the pastry-cook has shewn himself to be not inferior to the soldier-colonel. The pastry-cook is assuredly of the two the best orator, the best writer, and the best poet. His education and assiduity excite the presumption, that, in whatever he undertakes, he will spare no pains to excel: and the soldier-colonel may, if he does not take great care, be surpassed by his rival. At any rate, Colonel Crawfurd has been very unfortunate in exciting a comparison, in which superiority can confer no honour, and defeat will be accompanied with ten-fold disgrace.

Questions to be answered next month:—

What are the principal occurrences, besides the epochs above-mentioned, which deserve to be noticed, between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Utrecht, and the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind, greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Was William Tell to be praised or blamed for carrying two arrows into the field, when he was ordered to shoot an apple off the head of his son?

To the Editor of the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of any of your numerous readers to the subject of the following letter, will do me a favour, which I shall be happy to acknowledge, by the return of any information within my reach.—The monkish rhymes of Walter Mapes, the witty archdeacon of Oxford, who lived in the reign of Henry II. have often given me great pleasure, not by their poetry or their versification, but by their lively sallies and pointed satire—and I am desirous to know where his entire works, or any part of them, may be found in the original. Three specimens of his poetry are preserved by Camden in his Remains, and two of them have been translated by Huddesford, a congenial spirit, in his Salmagundi; many modern authors have spoken of him, and given these specimens from Camden, but I am not able to find from whence he borrowed them. He quotes also a prose work of the same author, by the title, *De Nugis Curialium*. I have seen such a book, by John of Salisbury, (a cotemporary author,) in the library of Emanuel College; but never could meet with any work by Walter Mapes. Could the original be found, it well deserves to be re-printed.

I remain, &c. W. B.

Morpeth, Aug. 8, 1805.

THE LIFE OF SCANDERBEG.

(Continued from page 31 of our last number.)

THE country which is now called Albania, anciently Epirus, and in the vulgar dialect, Attha, which once made a portion of Macedonia, lies to the west of that province, and is situated between Dyrrachium or Durrazzo, and Apollonia, formerly most potent and great cities, and much resorted to. The inhabitants speak a language different from and alike unknown to both the Greeks and the Sclavonians; from which circumstance, some learned men have conceived them to be a sept or colony from the country of Albania, bordering upon Colchos, in Asiatic Scythia; as it is well known, that in former ages inundations of Barbarians have frequently overrun the provinces of both Greece and Italy. The sovereignty of Macedonia, together with that of Epirus, was, in the times coeval with the decline and fatal ruin of the Greek or Constantinopolitan Empire, possessed by three principal families, all of which were successively destroyed or displaced by the Turks. The second of these families, was, that of the Castriots, a noble signory or family, the first of which who rose to a more transcendent distinction of state and sovereignty, was John, surnamed of Dybra or the Dybrian, (to whom Francois Sanzouin, a French historian, gives the name of Camusa;) which said dynasty formerly reigned in Epirus, with no less glory than prosperity. With respect to the origin and source of the noble line and family of Scanderbeg, authors derive it from Œmathia, and as some add, from Umestia, a district which now makes a part of Macedonia.

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This John Castriot, who resided principally at Croja, although he had obtained great authority, and his command extended to several other cities, excelled all the princes and lords, his predecessors, in prudence, gravity, magnanimity, courage, and in all the best arts of just and lawful, of humane and successful, government; he was, likewise, gifted with very rare and singular endowments of corporeal or personal beauty. Æneas Sylvius, however, in his description of Europe, chap. xv., speaking of this John Castriot, under the name of Camusa, observes, that although born of Christian parents, he did not uniformly adhere to the Christian faith, but that he revolted to the most gross and blasphemous doctrines and superstitious ceremonies of Mahomet; and that in the sequel he again embraced the paternal law from which he had apostatized, choosing rather to die a Christian than a Turk. He died soon after the woful and miserable taking and sacking of the imperial city of Constantinople, and the subversion of the empire of the East.

His wife, named Voisava, or Voisave, was a woman, in all respects, not unworthy of such a husband; she surpassed the generality of her sex, not only in a fair and beautiful aspect, in her majestic air and appearance, and in an illustrious lineage, but, likewise, in her very great understanding and wit, her most strict attention to manage all public concernments with exact moderation, and in various other excellent and noble qualities of her mind and heart. She was daughter of a celebrated king of the *Triballi*, a lordship or territory, formerly a sort of fief to the kingdom of Poland, and contiguous to the province of Macedonia, and the kingdom of Bulgaria. Voisave was mother of nine children, all of whom she reared or brought up; five of these were daughters, viz. Maria, Jelle, Angelina, Ulaice, and Mamiże; and the rest males, whose names have, likewise, been preserved and transmitted to posterity, viz. Reposius, Stanisius, Constantine, and the most industrious, most pious, most prudent, George Castriot, the youngest son, who for the generous example of virtue which he displayed, and the splendid actions which he afterwards performed, (such as to fill the civilized world with the glory of his name) may be singled out of the whole groupe of heroes in ancient and modern history, as affording a noble specimen not only of undaunted courage, but of exquisite diligence, ardent zeal, and the most refined and critical military skill and policy—all which we shall endeavour more fully and evidently to make appear in the following succinct and authentic account or narrative of his life.

I think it would be highly improper not to mention here a circumstance, which, if true, might have been rightworthily accounted a good omen, an infallible prognostic of the mighty fame which Scanderbeg, (for so we shall henceforth call him, this name being a vulgar contraction or corruption of the Turkish surnam Iscchenderbeg,) should advance to, when in the due course of time, he should arrive at riper years and man's estate; although some will probably consider it as bordering upon fabulous history, or the reveries of ancient poets; prodigies or predictions of this description being generally, in these our times, looked upon as of very dubious credit and uncertain original.—Indeed, according to my own opinion, it is likely enough that most of those dark, wonder-working oracles which we meet with in prophane history, were *postnate*, that is to say, invented by priests, and not published among the credulous multitude, until after the fact or event had taken place. However, although I can easily believe, that Heaven had made choice of this hero, to emancipate his country from the heavy yoke of infidelity and extreme tyranny, and that God himself directed him, and had plainly designed him to wield the sceptre of military empire, when I consider the heroic airs, and martial genius, the lion-like nature, fierceness, and courage, that were so peculiar to his character, and the many extraordinary difficulties and manifest perils, through which he was conveyed and conducted, as if by the decrees of fate, or rather of divine providence, as if led by the hand of some guardian deity, and invariably, to a speedy, sudden, and successful issue, his soldiers not only fearing to offend him, but revering, and even loving

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him as a father, and following him with an almost supernatural courage and confidence, as if they had really conceived him to be inspired, yet I shall submit and leave the following relation, wholly to the grave and mature consideration of my readers, for such a degree of credit as they may reasonably think it entitled to; contenting myself with merely describing all the circumstances of the matter, and quoting my authority.

We are told then that Scanderbeg's mother, during her conception of him, (at least it was commonly reported so) dreamed that she was pregnant with, and had brought forth a serpent of enormous magnitude, which covered almost all Albania; his head stretching to the frontiers of Turkey, and having his tail immersed in the sea, and pointing towards the Christian territories, and principally within the limits or confines of the Venetian seignory—and that this great serpent, with his bloody mouth, *les engloutissoit de sa gueule sanglante*, as an old French writer expresses it; that is to say, a mouth tempered with blood, devoured an immense multitude of Turks. His father John, hearing this dream, would not, says my author, seek for the exposition thereof, by superstitious visitations to the religious oracles of heaven, or by consulting the entrails of beasts, or the opinions of soothsayers, but with joy begins to cheer up and console his wife, telling her that he foresaw she would be delivered of a son that should prove an excellent warrior and famous conqueror, a lasting, terrible, and dangerous enemy to the hydra of Turkish force and oppression, a most happy general of an army, a stout, invincible champion, and incomparable defender of the Christian faith and commonwealth, and always well-affected to the State of Venice. This report, or tale, I deliver to the reader, exactly as my author, Marinus Barletius, (who was himself an Epirot, being a native of Scutari, in Epirus or Albania, and who, during all those troublesome times, resided in Scodra, a city of the Venetians adjoining upon Epirus,) in the first book of his historical discourse concerning the life and valiant exploits of Scanderbeg, hath left it; referring myself wholly to the credibility of his testimony for the truth thereof. I cannot forbear, however from simply, and candidly remarking, upon this occasion, that Barletius, the priest of Scodra, if not himself present at the performance of those difficult labours, important actions, and great occurrences which he undertook the penning and compiling of, yet he was, as it were, an eye-witness of the principal part of what he wrote, and therefore, of all other men, was the best able and the most likely to have bequeathed to us, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, of history. This author hath set forth, at large, the memorable deeds, the corporeal force, and always victorious combats of the noble Scanderbeg, in his most illustrious scene of accidents; and it would be unjust to omit adding, that he has been ever reputed very zealous as a Christian, but very faithful, true, and genuine in his relation, never feeding the weak minds and vain imaginations of giddy-headed, frothy readers, with glosing lies, or robbing them of any part of the truth,—but, on the contrary, ever handling his pen like an accurate and impartial, a very grave and sententious writer. The father, as my author proceeds, was not deceived in the good and eager hopes which he had entertained from this dream; but that which he foretold, was, moreover, most wonderfully, signally, and almost incredibly confirmed and ratified, as it were, in the actual birth of the child, when another much fairer, more notable, and evident mark or sign of his future reputation and warlike glory appeared, viz. that the form of a sword was so strongly impressed, and so well set upon his right arm, from one of nature's occasional and unaccountable liberalities, that it seemed altogether like an artificial operation, or rather, as if it had been designedly drawn, with the masterly, inimitable pencil of the most skilful painter in the world.

(To be continued.)

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR ALAN.—A FRAGMENT, IN THE MODERN TASTE.

THE wind swelled, and the rain fell with more violence, while Sir Alan continued still urging on his

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unknown way. Every moment it required greater efforts to push on his steed, wearied as he was with the unremitted toil. A slight flash of lightning now flitted behind him, and a low murmur of thunder followed. The darkness thickened again; the same uniform beating of the rain continued—the same hollow wind yet whistled in his ears. How far the night had advanced, he scarcely could conceive; no moon had illumined his path—no human voice had struck his ears, nor habitation met his view.—He was sensible he had rode many hours in the dark, and though it was the latter part of the year, when night most prevails, he concluded it could not be far from the middle of it.—He was astonished still not to find any shrub, or clump of a tree, or sign of vegetation, in his tedious progress, and it filled him with amaze and alarm.

His steed had become more tardy, and he was on the point of quitting it, when a faint stream of lightning passing before him, revealed to his wondering eyes an extensive pile of ruins. How he had found his way so suddenly into the court, he could not conjecture. He had not been sensible of passing any moat or drawbridge, or entering any gateway.—He immediately alighted, and went towards the large door he had observed before him. He soon found he must have passed it, as the rain no longer fell around him, but a still deeper darkness prevailed. He moved forwards, but no obstruction met his way. The same gloom, and a still greater silence reigned; for not even the beating rain was now heard—Along this level course he passed a considerable time; at length he found his way descending by broken steps. This winding and narrowing for some time continued, and on terminating, his hand met a door, which yielded slowly to his pressure, and he at once fell by a small descent. The same flagged pavement as before sounded under his feet.

The inconveniences and fatigues he had before experienced, were not altogether uncustomary to travellers, and required little more than ordinary resolution; but the strange form and construction of the great edifice he traversed, its darkness, its solitude, its ruinous condition, its intricacies, and the impossibility in the gloom of finding his way back, all conspired to throw an awakening alarm over his mind. His apprehension, however, rose into horror, when, on passing forwards, his hand struck upon the ribs of a human skeleton.—Involuntarily his steps fell back, and he struck against the wall. A chill tremor ran through his veins; he groped along its damp sides, ever fearful of again meeting the skeleton with his hands. He found the place a dungeon of small dimensions.—He passed round and round, but discovered no door, no aperture by which he could escape, and he was terrified at the idea of again touching the dread object which lay along the middle of the floor. Even the way by which he entered could not be found, or it was too high for his reach. The apprehension of remaining in this place, gave a fearful diligence to his search, till he was maddening with desperation. His hand at length reached a few loose bricks. These he pulled, and the wall shook. After various efforts, it at once gave way, and fell before him. The whole structure resounded in every gallery, dome, and apartment. Stunned with some of the heavy falling fragments, Sir Alan, awhile, sat on the stones.—The recollection, however, of the horrors of the place, and his uncertain situation, roused him to fresh exertion. Having passed the scattered parts of the fallen and mouldering wall, he reached what appeared a long alley, on each side of which was a range of apartments for confinement. In passing from one side of the alley to the other, he occasionally felt a massy door, so firmly fastened, that not his utmost labour could move it. He was almost sinking. The extraordinary fatigue he had endured, the long time he had passed without food, together with the uncertainty of his mind, and the continued agitation of his spirits, the horrors of what had passed, and the apprehension of what might follow, the length of way he had traversed in the dark, the strange passages of this unknown and mysterious edifice, all these so distracted his brain, and bewildered his mind, that his reason gave way to his weakness. He rushed on the

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alley—stopped—stared round, uttered a wild cry, and again flew forwards. He reached where the alley was intersected by another. This he found, in rushing against the wall. He fled on. Demons seemed to pursue, and spectres to threaten his progress.—Now some hideous animal would stalk, and growl upon him, or the hiss of snakes urged him from behind. His wild desperation carried him still forward, till a being of enormous stature seemed to guard a door, and forbade his issuing. Sir Alan grasped his sword, but in a moment, disarmed, he thought himself thrown amid the loudest groans of innumerable miserable beings, on the floor of a deep dungeon.

His over-harrassed powers sunk into slumber, when a new scene arose. A large magnificent chamber appeared around him, and himself seemed to have fallen upon a most brilliant carpet. Though a full and radiant moon was beheld, through an elegant window, to shed her broad lustre over the most enchanting gardens and orchards, yet the apartment in which he found himself was illumined by unnumbered resplendent lamps and tapers. The sweetest and softest music stole upon his ravished senses. At the wide-spreading door now entered a number of females, attired with transcendent brilliancy, and possessing the most exquisite grace and beauty. Sir Alan rose from the carpet on which he still sat in mute and delighted amazement, and bent before beings apparently of angelic nature. One stepped forward, and with the most winning grace, took him by the hand, and bade him fearlessly come. A number of menials were spreading a spacious table, with vases of the most elegant construction and splendour, filled with all the fruits of the eastern or western world, that possess flavour or beauty. The flowing bowls of the most alluring wines were intermingled with the viands. Sir Alan was distinguished by particular attention during the whole repast.

So overpowered, so amazed, so enchanted, had he hitherto been, that he was utterly unable to speak a word, and every attempt was wholly unavailing: his tongue stuck as it were fettered. The repast was now over, and he was beginning to express his admiration, but scarcely had he articulated a word, when the charm was dissolved, and the whole vanished from before him, and he found himself standing on the heath, whence he had set out; his horse standing beside him, and the sun breaking out in the east. —— F.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ABOUT the year 1764, or 1765, I frequently heard from a Scotch tutor, certain bacchanalian verses in Latin, written with much elegance and spirit. He called them German *touches*; they were then, and had been for many years, it seems, the fashionable poetic amusements of the German literary *bons vivans*. I regret that I committed none of them to writing, and at this distance of time my memory serves me no farther than the following two or three initial lines; perhaps some of the learned correspondents of the *Old Universal*, yet in existence, may fill up an *hiatus* by me, *valde deflendus*.

Fertur in conviviis vinus, vina, vinum,
Vinum est masculinum, fœmininum—
Vinum est divinum, &c. &c. J. L.

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

Original Letter from the Earl of Essex to Queen Elizabeth, on his being sent to Ireland.

To the Queen.

FROM a mind delighting in sorrow; from spirits wasted with passion; from a heart torn in pieces with care, grief, and travail; from a man that hateth himself, and all things else that keepeth him alive, what service can your majesty expect? —Since any service *past*, deserves no more than banishment and proscription into the cursedest of islands, it is your rebel's pride and succession, that must give me leave to ransom myself out of this hateful prison, this loathed body, which, if it happen so, your majesty shall have no cause to dislike the fashion of my death, since the course of my life could never please you.

Happy he could finish fourth his fate,
In some unhaunted desart, most obscure
From all society, from love and hate
Of worldly folk, then should he sleep secure;

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Then wake again, and yield God ever praise,
Content with hips and haws and bramble-berry;
In contemplation passing out his days,
And change of holy thoughts to make him merry;
Who, when he dies, his tomb may be a bush,
Where harmless robin dwells with gentle thrush.

Your majesty's exiled servant,
ESSEX.

Duchess of Orleans.

In Paris, the gallery of the theatres, it is well known, is called "Le Paradis," or Paradise. The Duchess of Orleans took a fancy to go to the play one night, with only a *fille de chambre*, and to sit in the Paradis. A young officer who happened to be next the duchess, was very free in his addresses to her, and when the play was over, concluded by offering her a supper, which she seemed to accept. He accompanied her down stairs; but was confounded when he saw her attendants and equipage, and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her royal highness into her carriage, bowed in silence, and was preparing to retire, when she called out, "Where is the supper you promised?" He bowed and replied, "In Paradise we are all equal; but I am not insensible of the profound respect which I owe you, madam, upon earth." This prompt, neat, and proper reply, obtained for him a place in the duchess's carriage, and at her table.

Dinner.

Dr. Johnson says, "There are few things that a man thinks more seriously about than his dinner." This observation appears whimsically correct, when we find, from Zimmerman, that Frederick the Great, of Prussia, a stoic amid the tumults of victory, was put in excellent humour from anticipating the joys of a macaroni pie which he had ordered for dinner! In Sully's Memoirs we find, likewise, that Henry IV. of France, the gallant and magnificent, placed great value on the substantial blessings of a well-served meal. Accounting to the favoured Sully for an unusual flow of spirits, among such circumstances as, "From Italy I learn that I shall have the satisfaction, the honour, and the glory of reconciling the Venetians with the Pope;" and "Bongars writes to me from Germany, that the new king of Sweden is more and more esteemed by his new subjects; and that the Landgrave of Hesse gains me every day new friends, allies, and assured servants;" —we see, not without some little surprize, unless acquainted with the above aphorism of Johnson, "I have also *had a good appetite*; I have eaten excellent melons; and half a dozen quails have been served up at my table, the fattest and most tender that I ever saw!"

Criticism.

Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roof that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing King!

Mr. Warner observes, in his "Excursions," that this passage is spoiled by the use (in the last line) of the present participle for the preterite passive. But it seems injudicious to apply this severity of verbal criticism to works of fancy, composed in so irregular a language as the English. *In* the rapid stream of thought that should characterize the ode, we shall generally look in vain for the tameness of laboured perfection. Mr. Warner is more interesting to the poetical reader when he informs him "that leaving the body of the building (Berkeley Castle,) we pass over the top of the keep to a small, retired, dark room, standing detached and solitary, and entered by a low, strong door, where deeds of blood might be perpetrated without disturbance or discovery. This was the theatre of the last agonies of Edward II. The appropriate hangings of the room, and its furnitnre, crimson cloth, embroidered with black, naturally lead the mind to a recollection of the execrable scene."

Queen Elizabeth.

In the sceptical rage of the day, it has become common to doubt the fact of Queen Elizabeth's amorous inclination toward several of her courtiers. —A criminal indulgence of her passions is certainly far from having been evidently made out; but it is as certain that those who contend for the

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probability of the "virgin queen's" cherishing a tender sentiment for Leicester and Essex, have two strong arguments in their favour—her acute sensibility to beauty in the other sex, and inordinate vanity in regard to her own person. This latter trait is sufficiently exemplified by the portraits taken in her old age, in which she will be found to increase the gaudy richness of her apparel, in proportion as her personal recommendations may be supposed to have faded. The ravages of time on her ancient forehead are here found conquered by the adoption of a red perriwig. Voltaire derides the idea of Elizabeth's passion for Essex at the time of his execution, since she was then sixty-eight years old; but Mr. Walpole ably opposes this absurd position, by copying an anecdote from a diligent observer of the manners of her court. "There was a mask," says he, "at Blackfriars, on the marriage of Lord Herbert and Mrs. Russell. Eight lady maskers, *in character*, chose eight more to dance the Measures.—Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the queen, and woo'd her to dance. Her majesty asked her what character she represented? 'Affection,' she said. 'Ah!' cried the queen, mournfully, '*Affection is false*!'—Were not these the murmurs of a heart ill at ease? Yet her majesty *rose and danced*. She was then sixty-eight.—Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!"

Music, poetry, and painting, are intimately allied; but seldom will their tie of relationship be deemed so close as by *Hussey*, well known as an artist of much practical ingenuity. Mr. Maton tells us, that he "always drew the human head by the *musical scale*, alleging that every human face was in harmony with itself; that, however accurate the delineation of it from nature might be, in consequence of an artist having a very nice eye and hand, yet some little touches necessary to complete the likeness would be wanting after all possible care; and that the only true criterion by which it could be known that any two things in drawing were exactly alike, was to procure a third as a kind of mean proportional, by a comparison with which the exact similarity of the other two might be proved. Accordingly, after he had sketched a drawing of a face from nature, he applied thereto his musical scale, and observed in what correspondent points, taking the whole face for the *octave*, or fundamental, the great lines of the features fell. Adhering to his principle, every face was in harmony with itself, though sometimes it might be a *concordia discors*. After the *key-note* was found, he of course discovered (i. e. looked for) the correspondent ratios, or proportions; so that if, on applying the scale thus rectified, as it were, to the drawing, he found any of the features, or principal points of the face, out of their proper places, by making them correspond to the scale, he always perceived that such corrections produced a better and more characteristic likeness."—What infinite use might Mr. Shandy have made of this system!

Lord Bolingbroke was the creature of imagination.—It will perhaps be recollected, that when he was attending high mass at Versailles, on seeing the archbishop elevate the host, and hearing the sudden burst of music which accompanied the solemnity, he exclaimed to Bishop Atterbury, "By heavens! if I were the king of France I would perform that ceremony myself!"—A man of so vivid a fancy was ill-calculated for the labour of metaphysical disquisition.—A brilliant paragraph was to him the elevation of the host;—he snatched the beauty, and left truth to shift for itself.

We call James I. a religious bigot; yet in the reign of this monarch was issued a proclamation for the allowance of sports on the Sunday. "His Majestie's pleasure is," says the edict, "that after the end of divine service, his good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged, from any lawful exercise; such as dancing, either men or women; archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation; nor from having May-games, Whitsun-ales, Morrice-dancing, the setting up of May-poles, &c." This tolerant humour in our times, peculiar to the Catholic religion, has seldom, however, been carried to such an extent as in Modern France, where it is usual to see the doors of the theatre and the cathedral opened to-

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gether; where the mountebank displays his wonders without doors, while the priest harangues within!—When a country curate represented to Fenelon, that the peasants of his cure profaned the Sabbath with dancing, and the pipe and tabor, it is said the author of Telemachus replied, "Let us suffer them the relaxation of an innocent amusement, on the day of rest; we have been idle all the week—but they have been labouring."

To the sad instances of degeneracy in the descendants of a Cicero and a Newton, may be added the name of *Grotius*. The last lineal relative of this able civilian, and elegant critic, died within these few years, at Rotterdam, in a melancholy eminence of disrepute;—despised for weakness, yet dreaded for roguery!

RATIONAL RECREATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1805.

—Media inter prœlia semper
Sideribus, cœlique plagis, superisque vacavi.

Amid the storms of war, with curious eyes,
I trace the planets, and survey the skies.

ON the last day of the preceding month, we left the moon making her progress, till she had arrived within a degree of Antares; on the first of the present month, she will consequently be advanced to the east of it; and towards the end of the month, will again approach the same star, and pass it before the evening of the 28th.

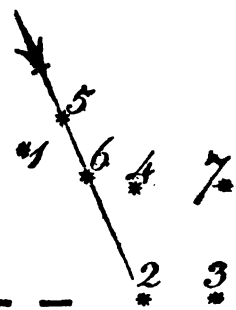
Venus will move about thirty-six degrees this month; on the tenth, she will furnish an opportunity to direct those who have not had a view of Saturn, to that immense planet, proceeding till within two degrees of him. On the 13th such astronomical students as have telescopes of moderate powers, will not fail to discover Herschell, or Uranus, as he will be little more than one-fifth of a degree from that radiant planet Venus; and on the 15th Venus will be but two degrees distant from the first of the Virgin.

Mars will advance twenty-one degrees this month, being at the commencement of it about two degrees from the first of the Virgin.

Jupiter's motion this month will be four degrees; he is now near a star of the second magnitude, being the second of the Scorpion; at the beginning of the month he is three degrees distant from it, in the middle half a degree, and at the end two degrees.

Saturn will make a movement about three or four degrees only, and may be discovered, about the tenth evening, near Venus.

The following diagram pretty correctly represents the principal stars in the constellation, called the Harp, the arrow pointing towards the North.



Scale of five degrees.

This is one of the forty-eight old constellations deduced from Pagan mythology; and when the venerable Bede, through an ignorant superstitious zeal, rather than from any real love to the sciences, took upon him to alter the figures and ancient names of the constellations, and to give them scriptural characters and denominations, he changed this constellation into the Manger of Christ. The first star is of the first magnitude; the second, third, and fourth, are of the third; and the fifth, sixth, and seventh, of the fifth magnitude. The first star, sometimes called Lyra, will come to the meridian by the following movements: on the first evening, at seven hours fifty minutes; on the sixth, at seven hours thirty-two minutes; on the eleventh, at seven hours fourteen minutes; on the sixteenth, at six hours fifty-six minutes; on the twenty-first, at six hours thirty-eight minutes; on the twenty-sixth, at six hours twenty minutes; and on the thirtieth, at six hours five minutes, which last point or station is synchronous with the exact time of sun-setting, when Lyra, appears on the meridian, or due south; its altitude is 77 degrees, or about thirteen minutes south of the zenith.

Altair, a star of the first magnitude, and first of the constellation called the Eagle, will come to the meridian, every evening, one hour twelve mi-

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utes after Lyra, at the altitude of forty-six minutes three quarters, or rather somewhat above mid-heaven. Deneb, a star of the first magnitude, will be on the meridian every evening at two hours four minutes after Lyra, at the altitude of about eighty-three degrees, or seven degrees south of the zenith. Fomalhaut, another star of the first magnitude, will be on the meridian precisely four hours sixteen minutes after Lyra; at which time Markab and Scheat (the first and second stars of Pegasus, or the Flying Horse) will be likewise on the meridian.

About the middle of the month, at nine o'clock, the following celestial phenomena will present themselves;—

Papella, in the north-east by north, will be about fifteen degrees high; and lower down, but more in a direction to the east, his companion, the second of the Waggoner; Algenib and Algol, the first and second of Perseus, will appear, the former in the north-east twenty-nine degrees high, and the latter in the north east by east twenty-five degrees high. The three first stars in Andromeda will exhibit themselves; the first forty-two degrees above the east-by-south point; the second called Mirach, thirty-eight degrees above the east-by-north, and the third called Alamak, thirty-five degrees above the east-north-east point of the horizon.

Markab, Scheat, and Algerib, the three first of Pegasus, or the Flying Horse, will be seen, the first in the south east-by-east, forty-one degrees high, the second in the east-south-east fifty-one degrees high, and the third east-south-east thirty-one degrees high.

Deneb will appear in the meridian, at the altitude of eighty-three or eighty-four degrees.

The first star of the Eagle, south-south-west forty-five degrees high. Ras Algethi, thirty-six degrees high in the west-south-west; and about five degrees east of it, the observer will find Ras Alhague, the former being the first star of Hercules, and the latter, the first of the Serpent Bearer. Lyra will be found sixty-six degrees high in the west-south-west, and Arcturus west-north-west eleven degrees above the horizon. The pointers of the Great Bear will be in north-north-west, the lowest about twenty-one degrees high; the body of the Little Bear will be nearly in the same direction, but between twenty and thirty degrees higher; and it will be readily perceived that the tail of the Great Bear is turned directly the contrary way to that of the Lesser Bear, the former being in an inclination to the west, while the latter is towards the east.

Woodstock-street. T. B.

THE REFORMER, NO. II.

"Difficile est dicere quantopere conciliet animos hominum, comitas et affabilitas sermonis." CICERO.

"It is hard to say how much courtesy, and a flowing affability of speech and behaviour, engage the minds of men."

THE custom of prefixing mottos to those miscellaneous discourses, called Essays, is now become so much a-la-mode, so much in accordance with the fashionable economy of the day, that a writer might perhaps be thought to infringe upon privilege, to trespass upon the rules of propriety, and, in some respects, might seem liable to censure, who should take the liberty to forswear and contravene it. Like a bill of fare, which can select a judicious service from a table covered with a great variety of mixed meats, seasoned sauces, and rich, spicy perfumes; like the prologue to a new dramatic performance, or like the printed advertisements pasted upon the booths, in that blessed approaching rendezvous, St. Bartholomew fair, they civilly accost the reader, (the learned and judicious one at least) at the beginning, and serve to give him a good-natured, friendly information, a kind of table of contents; afford him some general hint and idea, as to the nature of the entertainment which he is likely to expect within.

It is not so much in pure and very devout compliance with a prevailing custom, as to prevent inconvenience, that I have chosen the motto which now appears at the head of this paper, inasmuch as it gives me an opportunity of calling up again, and of dwelling a little more at large upon the same topic, viz. good-breeding, or genteel, well-timed, well-managed, civility, which I took some notice of in my former number. As I then

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thought it necessary to recommend this most eminent social virtue to the timely consideration and practice of my readers in general, and myself, so I shall now touch upon it in somewhat of a longer detail, and make it the subject of my present lucubration.

It is a received maxim, a sort of proverb among that nation of courtly cavaliers, the Spaniards, that *La Cortesia costa poca y vale mucho*; which rendered into plain English, signifies, "that to lay up a great stock of courtesy, or as we commonly term it, complaisance, costs little and is worth much"—I do not intend here to define positively, in what this courtesy, good-breeding, or civility consists, or to mention the several duties incumbent upon one, who is eagerly solicitous to procure esteem in the world as *a complaisant man*; I shall only make it my business to point out some few distinguishing properties and characteristics which may be considered as absolutely necessary and indispensable ingredients in the composition of this most polite, most excellent, and most agreeable qualification.

Generally speaking, civility has been divided into natural and artificial. The one proceeds from an intuitive self-knowledge, or from a full and intimate acquaintance with human nature, and with ourselves, and obviously imports such a proportion or degree of it as can ever make an accurate, an impartial judgment, upon the quantum of our own merit and talents, natural or acquired, our wit, learning, and capacity of our real endowments of mind or person; and it is always accompanied by an innate sweetness, complacency, and benignity of temper, and a sincere, ardent, unextinguishable desire to please. The other kind of civility, which is the mere effect of art, may flow from several causes, bad or good, less or more, and which it is not within my present scope or purpose to take in and enumerate. I shall beg leave to observe, however, that even *artificial civility*, when it is moderate and disinterested, like the grace of Christian charity, will cover or rather atone for, if not a multitude of sins, yet certainly an abundance of omissions, defects, frailties, faults, and foibles.

Civility is sometimes, but not always born with us; it requires practice, experience, application, and reflection, to make ourselves able proficients in and complete masters of the merit and art of pleasing. And yet, I must confess, that with all the felicity of genius, the delicacy of imagination and wit, the flexibility of temper, with all the rare accomplishments, the superlative excellence of fine parts and principles, that can possibly enter into the constitution of the real, well-bred, accomplished gentleman, it will be found scarcely possible for him uniformly and exactly to suit and accommodate himself, at all times, and upon all nice occasions, to all the caprices and imperious or unaccountable humours of all persons, of all ranks, according to their respective characters, circumstances, sexes, ages, or conditions. The tempers, inclinations and particular tastes of mankind are as different as their looks, and shapes, and voices; and we might as well attempt to prescribe a certain measure for every one's head or body dress, as a universal standard for their manner or behaviour, in the various walks of civil society. What we admire and highly commend in one individual, would, perhaps, appear very ridiculous and absurd in another. Here again I must lay down a general rule or principle which I have before inculcated, viz. that it is the proper business and study of good sense and sound judgment, to direct us, as a sort of clue, throughout the whole labyrinth of moral and rational conversation, and of social intercourse.

Many and glaring are the oversights, in point of good breeding, which I have remarked, even among what we familiarly consider as the *politer* sort; and although every one lays claim and makes pretensions to this gentle and engaging virtue, yet very few perhaps are those whom nature has made eminent masters of it;—or, at least, in the *world of men*, we may boldly and safely pronounce that the number of those who gain and who truly merit the character of well-bred, is very small indeed! In that of women it is far otherwise! *Women* it is certain are naturally more agreeable, more good humoured and gracious in conversation, than men; they are likewise infinitely more civil, and polite, and infinitely more skilful in the art of attending to others; as their taste is

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more elegant, exquisite and refined, so they are almost universally, *grand comedians*, in particular points of behaviour, being well qualified to act several dissimilar characters, and as it were, to change their habits according to the different parts they wish to personate; they are likewise, much more ingenious, and more dextrous in disguising or concealing their real, inward sentiments and inclinations Indeed, it is principally to our dealings with them, in the commerce of human life, according to Lord Chesterfield, the Abbé Bellegarde, and others, and from the pleasure we find and enjoy in their company, (which is confessedly one of the most delicious seasonings of human society,) and from the natural politic and honest ambition which we have to gain their good opinion, and to insinuate ourselves into the good graces, of the ladies fair, that we insensibly imbibe and acquire a sprightly and fashionable air, a well intermingled tincture of diversified accomplishments and perfections of graceful and elegant politeness.

The limits of this communication will not permit me to enlarge much further at present. I shall conclude this discourse, therefore, by suggesting three general rules, or necessary cautions, to the particular notice of my young readers of both sexes; and I hope that they will give me leave to recommend them to their serious and habitual practice.

1. Do not endeavour too much to sparkle in conversation, or to *shine* (as we frequently express it) in company. As it is the province of art to conceal art, so it is the greater province of the most sublime and first rate taste, genius and wit, to conceal itself. 2. Do not run into extremes. Some affect a *laconic politeness*, and are so much afraid of being thought over ceremonious, that they cannot well afford either time or attention to study or practise the maxims and tenets of even common civility: while others, whom my readers will give me leave to set forth in their proper colours, and to designate them as they well deserve, that is to say, as petty tyrants in their domestic economicals, as very disagreeable, troublesome and crabbed creatures *at home*, whatever they may appear *abroad*; as pettish, peevish, splenetic, and formidable characters, (and many such I know, or have formerly known within the wide world of this capital, this great and royal city, this picturesque range of numerous houses, pinnacles, sin, and sea-coal, and in different parts of this once famous and flourishing nation and island) are *naturally* so morose, untoward, passionate and whimsical, *naturally* so full of themselves, and an immeasurable spirit of contradiction, *naturally* so rough-hewn, uncouth and unpolished, that whatever concessions, abatements or sacrifices we may make—whatever artifices and niceness of finesse we may use, or have recourse to, in order to please, or gratify, or humour, their vain and self-sufficient and obnoxious capricios, their very censorious and ill-natured gusto, we can never be sure to know exactly how to accost them, or how to manage their inaccessible tempers, or on what side fairly to lay hold of them, so as to time our visits discreetly, so as to perceive, secure, and hit off the critical *mollia tempora fandi*; or in other words, to maintain a free, regular, and easy correspondence with them;—being, to decypher their mysterious physiology, in a few words, most incommodious, most incomprehensible, most miserable, and most pitiful HEAUTONTIMOROUMENOI, or self-tormenting egotists; and being, if I may venture to make use of such an expression, *perfect and dangerous, malignant and hurtful porcupines, on every part!*

Others again are more serious and silent, and solemn and sedate, and so forth, and put on, what shall I call it? starched, prim, formal, ceremonious, precise, stretched and affected airs, which render them in a great measure unconversable and not a little quaint and finical, and which would be altogether unpardonable, and would look dogmatical, ludicrous, and absurd—even in a court usurping sovereignty "of unprincely coblers;" or even in a "most wise and learned mob" of those most antique gentlemen, who compose, what in our vulgar and unpoetical speech or tongue, we call a *college of cardinals*.

3. Keep your temper at all times, and more especially when it is your unavoidable destiny, as will not seldom be the case, to meet with humoursome and untractable, clownish

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and brutish persons, of whom there are, alas! too many amongst us, and who will afford you so noble a subject for the exercise and display of that solid virtue, called christian patience and forbearance. When we suffer, not merely by the minor piccadillos, but by the gross and palpable enormities of others—when an outrageous ill office is done to us, and we are insulted with harsh, offensive, unbecoming language—on such critical and interesting conjunctures, not to observe the Lex Talionis, or the Common Law of Reprisals—not to seek occasions of resentment, or to indulge in calumnious invective, in ungrateful noise and blustering; but to have sufficient command of ourselves to supersede and restrain the intemperate effusions of gall and passion—to arm ourselves, at all points, with a philosophical, heroic equanimity, and to retire within the fortress of unshaken moderation: this is not only supremely commendable, but it is perhaps the very nicest test or touchstone of our politeness or civility, whether it be, or be not, stamped of the genuine sort; whether it be real current coin, or whether it be superficial, hypocritical, and counterfeit;—and certainly denotes a great and strong fund of good nature, of good sense, and of universal merit, and as great an approximation to that truly divine, forgiving principle of charity, which, as a sacred writer very properly observes, *beareth* or *endureth all things!*

A. K.

Clerkenwell, August 15.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE public have been much interested of late in the speech which Lord Ellenborough delivered on the Duke of Athol's Bill, in the house of lords, on July 9. I was fortunate enough to hear that speech, and I think I shall remember it, without the assistance of reporters, to the latest hour of my life. I have heard the British Demosthenes; but never did I hear argumentation so convincing, or eloquence so ardent and glowing, as I then heard from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice of England.—Of the reports which I have seen of the speech, Cobbet's is unequivocally the best; but even that does not do it justice. His lordship's leading arguments are, indeed, faithfully detailed; but they are divested of much of the elegant phraseology in which they were presented with so happy an effect to his auditors: the origin of many of them is unnoticed, and the connection of some is broken; and his imagery is held up to the public, stripped of much of its decoration, and destitute of that fine shading which made it at once so bold and graceful, in consequence of which it appears naked, and almost barbarous. —Hence the flippant censure of Lord Harrowby, and the petulant abuse of Lord Mulgrave, have been too favourably received throughout the country, and it has grown into a cant saying, even among those who have not hitherto been accustomed to look up to lords or lordlings for their standard of good sense, eloquence, or patriotism, that Lord Ellenborough's speech was ungentlemanly, rude, and boisterous.

It is forgotten, Sir, by those that declaim most loudly against his lordship, that he was called up to deliver his sentiments, by Lord Westmoreland's appealing to certain proceedings in the privy council, in the case of the Duke of Athol, of which the Lord Chief Justice, a member—no unimportant member surely—of the council, had never till that moment heard. His lordship had been arduously and honourably employed in the duties of his office, and the ministers were too tender, forsooth, of his ease, to summon him to take part in a laborious job that was carrying on in secret. They well knew his lordship's principles and temper, and they flung up their hats in his absence. A trick was thus scandalously played upon the most venerable of the king's counsellors, the most solemn guardian of the laws, and his indignation at it, truly, was not courteous, or according to the rules of etiquette!

The fruit of these clandestine enquiries of the privy council was a huge volume of papers, which were laid wet upon their lordship's table during the debate. It was, as Lord Ellenborough smartly observed, at the risk of their healths, that they looked into it. This ponderous volume was not to supply the house

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with information, but to oppress their judgment—For they were called upon to pass the bill before they could have read through the table of contents—And why this indecent hurry?—To carry a measure which had been discountenanced by several successive ministers, and had been, and now was, opposed by the principal law authorities in the realm! Lord Ellenborough pressed the house to grant—if for no other reason, yet for decency's sake—a short delay; and he certainly did say—but not till he was provoked to it—(that in spite of Lord Westmoreland's insinuations concerning the name he, and they who thought with him, would bestow upon the measure, insinuations intended, Mr. Editor, to stifle enquiry, and circumscribe debate) he would not hesitate to assert, that if the bill were hurried thus precipitately through the house, it was the most indecent, scandalous job (the very word that Lord Westmoreland had tauntingly employed) that ever came before parliament.

No delay, as your report for last month informs us, was granted.—Lord Ellenborough took, therefore, this opportunity, the only one that his important duties would perhaps allow him, to protest in the spirit of an independent peer, a constitutional lawyer, and a patriot, against a measure which he conceived to be corrupt, dangerous, and oppressive.

His lordship's main argument is, I conceive, incontrovertible. My father, say fifty years ago, possessed an estate which the government of the country at that time offered to purchase. Both parties confer—and at length strike a bargain; government give all that is demanded, and the demand is of course measured by the capacity of the buyer; and they generously add, besides, to prevent any future dissatisfaction, a handsome annuity to the person selling, and to his lady. Since the period when the contract was made, landed property has doubled its value.—I, being the representative of my father, form this into a plea for applying to the present government, who are no more chargeable with the acts of their predecessors fifty years ago, than of those five or fifteen hundred years ago, for some compensation for the ideal loss I have sustained; and I do this, though similar applications of mine have been repulsed several times, and though the greatest and best lawyers of the times tell me that my plea is invalid; and that compliance with my request would endanger the security of property, and, of course, the peace of society. Such being the state of the case, do you wonder, Sir, at the Lord Chief Justice opposing the Athol claim, and reprobating it in terms of caustic severity? or at his declaring that he trembled when he contemplated the consequences that might result from this desperate measure of the ministry; for it established a precedent for rescinding the contracts of centuries, and nullifying the most solemn and hoary agreements?

The period, Sir, which was fixed upon for proposing this measure, could not escape the notice of his lordship—a period of unexampled difficulty and unparalleled expence—a period when our very existence as a nation is at stake, and we know not how soon we may be called upon to give up the last mite of our wealth in defence of our liberty—a period when, his lordship observed, the judgments of Heaven are thickening around us, and nothing but public virtue can save us from perishing in the awful struggle.—It was here, the noble and eloquent speaker, made the appeal to ministers, which has given so much scandal to the prejudiced and the timid; demanding of them whether they really considered the property of the people of England in the same light as the fabled Promethean liver, which grew under the beaks that plucked it; and conjuring them not to act like sailors in a storm, who, when all hope of saving the vessel is lost, madly *break open the chest!*

The preamble of the bill is false, and the provisions monstrous. Three times does the preamble assert the Duke of Athol's claim to the *sovereignty* of the Isle of Man, whereas the laws of the realm will not allow it to be regarded in any higher point of view than a *lordship*;—and so

"Like some tall bully lifts its head,
and ———"

I leave your readers, as Lord Ellenborough left their lordships, to supply the remainder of the line. In the

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provisions of the bill, there is exhibited an almost incredible carelessness or profligacy. No fixed compensation is proposed to be given to the Athol family, but a certain proportion of the revenue, which is to be for ever attached to it, and to grow with it for ever. This proportion, it seems, is not defined, and may be drawn out in the hand of some calculator of the Melville school, to any amount.

These observations, Mr. Editor, intended to vindicate the character of one of the lights of the English bench, you will highly oblige me, by publishing in your liberal Magazine. A love of justice, and, I may say, a sense of duty, has led me to make them; and were it not lowering the dignity of the words, I would finish this paper as the noble subject of it finished his speech, with saying, *Liberavi animam meam!*

VINDEX.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM FOR AUGUST, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

ART. II. *Gordon's Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action.*

(Continued from page 50)

CICERO, who has been the admiration of every subsequent age and nation, on account of his transcendent abilities, and his profound and multifarious erudition, gives his opinion of military science, in the following passage, which we extract from his Oration for Licinius Murœna.

"Ac nimirum, (dicendum est enim quod sentio,) rei militaris virtus præstat cæteris omnibus. Hæc, nomen populo Romano, hæc, huic urbi æternam gloriam peperit: hæc, orbem terrarum parere huic imperio coegit; omnes urbanæ res, omnia hæc nostra præclara studia, et hæc forensis laus et industria latent in tutelâ, ac præsidio bellicæ virtutis: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultûs, artes illico nostræ conticescunt," &c.

"Since I am candidly to declare my sentiments respecting military merit, compared with other kinds of merit, undoubtedly military science excels all other sciences whatever. This science has illustrated and eternized the city of Rome and the Roman glory: this science, and this only, has established the dominion of the Roman empire over the terrestrial globe: all civic affairs, such as trades, arts, and manufactures; all our favourite pursuits; and even this our laborious and honourable profession of the law, are all securely exercised under the tutelage and benign protection of military science: and it is evident, that the moment any slight murmur, or suspicion of popular tumult is buzzed about, all our arts and pursuits become instantly hushed and suspended."

These reasons, advanced by Cicero, seem to us to be perfectly applicable to the present critical circumstances of the British empire, menaced by a most formidable, crafty, and inveterate enemy. These, and every reason convince us of the wisdom and necessity of cultivating that science, which instructs us in the mode of actually doubling the number of the forces in the crisis of action, and which communicates a power to each of them, sixty times greater than he had before.

If, therefore, we postpone our remarks on several ingenious productions submitted to us, whether of controverted points in history, chronology, and biography, or whether they relate to the discovery of the true meaning of the inscriptions traced upon certain old coins, and bricks, &c. we trust that the reasons premised will be our apology. "Paulo majora canamus."

Major Gordon discusses his subject in the following order:

"1st. He traces the origin of the science of defence, its effect upon the Romans, and the attempt of the French to revive it.

"2dly. The Roman practice founded upon mathematical principles, and the powers of the lever.

"3dly. The effect of this practice against either infantry or cavalry, whether individually or collectively engaged.

"And 4thly, is subjoined an Appendix, containing a copy of a letter from General Burgoyne to General Pitt, together with a sketch of the

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bones and muscles of the arm, and of its powers as a lever of the third kind, elucidating the subject."

On the first cursory view of the subject, we flattered ourselves that, by following the author step by step, and by furnishing copious citations, we should have been able to give a clear and complete idea of the elements of this science, and of the mode of destroying the enemy in close action. But from a closer inspection, (for this subject will bear to be viewed and reviewed) we do not conceive it to be the province, or within the power of mere words, however appropriate, and well arranged, by themselves, and without the aid of diagrams, to give precise ideas of the principles of this, or, indeed, of any new subject. Certainly science is most elegantly conveyed in general terms, to persons initiated, and in some measure conversant therein, but not to persons utterly unacquainted with the science. In this case, plates are indispensable.

The terms, for instance, *quarte*, and *tierce*, *forte*, and *foible*, however clear and obvious to a swordsman, would appear (we are sorry to find it so) unintelligible jargon to our soldiers. For so far are these brave men from being instructed to defend themselves by their manual, that the manual recognizes no such language as *quarte* and *tierce*; and if these terms are worthy of explanation, we conceive it must be by definitions, and plates combined, and by practice and frequent exhibitions of the thrusts and guards.

As we cannot give plates to elucidate, we recommend, therefore, again and again, intense application to the study of the treatise on this science, wherein the demonstrations which are mathematical, are elucidated by plates, most admirably well-executed.

But, although we despair of being able to give clear ideas of the minute principles, to such of our readers as have not been initiated in the science; yet, without the aid of diagrams, we can furnish a general idea of the immense utility of this subject to any man. In doing this, we shall deviate from the order prescribed by the author, as we shall begin with quoting, from the appendix, with which he has ended his work.

We observe, that our author has given a character of the late celebrated General J. Burgoyne, and prefixed it to the general's letter.

However consonant to truth, and the sensibility of the author, this description of the virtues and accomplishments of the general may be; yet we deem it to be irrelevant to the subject of the science of defence, and therefore it might have been spared. But much less occasion or reason do we see for the introduction of the Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Colonel P. Robinson, and Captain J. Merry, &c. at the end of the treatise. These names, however respectable, are nothing to the subject.

Extracts of a letter from the late General Burgoyne, to General Sir William Pitt, then commander in chief of the Forces in Ireland, &c. &c.

Bath, November 20, 1787.

" My dear General,

" The reason of thus troubling you proceeds from a sincere concern for the disappointment of Lieutenant Gordon, of the 67th regiment. You know my thoughts of his zeal, his activity, his depth of military theory, and his merit in having reduced it to practice, in his bayonet exercise: but he has testimonies of far greater consequence in his favour, viz. your commendation and very honourable protection; the same from the Duke of Rutland, marked in the strongest manner, by word of mouth, and by recommendation to the king; and, lastly, a message from his majesty, after he had seen the experiment, by the adjutant-general, expressing his royal and high approbation of the improvement.

" In regard to his exercise, it is admitted by the very few who have seen and understood it, that it gives uncommon vigor, dexterity, and confidence to the men conversant in it; that it actually doubles the number of the forces, in the crisis of action, by his ingenious mode of introducing the centre rank into the front, and by placing them in the strongest attitude, to act together, in offence and defence.

" This is a wonderful addition of strength, and not attended with any addition of expence; it requires only labour and attention."

We cannot avoid halting a moment, to view and admire this part of the

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improvement, so emphatically noticed by the general.

He says, that it is admitted that the bayonet exercises actually DOUBLE the number of the forces, in the crisis of action, and that this wonderful addition of strength is not attended with any addition of expence.—This wonderful addition is not only without any expence, but it is a wonderful saving; for it doubles the number of the forces without incurring the expence of a single shilling. It operates, at the most critical and desirable moment, that is, in the moment of close action with the enemy; and we are to observe, that, whatever the present strength of the forces may be, and the expence of raising and maintaining them, certainly double the sum expended, would not double the number of the forces; and supposing that the national forces were double of what they now are supposed to be, yet neither that, nor any circumstances of wealth and extent of dominion, could give two men against one of the enemy, in a given circumscribed space. The wealth of the Indies would not accomplish it.

But the general says, that it requires labour, &c. We agree with him, that as the benefit is wonderful, it will be impossible to obtain it without labour and exertion. What man ever became eminent in any art or science, or even in any little mechanical trade, without labour, and even some apprenticeship?

"Qui studet optatam cursu, contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit." HOR.

But "the prejudice of party, of attachment to old practices, and pre-conceived contempt of innovation, but above all, the want of a commander in chief, render it impossible, at present, to revive the matter on this side the water."

We sincerely deplore the existence of party prejudice; it is time for it to be worn out; and we trust that there can exist no party prejudice against truth and science, at this moment. The Duke of York is now the commander in chief. From the extent of his military genius, which we suppose to have been highly cultivated, by appropriate application; but above all from his regard to truth, and protection of science, we have every reason to conclude, from what his royal highness has already done in this business, that he will persevere until he sees it established on a firm foundation. His orders that Major Gordon should instruct some of the guards, and after that write, and dedicate his writing to his royal highness, removes all doubt on the subject. The general proceeds thus:

"I have advised Mr. Gordon to make a new and more concise statement of his system, and *convinced* as I am, from the experiments I have witnessed, of the solid principles upon which it is built, I shall very readily annex the remarks which occurred to me, when I first espoused it. This paper, I shall advise him, with your concurrence, to lay before the Marquis of Buckingham, who will give it, I am sure, due attention, and an opportunity of diffusing a knowledge of the bayonet exercise. His misfortune is, that officers have formed judgments upon hearsay, or cursory thoughts. Upon sight, it would carry mathematical demonstration; and Lord Buckingham is a man, that, if convinced would renew and support it; if not convinced, the regiments would only have had some additional exercise of legs and arms, which, considered abstractedly, must be of benefit.

"I expect you will find some degree of coldness or slight among parts of any garrison, to an attempt of this nature; but I know that will not prevent your countenance, if you think an ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENT in the service, or the protection of a worthy officer, is in question, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. BURGOYNE."

We are concerned to find, that all the sciences were first received with similar coldness and slight; in many places the professors were persecuted. Gallileo was imprisoned. However these extracts from the general's letter give a general idea of the utility of the science, as far as it doubles the number of our men engaged, by introducing and consolidating the centre rank with the front, as explained by the treatise, and the plates to which we refer.

Now, if the improvements had been limited to, and had terminated in doubling the number of the forces, so as to give only the advantage of two to

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one against the enemy, even so, we should have admired and considered this advantage as the very greatest improvement, which had been suggested in military tactics, since the time of Cyrus to this moment. But the advantages arising from the extended cultivation of the science of defence, are not confined to the simple doubling the number of the men in the moment of the charge: the practice invigorates each and every man conversant in it, with a power and dexterity in the just use of the hand weapon, sixty times greater than he had before.

This we are forced to admire as a most wonderful addition of power. The existence and the mode of applying it is demonstrated by our author as manifestly as any of the propositions in Euclid.

As the beauty and force of this his demonstration are founded upon the just and dexterous application of the powers of the arms, as a lever of the third kind, some little acquaintance with the construction of the arm, and the powers of the lever, becomes necessary, in order to have a clear idea of the demonstration.

"The whole hand or arm, from the collar-bone inclusive, to the ends of the fingers, is composed of thirty-two bones. That long bone between the shoulder blade bone and the elbow, is properly called the arm, (os humeri).

"It is a lever of the third kind; for its fulcrum or prop is the cavity of the shoulder blade bone; its moving powers are the seven muscles which are inserted into it, and appropriated, for the purpose of raising, extending, and turning it, &c. in all directions upon its base, which is the cavity already mentioned.

"The lower end of the arm is broader, and opens into cavities for the reception of the processes of the fore-arm. The two bones, called the ulna and radius, constitute the fore-arm, which reaches from the elbow to the wrist.

"The ulna is on the outside of the radius, in a line with the little finger. The radius is situated on the inside of the fore-arm, in a line with the thumb. The ulna and radius are firmly cemented together, at both ends. The ulna furnishes the socket for that purpose, at the upper end, and the radius gives the socket to the ulna, at the lower end of the fore-arm. The fore-arm is also a lever of the third kind, whose prop or base is the lower end of the arm, viz. the pulley or pivot, upon which the fore-arm is moved; and the moving powers are the muscles, which from their uses are termed flexors and extensors, and pronators and supinators. The wrist, composed of eight bones, is articulated to the lower end of the fore-arm, upon which fulcrum it performs all the motions peculiar to itself. The five bones of the metacarpus are strongly connected to the wrist. Upon the metacarpus, as a fulcrum, the thumb and fingers are moved. The thumb is composed of two, and each finger of three bones, which, from their articulation and disposition in close order, are termed Phalanges."

Our author gives a cursory sketch of the pronator and supinator muscles, for the purpose of establishing the true doctrine of making cuts, thrusts, and guards, as well as to expose the absurdity of the established practice, which is in opposition to common sense and muscular motion. He then gives a sketch of the lever of the third kind, Thus

"There are six simple mechanic powers, from the combination of which the most complicated machines are constructed.

"The principal of these is the lever, and which is of three kinds, on account of the different situation of the fulcrum or prop, in respect to the moving power and the weight.

"In the first, the prop is between the power and the weight, and the nearer it is to the weight, the more powerful is this lever. In this lever, and universally, the power and the weight will be in equilibrio, when they are reciprocally proportional to their distances from the prop.

"In the second kind the weight is between the prop and the moving power, as a sedan chair carried by two chairmen, doors moving on hinges, &c.

"In the third kind, the moving power is between the prop and the weight, and generally placed nearer to the prop or centre of motion, and, in some instances, (in the legs and arms) so near as to be almost indentical. Therefore this kind of lever is the most disadvantageous; and more particularly, when the weight is great and unhandy; as in the instance of a ladder to be raised up against a wall. But for the ordinary

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purposes of life, it is the most quick, and commodious. Hence, and also on account of the beauty and symmetry of the parts, the *Almighty*, in his infinite wisdom, was graciously pleased to form the legs and arms of animals levers of the third, rather than of the first or second kind.

"Now, as the legs and arms are thus divinely composed, and as all instruments, such as firelocks, swords, and pikes, and sticks, &c. are levers of this kind; and whereas there is a great WASTE of the muscular powers, insomuch that not one sixtieth part of the power of one muscle is actually used and applied; but, on the contrary, it is either lost or misapplied, as is ably observed and proved by Dr. Monro, perhaps you may consider an attempt to collect, concentrate, and mechanically to apply, if *not the whole*, yet certainly a considerable portion of these powers, in a favourable light.

"Now, it is not mere assertion, but an incontrovertible fact, repeatedly proved by experiments, that the system of defence here submitted, invigorates every man conversant in it, and armed either with a firelock or pike, with an addition of power sixty times greater than his former power.

"For, it has been premised, that the whole arm, composed of thirty-two bones, is a compound lever of the third kind; that the lower end of the os humeri, is a base and prop for the fore arm; that upon this prop all the motions of the flexion, extension, pronation, and supination of the fore arm, are performed by the means of the muscles, which are acted upon by the nerves, according to the commands of the mind.

"Now, the powers of the fore-arm (for instance) are found by experiments, in this manner: Append a weight to the elbow, the fore-arm being extended parallel to the horizon, and you will find that it will support a weight twenty times greater than the fingers can sustain in the same parallel position. Hence arises the demonstration of the facility of invigorating a man, by the science of defence, with a power 60:: 1.

"Take up a firelock, or any other hand-weapon; it, with the hand containing it, becomes a compound lever of the third kind. Resolve this compound lever into its simple constituent parts; find out, by experiments, the precise powers of the simple parts, or simple lever, and these will determine the powers of the different parts of the compound.

"For example—Take the fore-arm, which extends from the elbow to the ends of the fingers, consider it as a simple lever; divide it into any number of aliquot parts, that is, into parts commensurate to it, say twenty: apply 20lbs. to the elbow, and 1lb. to the fingers of the fore-arm, extended parallel to the horizon, and these weights will be equal. The powers of the fore-arm, the simple lever being thus determined, will necessarily determine the powers of the compound. For, as the power of the elbow is to that of the fingers (20:: 1:) so is the power of the FORT of the firelock (the fort of any instrument is the part held by the hand) in that same proportion, to the point which is distant from the foot one cubit; or, as 20:: 1:

"The power of the foot is to the power of the point, at double that distance, as 40:: 1: and it is to triple, quadruple, and to quintuple that same distance, as 60 to 1, as 80 to 1, and as 100:: 1: respectively. Therefore the power of the fort of the firelock held by both hands, is above 100 times greater than the power of the foible. Therefore a person conversant in the use of these powers, that is, in applying the fort to the foible has, a decided advantage of 100:: 1: but 60 is less than 100: being but a part of it: it is most manifest therefore that he may have 60 to 1 in his favour, by means of the science of defence, in all times and places of close action, whatsoever,

"Quod erat demonstrandum."

(To be continued.)

ART. IV. *Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess.—In 2 vols. London. Cadell and Davies.*

THE probability that England may one day be governed by a female of the present royal family, has given rise to these two volumes, in which the author has gone very largely into what are modestly called "Hints," and the Right Rev. Prelate, to whose charge the important office of forming the future sovereign is consigned, need not be ashamed of adopting some of them. We are inclined to think that we can discover the author to be one who has already favoured the world with Thoughts upon Female

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Education; and although we could wish to see more patterns after her* model, adorn private life, yet we must confess, we think she has soared a little too high, and mistaken the plain, well-informed, pious character, for the energy, activity, and boldness which should constitute the princess. Notwithstanding we are so happy in our constitution, that the viciousness of a prince would go, comparatively, but a short way, towards subverting the interests of the kingdom, yet a great deal depends on his firmness and intrepidity—his alacrity and foresight. In the volumes before us, we perceive a considerable degree of attachment to the constitution; and in that chapter which treats of the "specific education of a sovereign," she, very admirably contrasts the calm security of our present happiness, with the fluctuating vicissitudes of neighbouring nations. Great stress is laid on the study of history, and the pagan is recommended to be begun with: as reading and observation are the grand sources of improvement, but the latter not so liable to a princess, she must depend on the information which her books afford. Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Cæsar, Jourville, Philippe de Comines, Davila, Seelly, Temple, &c. are among those advised, as writers who were actors in the scenes they record, and being on that account less liable to theories and fables. On the subject of English history, Hume, it may be expected, meets with great severity from our author, as indeed does every one whose religious opinions are in the slightest degree dubious; however, she particularly recommends the study of the history of Alfred, the turbid reign of John, and that of Queen Elizabeth, in whom she however allows that vanity was the spring of some of her most admired actions.—Religion forms a very conspicuous part of her system, which she labours with great pains to inculcate; but without going into the question of which system of religion, or what gradation of it may best to be adopted, we cannot see any reason for going so particularly at large, (which she does both in the first and second volume) in declaring her own particular tenets, and which have more the air of a disputation on theological subjects, than a calm essay upon education.

Our readers will be pleased with that part which relates to flattery.

"It is not from the history of good princes alone, that signal instruction may be reaped. The lives of the criminal and unfortunate, commonly unfortunate because criminal, will not be read in vain. They are instructive, not only by detailing the personal calamities with which their misconduct was followed, but by exhibiting that misconduct as the source of alienation of the hearts of their subjects; and often as the remote, sometimes as the immediate, cause of civil commotions and of revolutions.

"But caution is to be learned not from their vices only, but from their weaknesses and errors; from their false judgments, their ignorance of human nature, their narrow views, arising from a bad education, their judging from partial information, deciding from infused prejudices, and acting on party principles; their being habituated to consider petty unconnected details, instead of taking in the great aggregate of public concerns; their imprudent choice of ministers, their unhappy spirit of favouritism, their preference of selfish flatterers to disinterested counsellors; and making the associates of their pleasures the dispensers of justice, and the ministers of public affairs.

"History presents frequent instances of an inconsistency not uncommon in human nature—Sovereigns the most arbitrary to their subjects, themselves the tools of favourites. He who treated his people with disdain, and his parliaments with contempt, was in time the slave of Arran, of Car, of Villiers. His grandson, who boldly intrenched on the liberties of his country, was himself governed by the cabal. It may sound paradoxical to assert, that in a period of society, when characters are less marked, a sovereign is, in some respects, in more danger of choosing wrong. In our days, and under our constitution, indeed it is scarcely possible to err so widely, as to select, for ministers, men of such atrocious characters as those who have been just held up to detestation. The very improvement of society, therefore, has

* Mrs. Hannah More.

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caused the question to become one of a nicer kind. It is no longer a choice between men, whose outward characters exhibit a monstrous disproportion to each other. A bold oppressor of the people, the people would not endure; a violent infringer on the constitution, the parliament would not tolerate.—But still out of that class, from which the election must be made, the moral dispositions, the political tendencies, and the religious principles of men differ so materially, that the choice may seriously affect, at once, the credit and happiness of the prince, and the welfare of the country. The conduct of good and bad men will always furnish no inconsiderable means of distinction; yet, at a time when gross and palpable enormities are less likely to be obtruded, because they are less likely to be endured, it is the more necessary for a prince to be able accurately to discriminate the shades of the characters of public men. In no instance, will those who have the care of forming the royal pupil, find a surer exercise of their wisdom and integrity, than in their endeavours to guard the mind from the deadly poison, flattery. "Many kings," says the witty South, "have been destroyed by poison; but none has been so efficaciously mortal as that drunk in by the ear."

After enumerating several instances of ancient record of the flattery of ministers to their princes, the author goes on—

"Where, in our more correct day, is the courtier who would dare to add profaneness to flattery, so far as to declare, as was done by the greatest philosopher this country ever produced, in his letter to Prince Charles, that, "as the Father was his Creator, so he hoped the Son would be his Redeemer."—But what a noble contrast to this base and blasphemous servility, in the chancellor of James, does the conduct of the chancellor of his grandson exhibit!—The unbending rectitude of Clarendon not only disdained to flatter, in his private intercourse, a master, to whom, however, his pen is always too partial, but it led him boldly and honestly, to remonstrate against his flagitious conduct. He boldly besought the king "not to believe that he had a prerogative to declare vice to be virtue;" and in one of the noblest speeches on record, in answer to a dishonourable request of the king, that he would visit some of his majesty's infamous associates; he laid before him, with a lofty sincerity, "the turpitude of a man in his dignified office, being obliged to countenance persons scandalous for their vices, for which, by the laws of God and men, they ought to be odious, and exposed to the judgment of the church and state."

A little further the author continues—

"But the royal person whom we presume to advise, may, from the very circumstance of her sex, have more complicated dangers to resist; against which her mind should be early fortified. The dangers of adulation are doubled, when the female character is combined with the royal. Even the vigorous mind of Elizabeth did not guard her against the powerful assaults of flattery paid to her person. That masculine spirit was as much the slave of the most egregious vanity, as the weakest of her sex could be. All her admirable prudence, and profound policy, could not preserve her from the childish and silly levity, with which she greedily invited the compliments of the artful minister of her more beautiful rival. Even that gross instance of Melvil's extravagance enchanted her, when, as she was playing on Mary's favourite instrument, for the purpose of being overheard by him, the dissembling courtier, affected to be so ravished by her skill, as to burst into her apartment, like an enraptured man, who had forgotten his reverence in his admiration. It was a curious combat in the great mind of Elizabeth, between the offended pride of the queen, and the gratified vanity of the woman; but Melvil knew his trade, in knowing human nature. He calculated justly—the woman conquered."

The necessity of a religious foundation is strongly inculcated, upon the authority even of Machiavel, and from frequent examples, integrity is shewn to be the true political wisdom.—Her definition of public spirit is as follows:

"True public spirit is not the newborn offspring of sudden occasion, nor the incidental fruit of casual emergency, nor the golden apple thrown out to contentious ambition. It is that genuine patriotism, which best prevents disturbance, by discouraging every vice that leads to it: it springs from a com-

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bination of disinterestedness, integrity, and content: it is the result of many long-cherished domestic charities: its seminal principles exist in a sober love of liberty, order, law, peace, and justice, the best safeguards of the throne, and the only happiness of the people."

Upon such a subject as the education of a princess, it naturally is expected, that the system should comprehend every thing almost that the mind is capable of embracing: the perusal of Voltaire's Age of Louis XIV. is recommended, but with many cautions as to his religious principles; and for books of amusement, the periodical writings of Johnson, Addison, &c. are represented to contain the truest principles of piety. There is a long dissertation upon the study of the Holy Scriptures, and the religious system of this country, in diffuse observations. With this apostrophe concludes the work:—

"Pious sovereigns are, at all times, the richest boon which Heaven can bestow on a country. The present period makes us more than ever sensible of their importance. A period, in which law has lost its force, rank its distinction, and order its existence; in which ancient institutions are dissolving, and new powers, of undescribed character, and unheard-of pretension, are involving Europe in contests and convulsions, of which no human foresight can anticipate the end. In what manner WE may be affected by this unprecedented state of things, what perils WE may have to face, what difficulties to struggle with, or what means of final extrication may be afforded us, is not in man to determine. But certain it is, that even in the most threatening circumstances, the obvious, unaffected, consistent piety of the sovereign, will do more to animate and unite a British public, than the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or the songs of a Tyrtæus; and it will be as sure a pledge of eventual success, as either the best disciplined armies, or the most powerful navies. Who can say how much we are indebted for our safety hitherto to the blessing of a king and queen, who have distinguished themselves above all the sovereigns of the day, by strictness of moral conduct, and by reverence for religion? May their successors, to the latest posterity, improve upon, instead of swerving from, their illustrious examples!"

ART. V. *Free Disquisitions on the Sentiments and Conduct requisite in a British Prince, in order to merit the favourable opinion of the Public. By John Andrews, LL.D. Blacks and Parry.*

THIS is a truly interesting performance, and we cannot help admiring the plan the author has pursued. He supposes the prince to have passed the animal part of his life, and the man to be formed; his natural talents to have been favourable to his instructors, and to await with anxiety every future requisite for his improvement. There is no subject more interesting to Britons than that of the education of their princes; the difficulties and dangers that a vicious one may create are incalculable, and shackled as they may be, in whatever plans their inordinate ambition or corruption might instigate, by the bars which our constitution has happily obstructed, yet the natural indulgence of the British character towards their monarch, would be so great, that it is sufficient for their satisfaction, if their general conduct be such as to induce the people to think that their disposition be not totally corrupt.

Being a member of the republic of letters, is among the first requisites for a monarch; and nothing excites more indignation than the number of princes whom history represents as totally ignorant. "Happily for this country, no defects of this kind can be imputed to the prince that is one day to ascend its throne." To this should be added dignity of speech and demeanour, in which James the First was so remarkably defective, and Elizabeth, and Louis XIV. so eminent. Patriotism is represented as the first virtue implanted in a monarch's bosom; and we should prize integrity of conduct and intention, above mere abilities, as whoever unfeignedly feels for the honour and welfare of the country, their heart will glow with a salutary warmth for its interest. In the interval between the expectancy and the assumption of the diadem, it is the particular duty of a prince to study the character of its inhabitants, and although the tem-

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per of the English, usually, accords with that of the prince, yet he will learn their dispositions and ideas, which is the fundamental art of reigning more prosperously in this, than in any other country.

Our readers will feel themselves gratified in perusing the following extract :—

" It cannot be denied, that party spirit is the moving spring in the government of this country. Where freedom exists with so much latitude, increasing contentions for the enjoymet of power, will naturally arise from the personal ambition and private interest of men. It has often been asserted, that a British monarch would, in vain, labour to detach himself from the views of party; that he must choose his men, and abide by them at all events, if he would retain a character of steadiness and consistency. There seems, however, no necessity for a British monarch to chain himself down to particular individuals, in order to carry on successfully the business of government. The only rule to enable him to reign with safety and honour, is to adhere faithfully to the spirit of the constitution, and to unite himself with those men only, whose constitutional principles are undoubted, and whose conduct has been invariably stamped with national approbation.— This is the broad bottom so much recommended by English patriots; while he stands on no other, he may set all opponents at defiance. But let an English monarch be persuaded, that unless his views are manifestly patriotic, he will, like such of his predecessors as have attempted to infringe the rights of their people, meet with a sufficiency of mortification to convince him, that duplicity and sinister intentions are in their nature so perceptible, that no pretences will cover them from sight.— The public in this country are hawk-eyed in whatever concerns their liberties. —The sentiments inculcated on Englishmen from their infancy, the latitude and boldness of mind acquired by the free maxims that influence their education, the freedom of the press, and of universal conversation, are such barriers as no other nation could ever boast against the inimical designs of their rulers.

" The English perceive at once the drift of every measure proposed by their governors. History represents them as cheerfully submitting to those burdens, which the necessity of the times and circumstances imposed upon them; but spurning with indignation demands not requisite or made upon them in the wantonness of authority. We are struck with astonishment at a people, who, in support of their honour, in every just cause that required and invited their exertions, could unreluctantly sacrifice such enormous sums, that it almost exceeds comprehension how means could be found to raise them.— But our wonder increases, when we recollect there was a time, when this same people could refuse twenty shillings, to an administration, the conduct of which they disapproved.

" England is the only country where such an inflexibility of patriotism was ever found. Immortal Hamden ! with what regret we behold a noble historian representing the death of such a man as a national deliverance! How could Charles mistake the character of a people who laid before him such a specimen of spirit ! This spirit seems the traditional inheritance of Englishmen.— It follows them inseparably wherever their name and power extend; they transport it with them to the furthest parts of the earth ; after asserting it repeatedly in their own country, they maintained it with no less obstinacy in the fatal contest which deprived England of America."

From such a specimen, it will readily be perceived, that our author's sentiments are of the most liberal turn. He deplores the scarcity of honorary rewards in England ;—that although we may be a commercial people, we should still be a spirited and warlike nation, and endeavour to reconcile a military with a commercial system ; and particularly that we should not let pecuniary encouragements, by being held up as the chief remuneration for valiant deeds, sink all other rewards into disrepute ; for where lucre is not in prospect, no man will, in that case, feel the least desire to signalize himself.

In the various disquisitions which are necessary towards forming the character of the young prince, he never forgets to inculcate the necessity of encouraging literature, and the polite arts, shewing the disgrace that attends the neglect. We must do the learned doctor the justice to ob-

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serve, that with all his deference to the kingly character, he has not forgotten that respect to rational liberty, which has been the boast of Englishmen, and the spirit of the constitution is strictly adhered to. On this subject he observes with becoming spirit:—

"In the latter periods of the century preceding the revolution, the axiom principally inculcated by the patriotic party, was that a king of England ought, previously to any measure he might have in view, to ask himself the question, what will a parliament think of it? The question goes a far greater length at this day: it embraces the whole community. The English nation at large is now arrived at a degree of knowledge and discernment in its public concerns that has no precedent in former ages. It has assumed the right of being judge paramount of its kings, of its ministers, of its parliaments, of all that comes under the cognizance of government and legislation."

Such are the principles which reign throughout this little tract, which we do not hesitate to pronounce extremely interesting. The prince who forms himself from such doctrines, will truly be a great man, and we may venture to inscribe on his statue—*Everso rursus succurere sæclo.*

ART. VI. *Madoc, a Poem in two parts, by Southey; 4to, pp. 556. London. Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme. Two Guineas in boards.*

THE name of Southey ranks deservedly very high among modern poets, and although he may have been somewhat conspicuous for fastidiousness and whimsicality, yet they are blemishes which are so much thrown into shade, by the superior lustre of other qualities, that they are considered as trivial and are forgotten. In the article under review before us, it does not seem likely that he will lose any of his reputation; he has displayed a considerable degree of taste, and has conveyed throughout the whole of the performance, a portion of lively interest, which has enabled us to peruse it with great pleasure.

He has chosen for the foundation of his poem, that period in the history of Wales, upon the death of Owen Gwynith, A. D. 1169, when his children disputed the succession. Yorworth, the eldest, was set aside, and Hoel, though illegitimate, kept the throne for some time, until he was defeated and slain by David, the eldest son of the late king, by a second wife. He succeeded without opposition, and slew Yorworth, imprisoned Rodri, and hunted his other brothers into exile. Madoc, mean time abandoned his country, and sailed away to the west, where having left part of his people, he returned for a fresh supply, with whom he set sail, and was heard of no more. Strong evidence exists that he reached America, and his posterity are at this day on the southern branches of the Missouri; who retain the same complexion and language. He has connected with his history the circumstance of the Aztecas forsaking Aztlan, in consequence of certain calamities and particular omens, and founding the Mexican empire.

Such is the foundation upon which Mr. S. has reared a superstructure, which he says "assumes not the degraded title of epic." The poem opens at the period when Madoc returns from the distant land in search of more adventures; and precisely at the moment when David is celebrating his nuptials with Emma, the Saxon Plantagenet's daughter, whereby Henry succeeded in breaking the independent spirit of the Welch. He is introduced at the feast, and as memory furnished them with different circumstances of each other's achievements, David gives an account of his encounter with Hoel, Madoc's favourite brother.

"When with the traitor Hoel I did wage
The deadly battle, then was I in truth
Put to the proof; no 'vantage ground was then,
Nor famine, nor disease, nor storms to aid,
But equal, hard, close battle, man to man,
Briton to Briton! By my soul (pursued
The tyrant, heedless how from Madoc's eye
Flash'd the quick wrath, like lightning) though I knew
The rebel's worth, his prowess then excited
Unwelcome wonder! Even at the last,
When stiff with toil, and faint with wounds, he raised
Feebly his broken sword———"

Madoc broke silence, and recrimi-

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nated on David; when to calm the fury of the dissentants, Goervyl, sister to Madoc, entreats him to relate his adventures. He gives an account, how, after the battle of Arvon, in which Hoel was killed, at the instigation of Cynetha and Cadwallon, (the former of whom had his eyes blinded by command of Madoc's father,) he resolved to emigrate to some foreign land. We transcribe with pleasure, the description of Cynetha.

" Gently on him had gentle nature laid
The weight of years! all passions that disturb
Were past away; the stronger lines of grief,
Softened and settled, till they told of grief,
By patient hopes and piety subdued.
His eyes, which had their hue and brightness left,
Fixed lifelessly, or objectless they rolled,
Nor moved by sense, nor animate with thought."

A long period elapsed before they stood triumphant in another world, and at length they reached the land, and received a welcome from Eryllab, queen of the Hoamen, who had been driven from their original possessions, by the Aztecas, and who still held them under tribute, but upon the instigation of Madoc, refused to comply with the barbarous custom of suffering two of their children to be taken for sacrifice, and in consequence, war ensues. The adventurers, after a severe conflict, are victorious; the tribute is annulled, the abolition of human sacrifice ensues, and they bury their weapons of war and their enmity, in one common grave! Here ends the recital of the adventurer, which is interspersed with observations and incidents, which shew the author to have made the customs of the savages a very peculiar study; he likewise seems particularly conversant in Cimbric literature.

Madoc journies through Wales, in search of more adventures, meets with Ririo his brother, who engages to go with him. He meets also with Llaian, mistress to Hoel, by whom she has a son: he likewise takes them with him. The description of this interview is highly interesting, and we could wish that our limits would allow us to give the whole of it; but we must content ourselves with Llaian's account of herself, and which will be no bad proof how our author succeeds in the pathetic.

My name
Is Llaian: by the chance of war I fell
Into his power, when all the family
Had been cut off, all in one hour of blood.
He saved me from the ruffians hand, he soothed,
With tenderest care, my sorrow; you can tell
How gentle he could be, and how his eyes,
So full of life and kindliness, could win
All hearts to love him. Madoc, I was young;
I had no living friend;—and when I gave
This infant to his arms, when with such joy
He viewed it o'er and o'er again, and pressed
A father's kiss upon its cheek, and turned
To me, and made me feel more deeply yet
A mother's deep delight—Oh! I was proud
To think my child, in after years, should say,
Prince Hoel was his father.
Thus I dwelt,
In the white dwelling, by the verdant bank,
Though not without my melancholy hours;
Happy the joy it was, when I beheld
His steed of shining grey come hastening on,
Across the yellow sand! Alas! ere long,
King Owen died. I need not tell thee, Madoc,
With what a deadly and fore-feeling fear
I heard how Hoel seized his father's throne,
Nor with what ominous woe I welcomed him;
In that last little miserable hour,
Ambition gave to love. I think his heart,
Brave as it was, misgave him. When I spake
Of David, and my fears, he smiled upon me;
But 'twas a smile that came not from the heart;
A most ill-boding smile! O Madoc! Madoc!

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You know not with what misery I saw
His parting steps; with what a dreadful hope
I watched for tidings! And at length it came,
Came like a thunderbolt! I sought the field;
O Madoc, there were many widows there,
But none with grief like mine! I looked around;
I dragged aside the bodies of the dead,
To search for him, in vain;—And then a hope
Seized me, that it was agony to lose!'

Every thing being ready for his departure, Madoc has an interview with his brother David, whom he importunes to set Rodri free; his entreaties have some effect, but upon his sending to liberate him, he is found to have escaped. The scene between David and his brother is highly affecting. Madoc with Goervyl, his sister Ririo, his brother and a numerous train of followers, set sail and arrive safely at the place of their destination. In the first part we have seen Madoc only in Wales, we are now to view him in a much more extensive sphere; as a conqueror, a monarch, and a lawgiver. Jealousies having arisen in his absence, which were fomented by the priests, the Aztecas return to the worship of their idols with all their horrors, and the flames of war again issue forth. Ilalala, surnamed the Tyger, and Ocelopan, surnamed the Shedder of Blood, are fixed upon to get some Briton into their power, and some British child, as a sacrifice to appease Mextili, the principal god of Aztlan.

They come at the dawn of day, and discover Madoc, who is surveying the rising city with young Hoel, who runs playing about, till he gets nearer the covert, when out starts Ocelopan and seizes his prey. Madoc hastens after him, and when he nearly overtakes him, the tyger rushes upon, and assisted by a party in ambush, makes him prisoner. In the mean time young Hoel is to be buried alive as a sacrifice. Here the song of the Virgins is peculiarly beautiful.

God of the Waters! at whose will the streams
Flow in their wonted channels, and diffuse
Their plenty round, the blood and life of earth;
At whose command they swell, and o'er their banks
Burst with resistless ruin, making vain
The toils and hopes of man—behold this child!
O, strong to bless, and mighty to destroy,
Ilaloc! behold thy victim! so mayest thou,
Restrain, the peaceful streams within their banks,
And bless the labours of the husbandman.
God of the Mountains! at whose will, the clouds
Cluster around the heights; who sendest them
Their fertilizing showers, and raise
The drooping herb, and o'er the thirsty vale
Spread their green freshness; at whose voice the hills
Grow black with storms; whose wrath the thunder speaks;
Whose bow of anger shoots the lightning shafts,
To blast the work of man!—behold this child!
O strong to bless, and mighty to destroy,
Ilaloc! behold thy victim! so mayest thou
Lay by the fiery arrows of thy rage,
And bid the genial rains and dews descend.
O thou, companion of the powerful God!
Companion and beloved!—when he treads
The mountain top, whose breath diffuses round
The sweets of summer; when he rides the waves,
Whose presence is the sunshine and the calm,—
Aiauh, O green-robed Goddess, see this child,
Behold thy victim! so mayest thou appease
The sterner mind of Ilaloc, when he frowns,
And Atzlan flourish in thy fostering smile.
Young spirits, ye whom Atzlan's piety
Hath given to Ilaloc, to enjoy with him,
For aye, the cool delights of Ilalocan.
Young spirits of the happy! who have left
Your heaven to-day, unseen assistants here,

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Behold your comrade! see the chosen child,
Who through the lonely cave of death must pass
Like you, to join you in eternal joy."

The train arrives at a mountain's side, and young Hoel is shut up in a cave to die. In the mean time, Coatel, daughter to one of the priests, who was searching for flowers to deck the shrine of one of the goddesses, saw all that happened, and wished to save the child, when from a fissure in the rock a vulture rose: she looked where the carrion-bird had risen and distinctly heard the voice of young Hoel, whom after some delay, she liberaes from his confinement. Our readers will observe in this, a strong resemblance to a story in the Arabian Nights entertainments, in one of the voyages of Sinbad the sailor, who is shut up in a cavern, and escapes through a cleft in the mountain, which had been the track of some wild beast that came to feed on the dead bodies. We do not accuse Mr. S. of direct plagiarism, but the circumstances are so similar that we could not help noticing them. He has, however, rendered the passage so interesting, that we regret the incident being so familiar. Madoc is led to instant sacrifice, but Ilalala insists that he shall die a noble death, upon which, with the consent of the king, Madoc is to combat six successive foes, with his foot tied to the "stone of death." Ocelopan, by lot, engages first; him after a violent contest he kills, and the combat with the Tyger ensues, but while it is going on, he is called to save his country from the Britons. Victory on their part ensues, the Atezcas are completely conquered, and, at length, emigrate from their country, and the Cross of Christ is triumphantly reared in the city of Aztlan. The author has interspersed his story with several episodes, which are, however, well-connected with it. As a specimen of his skill in describing a battle, we shall give that between Madoc and Coanotizia, king of Atzlan:

Fast on the intervening buckler fell
The Azteca's stone faulchion. Who hath watched
The midnight lightnings of the summer storm
That, with their awful blaze, irradiate heaven,
Then leave a blacker night? so quick, so fierce,
Flashed Madoc's sword, which like the serpent's tongue
Seemed double, in its rapid whirl of light.
Unequal arms! for on the British shield
Availed not the stone faulchion's brittle edge,
And in the golden buckler, Madoc's sword
Bit deep. Coanocotzin saw, and dropt
The unprofitable weapon, and received
His ponderous club,—that club beneath whose force,
Driven by his father's arm Tepolomi
Had fallen subdued—and fast and fierce he drove
The massy weight on Madoc. From his shield,
The deadening force, communicated, ran
Up his stunned arm; anon, upon his helm,
Crashing, it came:—his eyes shot fire, his brain
Swam dizzy—he recoils—he reels—again
The club descends—
That danger to himself
Recalled the Lord of Ocean. On he sprung
Within the falling weapon's curve of death,
Shunning its frustrate aim, and breast to breast
He grappled with the king. The pliant mail
Bent to his straining limbs, while plates of gold,
The feathery robe, the buckler's amplitude,
Cumbered the Azteca, and from his arm,
Clenched in the Briton's mighty grasp, at once
He dropt the impending buckler, and let fall
The unfastened club; which, when the prince beheld,
He thrust him off, and, drawing back resumed
The sword, which from his wrist suspended hung,
And twice he smote the king; twice from the quilt
Of plumes the iron glides: and lo! the king,
So well the soldier's watched their monarch's need,
Shakes in his hand a spear. But now a cry
Burst on the ear of Madoc, and he saw

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Through opening ranks, where Urien was conveyed,
A captive to his death. Grief, then, and shame,
And rage, inspired him. With a mighty blow,
He cleft Coanocotzin's helm; exposed
The monarch stood: again the thunder-stroke
Came on him, and he fell.

Such are the specimens which we have thought proper to give of this interesting work, and we regret that our limits will not allow us to transcribe more.

The machinery of the poem is very simple, and although the events happen in a period when ignorance and superstition might be supposed to be at their height, yet the author has conducted us through all its windings, without outraging the understanding, or putting credibility to the stretch. The snake scene is wound up with a considerable degree of horror; and he has contrived, with great skill, to expose the treacherous wiles of priestcraft, with the destruction of the offender. The connection of two historical events gives the poem that unity which it should possess; and although we do not approve of adventurers waging war with the inhabitants of other countries, under the pretence of establishing the Christian religion, yet the customs which he here describes, and which are authenticated by different authors to have existed, are so barbarous, that civilized nature must instantly revolt at them. He is singularly happy in his descriptive parts. We cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of giving the following:—

It was the evening gale,
Which, passing o'er the harp of Caradoc,
Swept all its chords at once, and blended all
Their music into one continuous flow.
The solitary bard, beside his harp
Leant underneath a tree, whose spreading boughs,
With broken shade that shifted to the breeze,
Played on the waving waters. Overhead
There was the leafy murmur, at his foot
The lake's perpetual ripple, and from far,
Borne on the modulating gale, was heard
The roaring of the mountain cataract.
A blind man would have loved the lovely spot.

We conceive this to be an improper epithet in this place. We always understood "lovely" to be that sort of perception, in which the eyes were the principal agents; thus Otway,

"Grew sweet to the sense, and lovely to the eye."

Mr. S. is very fond of using scriptural expressions; which, however proper in the application of the idea, yet add no great dignity; on the contrary, they impoverish, and are too trite from their familiarity.

The particular omen, which, independently of the calamities, induce the Aztecas to migrate from their country, is indeed unworthy of the dignity of the poem. The author seems himself to be conscious of it, and that in our opinion should have been a principal reason for omitting it; there could certainly have been very little blame in violating the truth in such a particular. The intervention of an eclipse, was a successful omen to Columbus, and it was surely more dignified than the screaming of a bird they were every day in the habits of hearing.

Upon the whole, we do not hesitate to pronounce this one of the most pleasing productions we have seen for some time. It is accompanied with an extensive collection of notes illustrative of the Cimbric difficulties, and very accurate accounts of the manners and customs of the Indians.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS.

METEORIC STONES.

ON a meteoric stone which fell in the neighbourhood of Sigena, in Aragon, old Spain, in the year 1773, by M. the Professor PROUST.

No one at present can make it a matter of doubt, that stones have fallen from the atmosphere, on different points of our habitable globe. Antiquity cites this fact as having frequently taken place, and the ages that have since elapsed, have, in like manner, deposited in their annals the epoch, and the ascertained circumstances of several falls of this kind. Even in our own times, stones, or mineral substances, named Meteoric, have been gathered up in the East Indies, in America, in Scotland, in England, in France, in Italy, in Hungary, and at length in Spain; and that nothing might

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be wanting to ensure the conviction of those who refused their assent to the combined testimonies of all ages and nations, nature seems to have decreed very lately the renewing of this astonishing phenomenon. On the 6th of Floreal, year 11, or in the month of May, 1803, in the environs of Aigle, in Normandy, a shower of these stones fell, and spread over an extent of three quarters of a league in length by about half a one in breadth.

The National Institute immediately deputed a commissary to recognize the fact on the very spot, and to authenticate the statements of it by confronting the circumstances with the deposition of witnesses, and to transmit to Paris a selection of the same stones.

As immediately after the discovery of a new production in mineralogy, chemical analysis is the first labour that is undertaken upon it, the president of the Royal Society of London, and certain individuals who preserved some of these stones in their cabinets, made it their business to transmit a part of them to Mr. Howard, a member of the society, that he might analyse and afterwards class them, agreeably to the constituent principles which he might find in them.

But what was not the astonishment of this chemist, when he had ascertained that these stones which had fallen on different points of land, as separate as are Benares in India, and Scotland, Portugal, Italy, &c. were nevertheless composed of elements perfectly similar, with some trifling differences in their proportions, and that to this unexpected singularity, they moreover added that of containing, one and all of them, a portion of iron allied to niguel; a species of combination or alloy, which the habitual constitution of all the parts of the earth that we are acquainted with, excludes any possibility of taking place among the minerals that it contains. The identity of these stones has since confirmed the labours of Howard, by those of Vouquelin, which have multiplied the proofs, by retracing through all the same elements, the same mode of combination, and the same characters.

An accordance so extraordinary between these stones and the meteoric phenomena which accompany their fall, hath at length induced a conclusion amongst all the learned, that bodies formed of the same component parts, and endowed with similar properties, could not fail to have one common origin. But what is this origin? Do they belong to the earth on which they precipitate themselves? Do they belong to the atmosphere from whence they fall? Or have they been launched from the volcanoes of the moon upon our globe? These are questions now agitated amongst all the naturalists of Europe, and which the Doctor Izarn has collected in a work entitled, "Atmospherical Lithology," printed at Paris in 1803.

In the cabinet of Madrid there is one of these stones which has been deposited there since the year 1773. His excellency the minister of state, desirous to throw light on a fact in natural history so surprising, has been pleased to accord it to my demand, in order to be analysed. The result of this labour I now present to the public. We shall learn from the stone of Sigena, that an individual of this wonderful family has descended in Spain, to multiply by the identity of its elements the proofs of a phenomenon, the possibility of which has been so long disputed by the light of reason. As the weight of this stone has been found very considerable, notwithstanding the degradations and diminutions which it had experienced before it was transmitted to the cabinet, so that pieces might be still detached from it, without destroying it, the minister has given orders that it shall be replaced in a part of the cabinet sufficiently conspicuous, that this monument in mineralogy might be open to the examination of all persons who might wish to see it, and that it might serve as a mark of comparison with those which time may produce to us from America, or even from Spain itself.

We shall copy here the letter of the captain general of Sarragossa, which accompanied the stone, and was addressed to Don Manuel de Roda, minister of state.

"In the month of November last, a rumour prevailed in this city of an extraordinary event which had taken place on the 17th of the same month, in the cultivated grounds of Sena, a village depending on the district of Sigena. The weather being perfectly calm, about noon, a noise was heard like the discharge of artillery, which was repeated three times successively, and which was followed by the fall of a stone that weighed nine pounds and an ounce, at

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but a little distance from two labourers. One of them drew near it, but the strong scent which it emitted, checked him at first. When recovered from his surprise, he went up to it, turned it over with his spade, and waited till it was cold enough for him to remove it to the village, where he delivered it to his curate. The information which was obtained immediately after on the spot, and among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, makes it appear that neither the noise, nor the fall of the stone, were accompanied with a storm or lightening."

To give in one point of view, all that is now known with respect to the stones that have fallen in Spain, we shall copy here the letter of the bachelor Cibdadreal, relative to some which fell near the village of Roa, in the environs of Burgos, in the year 1438.

"The king Don Juan, and his court, being out a hunting on the lower side of the village Roa, the sun being hid under some white clouds, certain bodies were seen to descend from the air, which resembled stones, of a blackish grey colour, and of so considerable a volume that they excited the greatest surprise. After an hour, during which this phenomenon lasted, the sun again appeared, and the falconers having mounted their horses, rode off immediately to the quarter where the king was, about half a league distant. They reported that the field wherein they had been, was covered in such a manner with stones of all sizes, that the ground could no longer be distinguished. The king purposed to repair thither, but was dissuaded from it, on the consideration that a spot which heaven had chosen for the theatre of its operations, could not be safe, and that he had better detach thither some of his suite. Gomes Bravo, the captain of his guard, undertook to execute this mission. He brought away four of these stones to Roa, whither the king had already retired. They were of a considerable size; some were round, and as large as a mortar-piece; others resembled bed-pillows, or were like a half fanegua, a measure of wheat, in weight about forty-five pounds; but what occasioned the greatest astonishment, was their excessive lightness, as the largest did not weigh above half a pound. They were so tender, that they seemed more like unto sea froth condensed than any other thing. One might strike one's hand with them, without fear of causing any contusion, or pain, or even the least appearance of it."

We see from this description, that these stones must be of a nature very different from those we are now acquainted with, none of which shew so surprising a lightness; and notwithstanding their excessive fragility, which leaves but little hopes that we should yet pick up any relics, it would nevertheless be interesting that some persons who have a curiosity for this sort of objects, and who dwell not far from Roa, would take some pains to make researches on the spot; perhaps still some vestiges of them might be recovered.

The stone of Sigena weighed six pounds, ten ounces, when it was removed from the cabinet. A fragment of 3 or 4 ounces, a remnant of those which the curious had detached from it, accompanied it. It was sprinkled within and without, with rusty points, which seemed as if it had been held in water, doubtless to discover whether it would undergo any change therefrom. This rust, however void of interest it may at first appear, may, nevertheless throw some light on the primitive bed of these stones; it is common, however, to the whole family of those which now fix the attention of naturalists.

The stone of Sigena exhibits an irregular ovoide body, from 7 to 8 inches in length, and from 4 to 5 in width, and about 4 in its greatest thickness.

It has only, so to speak, two sides; the one flat, very round on the borders, and a little depressed in its middle; the other is a triedre pyramid, obtuse, with unequal faces, the summit and outstanding edges of which are likewise very round. Like all the rest of its species, it had a black and vitrous crust, which at first gave it the look of having been varnished over with pitch; but the fragility of this crust, the shocks it has undergone, and the hands through which it has passed, have removed the greatest part of it, so that now it has only some in the nooks of the basis of it, and a little also on the faces of the pyramid.

In examining this plaister, or covering, it is not difficult to judge that it must be the effect of a fire foreign to the origin of the stone; and we may also perceive, from the little thickness of it, that this same fire, very energetic doubtless, since

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it was able to vitrify the surface, has been notwithstanding very momentaneous, in as much as the metallic and sulphurated parts, which lie immediately under the crust, had not time to change colour, nor even to lose any thing of their lustre.

A similar judgment was made of the stone which the Abbé Bacheley sent to the French Academy, by the learned who were deputed to examine it. "The heat," said they "must have been great enough to melt the superficies of it; but it was not continued long enough to penetrate into the interior.

It appears, in fact, that the stones which have been hitherto discovered, present in general the same singularity. Nevertheless, if by this word we are to understand an heat raised to red hot, we can scarcely conceive how a fire of this force should have been able to imprint on the surface of these stones, an alteration so considerable as that of the physiognomy of the elements, which are found on the crust. It is certain, however, that when they arrive on the ground, they are what is called *burning*, that is to-say, so far heated as to burn the hands; but if we are to judge of the others from that which I have before me, I should never suppose that this heat was intense enough to be luminous, and to deserve to be called *incandescent*.

This stone of ours has all the porosity which we expect to find in a sabulous or sandy aggregate, and devoid of every species of cement; thus a breath will traverse it with the greatest facility, when we hold a piece of it in our teeth. The steel draws no sparks from it; and I am even of opinion that the pyrites which it contains are not susceptible of it, for reasons that I shall make appear.

The ground work of its colour is that of all the others, an uniform bluish grey; it is that of a black body, enlightened by a white body; it is the shade of an earthy compound tinged by iron, oxydated to the *minimum*. As to other matters, this stone is an arenaceous mass, formed of ovoide and round grains, the biggest of which scarcely exceed those of hemp seed, and among which are scattered the metallic and sulphurated particles, with all their primitive lustre, and expecially with that light tone of kupfer-niquel that Boumon has remarked in some others. In examining the terreous grains by the microscope, we likewise discover, that far from having been fashioned or moulded by the movement of waters, as might be thought at first, they are, on the contrary, so many bristled globules of reflecting or crystalline points, which will not bear to be at all confounded with sand.

Those grains which are globular, have in general a depression upon one side, which gives them some resemblance to the grain of the *ruscus hypophillum*, and consequently the air of a spheroid, composed of crystalline elements, or of molecules disposed in a certain order, although in the broken places we can perceive nothing to authorise this idea.

Among the different opinions that have been hazarded as to the origin of these materials, which we are obliged to entitle atmospherical, the most remarkable are, that they are either the work of the meteor itself, which finding itself surcharged with gases, silex, magnesia, iron, niquel, &c. might have engendered them, as others engender rain, by combining their elements by means of its own heat, and of the attractions which it may cause to ascend; and the other that they may have been launched into our atmosphere, by the explosion of some volcano in the moon. But without recapitulating here the arguments that have been produced to demonstrate the improbability of these origins, we need only compare the interior contexture of these stones, with their exterior, to abandon every idea that fire could have ever been the agent of their formation. If in fact, we advert to the inductions which may be drawn from the crystallization of iron and sulphur; from that of the terreous globules, the brilliancy, the integrity, the air of freshness that the different parts preserve; if we further consider that the terreous and metallic elements which constitute this class of minerals, have neither in their nature or modes of combination, any thing that essentially distinguishes them from all the other compound bodies of our globe, we shall admit that far from being the result of a violent igneous operation, which equalizes and confounds every thing, they must have their original, on the contrary, in tranquil mediums, and in circumstances doubtless as calm and as slow as all the other minerals that compose this globe. In effect, take

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away from them that vitreous coating, those accidental circumstances, which disfigure and deprive them of their true aspect; present them to the most experienced lithologists, and they will presently conclude that among all the hypotheses, that of fire, or of volcanoes, would not even have the advantage of finding itself the last.

Salverte objects with reason, that if these stones had been launched by volcanoes, the metals which they contain would not have escaped being oxidated; he likewise saw clear, when he judged that nothing but an electrical discharge was capable of vitrifying them in the manner in which they now are. It must be agreed that the fire which could distort and unshape their superficies, far from acting progressively, and like that of our furnaces, must, on the contrary, have exerted an immense activity in the shortest space of time possible; but this fire which is to join the energy of the thunderbolt to the rapidity of lightning, can only be that which melts, which oxidates iron and platina, without leaving on the vessel the smallest trace of its passage; in fine, it must be that which can melt the blade of a sword, without damaging the scabbard; in a word, we may well compare the stone of Sigena to a piece of wax that is drawn back as soon as it is plunged into a burning furnace; its superficies runs, whilst a line beyond its interior does not experience the slightest change of temperature. But Salverte goes far beyond probability, when he adds, that a violent blow of electricity, an extreme heat, might have determined the formation of those which are the most vitrified. To this I answer, that if the meteor which transports one of these stones, is igneous at its origin, this stone, the interior of which is not at all melted, although of a nature very fusible, cannot be its work. If, on the contrary, it is cold, till the moment when it begins to burn, and to produce the explosion which appears to determine the moment of its fall, we cannot presume, with the slightest appearance of reason, that it could any more form it at the second epoch; that it should be capable of engendering a terreous, metallic, and sulphureous aggregate, which, well considered, offers in its separate parts, no element new to us, no substance that we do not find in the other minerals of our globe. No! We have no more reason to decide that one of these minerals is foreign to our globe, because our mineralogists have not yet met with it on the surface of the earth, than we should have to suppose that those millions of lupins*, which an hurricane lately scattered in the environs of Leon, took their rise in the regions or the atmosphere, because the species which produces these grains is not found in the province.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD.

MICROSCOPICAL Observations on the globules of the blood, the fibrine, the muscular, and aponeurotic fibres. By M. Villar, physician, professor of natural history, and associate member of the National Institute.

The globules of the human blood, which were observed by Leuwenhoeck, more than a century ago, have been since seen by Lieberkhun, by Baker, by Kaller, and more especially by Spallanzani. Other observators, Weiss, Dellatorre, and several modern philosophers, have added their labours to those of their predecessors. How is it that modern physiologists have denied the form, and even the very existence, of these globules?

Modern chemistry has deposited its brilliant trophies in the 10th volume of Fourcroy: this learned founder of the new science has analysed blood and its accessories. I shall endeavour to follow nature throughout her composition; the microscopical synthesis will, no doubt, afford us some analogies between the globules, the fibrine, and the other parts of the blood. The globules are inert, heavy, colorous, and sink to the bottom of liquids; the fibrine is white, light, and porous, and often swims at the top. The muscular fibres, the aponeuroses, the cellular tissue, the membranes, and the skin, are formed, or at least nourished, by the blood; but it is proved by the experiments of Fontana, and Congago, and by the observations of Hippocrates, that the blood contains in it the principle of life. In its spontaneous decomposition, the blood, in its turn, decomposes all the air which strikes it, and the water

* According to Cavanilles the *lupinus pilosus* of Linnæus. M. Nee, a French botanist residing at Madrid, has found it in the park of the king's country house, near the gate of Madrid.

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which it contains; the azote, abounding in the atmosphere, appears to transform itself into fibrine, while, at the same time, the oxygene which abounds in water, oxydates iron, hardens albumine, gelatine, or jelly, &c. Under all these relations, it became interesting to submit the matter of blood to fresh examinations.

Leuwenhoeck only made use of simple microscopes in his observations.—He was not acquainted, as it should seem, with the means of observing the globules of the blood in living fishes, in salamanders, frogs, tetards, or bull-heads, &c. He introduced blood into glass tubes, and then made his observations on this vital fluid, in the said tubes; when empty, and when heated, the rarefied air of which caused the blood to enter, in the act and in a state of condensation. He thought he discovered six small and lymphatic globules agglomerated, composing an ordinary globule: this was doubtless an error, for maugre the respect produced by many other accurate and difficult observations, the observers since Leuwenhoeck have only been able to see simple, spherical globules in man and in hot-blooded animals; elliptical, bigger and lenticular globules in oviparous animals, serpents, fishes, lizards, frogs, tetards, &c. as I shall make appear in this memoir.

It appears that the naturalists have not been patient enough in continuing and repeating their observations; they have also too much neglected the familiar use of the microscope; it is a delicate instrument, difficult to manage, and, above all, to use with facility.—It is requisite that we should be conversant with the rules of optics, with the phenomena of light, and, above all, that we be well acquainted with the mechanism of the eye, and the construction of the instrument that is made use of.

I have made use of the simple microscope of Lyonet, described in the Acts of Harleim, and in Spallanzani's work on Circulation, translated into French, by professor Tourde: this is unquestionably the easiest of all that I have seen. Spallanzani employed no other in the experiments of the work just cited; but I have ascertained, from the first steps that have been made in this pursuit, that the simple microscope, however good it may be, whatever habit may have been acquired, in the art of observing and managing this instrument, will prove insufficient in many cases. Spallanzani, whose sagacity is well known, exhibits an instance of it.—No observator has been more on his guard against error than he, more inventive in the process, or more fertile in discoveries; and yet he speaks of the circulation of the blood in the germen or fœtus of a pullet in incubation, of the circulation in salamanders and tetards, of the globules of the blood, of their form and their volume in vessels and out of vessels, without recognizing their difference of volume and diameter; an incontestible proof that the microscope which he made use of, did not magnify considerably; for otherwise he would never have said, "the globules are the same within and out of the open vessels, proceeding from the mesentery of the salamander, &c."

I have, therefore, adapted a compound microscope made by Rochette, of Paris, to the case of Lyonet; but being wearied with so many handlings, and with the preparations which the instrument demanded, in order properly to place the mirror, the object glass, and the object to be examined, I made the microscope moveable, likewise, the microscope, from right to left before, and from top to bottom, by means of pivots and a screw. Another facility or improvement consists in three copper pipes, receiving one the other as for an astronomical glass, about 70 millimeters, or 2⅛ inches each; one for the lens or the objective, the second for the middle glass, and the third to receive the ocular or eye glasses.—By these pipes, I can lengthen the microscope to about eight inches, can retrench the middle glass in case of need, reduce the length of the tube to three inches, when I have occasion to combine a strong light with the greatest degree of magnifying.

For the construction of the microscope, artists are obliged to proceed between two perilous extremes. A great length gives a proportionate magnifying, the length being divided by the focus of the objective, or of the lens, while the clearness diminishing according to the square of the distances, the objects or their images are so much more big and obscure as they are further off, and so much clearer and smaller as they are nearer. The maximum is

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then 7½ inches, and the minimum three inches for the length of the microscope.

With respect to the lenses, they are all too big, and have too large a field or surface: it is only those of Dollond that come near perfection, which perfection consists in the following particulars:—In order that a convex, a lens, or a microscopical glass be good, it ought to be the thinnest and the most convex possible. In order to combine these two conditions, in lieu of being spherical, these glasses are lenticular, that is to say, made not of two hemispheres, but of two very thin segments of a sphere; in a word, in order to be good, a lens ought to have its field or surface only the third part, or even the fourth, if it be possible, of the length of its focus. The reason of this is obvious; more light is lost in proportion to the thickness of the glass, whilst the magnifying depends solely on the convexity of the surfaces, and not upon their distance from one another.

(To be concluded in our next.)

COBWEBS.

THE following is the substance of a Memoir on Cobwebs. By M. C. L. Cadet, pharmacian.

Spiders have often attracted the curiosity of naturalists, and the attention of physicians. The former have advantageously studied the manners of those insects; in spite of the repugnance which they naturally inspire, means have been found to render them interesting, by describing the industrious manner in which they spread their webs, to seize their prey, by observing the multiplicity and the disposition of their eyes, ranged upon their motionless head, in a geometrical order, conformable to their wants.—Their combats, the singularity of their amours, their sensibility for music, their patience, every thing is admirable in the history of spiders.

Physicians have examined how far their bite is actually venemous, as is generally thought; they have observed that only two species are dangerous, and they have described the phenomena produced by the bite of the tarantula, or of the aviculaire de Cayenne. Swammerdam, Rossi, Baglivi, have left nothing unexplored on this head. We are now acquainted both with the effects of this bite, and the means to remedy it.

Cobwebs are considered by many people as a kind of vulnerary remedy or cure for wounds: in country places, they often apply them on slight cuts or wounds; and it appears that this matter actually accelerates cicatrization.—This property was not important enough to engage chemists to make an analysis of cobwebs; but as a febrifuge virtue has been attributed to them, superior to the quinquina, in some circumstances, I have considered that, in this respect, they deserve a profound investigation.

The following paragraph appeared in the 13th Number of the Journal of Rural Economy, (germinal, year 12) "Nous avons vu, il y a plus de trente ans, un bon prieur, &c." We have seen, for upwards of these thirty years, a worthy prior, the curate of Batheran, in Franche Comte, cure all the fevers in his parish and in the neighbouring villages, by the means of little pills of a very singular composition. He used to go into his barn, and to form, by rolling them in his hands, little pellets of cobwebs, such as he found them; this remedy he used to administer, in white wine, without letting the patients know the nature of it: he very seldom failed to cure."

"M. Marie de St. Ursin, being physician in chief of the Hotel Dieu, at Chartres, had, under his hands, at this hospital, a fever of the most obstinate kind: in vain had he tried bitters, quinquina, and all the resources that medicine offers, when one of the matrons of the hospital undertook the cure, with the certainty of performing it. Being interrogated as to her remedy, she refused to reveal it. M. Marie de St. Ursin, continued for some days afterwards his visits to the patient; at length, the hospital matron having a great consideration for the physician, consented to impart to him the febricitant remedy. At the very first taking of it, the access disappeared; the physician supposed that the imagination of the patient, his confidence in a new remedy, and above all, a secret one, might have suspended the access; and he waited, but in vain, for its return. At length, elated with her success, the matron proclaimed her specific, which was the very same as that of the good prior, the curate of Batheran. The compiler of this Journal, struck with the new experiment of M. Seguin, on gela-

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tine or jelly, applied to the treatment of intermitting fevers, suspects that there is in cobwebs, a principle analogous to that of animal glue; but he adds, 'the following experiments will prove that M. S. is mistaken."

From the said experiments, wherein cobwebs were boiled in distilled water, digested in the alcohol, heated by fire and the nitric acid, the author considers cobwebs as composed, 1. Of a brown extract, soluble in water, and unalterable by air. 2. Of a resinous extract, soluble in the alcohol, and very deliquescent. 3. Of a small quantity of albumine. 4. Of sulphate of lime. 5. Of carbonate of soda. 6. Of muriate of soda. 7. Of carbonate of lime. 8. Of iron. 9. Of silex. And, 10. Of a little alumine. He proceeds: "As my experiments only extended to the cobwebs collected in my own house, I am of opinion that the quantity of sulphate of lime, of carbonate of lime, which they contain, as likewise of the silex and alumine, originates from or depends upon the place in which these insects live. It is probable that the analysis of cobwebs taken in gardens, or in habitations constructed therein, would not yield the same salts: physicians, therefore, ought only to consider them as accidental. What leads me to think that the place has a considerable influence on the nature of these webs, is, that the first which I analysed, were very acid, because I had taken them in a place where I preserved the acids necessary in my line of commerce.

But there are two constant results, which particularly merit the attention of those who believe in the febrifuge property of cobwebs, that is to say, the extractive matter soluble in water, and the resinous extract soluble in alcohol. It would be adviseable to try them separately on certain patients, in order to know in which the febrifuge property resides. When we shall have discovered the truly active principle, we may, by pharmaceutic preparations, give it a form and a taste less disagreeable.

The aqueous extract is not deliquescent: on the contrary, the resinous extract very speedily attracts the humidity of the air; probably it owes this property to the muriatic salts which it contains. The aqueous extract treated by the sulphuric acid, does not produce an acetous acid as ordinary vegetable extracts do; it appears saline and earthy, coloured by an animal matter. The alcoholic extract has the characters of resin; it is doubtless the matter, which being elaborated in the nipples that spiders have near the anus, forms, at other epochs, the yellow silk, of which some species compose their webs.

M. Accun says, in No. 200, of "La Bibliotheque Britannique," that the yellow matter which is found in vessels wherein spiders have been shut up, is a real wax, which may be obtained from those insects, by warming them gently. If spiders, in certain circumstances, produce wax, we need not wonder to find a resinous extract in their webs.

When medical experiments shall have confirmed the febrifuge property of these substances, I shall complete this analysis, says the author, by applying it to the different species of webs framed by these insects.

THE DRAMA.

SINCE our last nothing new or very important has transpired in the Theatrical world. But notwithstanding the various impediments, and the ill success, which opposed the opening of this theatre, it has kept in view the old adage — "Make hay while the sun shines."—The proprietors have already reaped an extraordinary good harvest, and the season promises to terminate very successfully.

On Thursday the 8th, the Drama of the *Castle Spectre* was very ably performed for the benefit of Chapman and Grove; indeed we have seldom seen the two leading characters better sustained than they were on this occasion, by Mrs. Young and Elliston.

Dowton, having fixed his benefit for Thursday the 15th, and for which he had chosen Foote's Farce of the *Tailors*; or a *Tragedy for Warm Weather*, the whole body of tailors became exceedingly irritated, and resolved to resent the insult upon their profession.—A committee was apqointed at a *House* of *Call*, and a regular system of attack was determined upon; and *Flints* and *Dungs* united in one common cause, and the general cry was *vengeance*.

Previously to his benefit, Mr. Dowton received several anonymous letters, all strongly advising him to change the piece. At an early hour on Thursday evening both the galleries were filled, but means, unknown to the tailors; had

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been taken by Mr. Winston to repress a riot, and protect the privileges of the actor and the house. Some Bow-street officers were provided, and a guard of soldiers patrolled before the doors of the theatre. The curtain was no sooner up, when a general hissing began; Dowton was pelted, and assaulted by a pair of scissars thrown at him from the gallery; the performance was not suffered to proceed; and the audience soon perceived that a regular plan was laid for a riot, and the cause of indignation was the obnoxious "*Tailors.*" The conduct of Mr. Winston (the Manager) upon this occasion was highly meritorious.—After a banner had been exhibited, setting forth, that it was the wish of Mr. Dowton to be heard on the subject of this dispute, which proved of no avail, he ordered a canvas to be immediately printed, stating that the farce of the "Tailors was changed for the "Village Lawyer," and attended himself on the stage with it: this, however, produced no effect. The majority of the audience resolved, at length, to take a decisive part, and crush this ignoble conspiracy. The managers no sooner understood the intentions of the respectable part of the house, than they resolved to second it:—the constables were called in, and the rioters were all taken out of the galleries, and lodged in the watch-house for the night; and, on Friday-morning, were examined at Bow-street, and compelled to enter into recognizances for keeping the peace. After the galleries were cleared, all went on pleasantly, and the farce of the *Tailors* was performed with applause.

The benefits this season have been uncommonly good.

Tom Thumb continues as attractive as ever; and never fails to bring a full house, and seems on every repetition to have some new incident. The Ghost, to render the scene more awful, makes his appearance with a lanthorn, the glass of which has been purposely stained green, which throws a deadly hue upon his appearance, and has a very good effect.

Much to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. Graham will again superintend the transactions at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and Mr. Wroughton will continue to be sub-manager. Mr. Braham and Signora Storace are engaged at this theatre.—Madame Parisot is engaged as principal female dancer at Drury-lane.

The German theatre, in Leicester-square, continues open, with unabated success. An English boy, but of German parentage, has performed at that theatre; he has talents, but they are obscured by his timidity.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

MISANTHROPY.

I LOVE the vivid lightning's flash,
The howling tempest's roar,
To see the stormy billows dash
Against the craggy shore.

I love to see from Etna's mouth
Descend the liquid fire;
I'm joyous when the humid south
Sends forth diseases dire.

I love to dwell 'mid wars alarms,
Where horrors thick appal,
To hear the deadly clash of arms,
To see the hero fall.

I love to hear the night-bird scream,
To hear the ring-dove's moan;
I love to see despondence gleam
Upon the dying groan.

Where pestilence and famine stalk,
My soul delights to dwell;
And of the midnight murth'rer's walk,
My tongue delights to tell.

I love to see the child of want,
Who has nor friends or home,
Compell'd with ruthless hunger scant
In misery to roam.

I love to hear the cry of pain,
The voice of deepest woe;
I love to see the proud and vain,
By poverty brought low.

I love to see young beauty fade,
Her funeral dirge to hear;
I love the yew-tree's baleful shade,
And lonely churchyard drear.

I love to hear the madman rave,
Or melancholy moan,
Or widow at her husband's grave,
With heartfelt anguish groan.

I love to see the mildew dire
Rob spring of half its charms,
To see the furious raging fire
Spread forth its wild alarms.

Where Afric's sons in slav'ry dwell,
I willing would reside,
With smiles to mock their dying yell,
With taunts their pain deride.

'Mid horror's gloom I love to stroll,
Far from each ray of light;
For dark and gloomy is my soul,
As shades of deepest night.

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Start not because my words are rude,
I am of woman born;
But I have felt ingratitude,
And borne the taunts of scorn.

Like thee I once was blithe and gay,
Like thee I'd cheerly sing;
'Midst verdant meads I'd joyous stray,
To taste the sweets of spring.

Like thee, my mind with mildness fraught,
Could feel for other's woes;
But fell despair this change hath wrought,
And ruin'd my repose.

Like thine, at sad misfortune's tale,
This breast wou'd heaving sigh;
Nor did my heart or hand e'er fail
The needy to supply.

The gifts of fortune once were mine,
My virtues gain'd renown;
Ah! then I bow'd at beauty's shrine,
Nor did the fair one frown.

But slander has aspers'd my name,
My fondest wishes cross'd;
And at the hour I lost my fame,
My virtues all were lost.

Joyous the mazy dance I led,
Or join'd the mirthful song;
Time then on swiftest pinions fled,
Nor e'er appeared long.

But fortune, wayward as the moon,
And fickle as the wind,
Withdrew her shining stores too soon,
Nor pleasure stay'd behind.

For those with whom I shar'd each day,
With taunting scorn withdrew;
The girl I lov'd grew shy and coy,
And like them prov'd untrue.

Those who with rankling envy pin'd
To see my happy state,
Exulting now their efforts join'd
To work their inward hate.

Foul slander threw her arrows keen,
With sure and fatal aim;
They wing'd their treach'rous path unseen,
And blasted was my fame.

The timid stag, with hounds sore press'd,
Will face his cruel foes;
Despair then steels his coward breast,
He deals forth deadly blows.

Then am I wrong to hate mankind?
They've ruin'd my repose;
Despair they've planted in my mind,
With rankling thorns it grows.

Nor peace this breast will ever know,
Nor ever cease its pain,
Till death shall lay this body low,
And sleep eternal reign.

ODE,

Written after visiting Dryburgh Abbey, in Berwickshire, the seat of Lord and Lady Buchan. BY GEORGE DYER.

I.

While June, in rosy vestments gay,
Swells beauteous on the sight;
While yet the cuckoo cheers the day,
And slowly comes the night:
How sweet, on shelter'd bank reclin'd,
To sing (for song can charm the mind)
When noontide's feverish heats prevail;
Or near some oak's thick branches laid,
To muse within the silent shade,
And taste meek evening's mellow gale!

II.

Ah! pleasure, whither wouldst thou lead?
To hill, or clover'd dell,
To woodland walks, or flow'ry mead,
Or hermit's moss-grown cell?
To rosy nymphs, and tawny swains,
Go, breathe thy soul in rapt'rous strains,
And ply thy feet in sprightly dance;
Or if the hermit-haunt delight,
Assist some pious votary's sight,
And wrap him in seraphic trance.

III.

If fancy, nymph of elfin race,
Thy rural walk attend,
Then hie thee to the circle's space,
Where sportive fairies bend:
And when the night-winds slowly rise,
When moon-light slumbers through the skies,
Their little forms shall start to view;
And they shall sing and dance and play,
Till twinkles light the eye of day,
Then disappear—like morning dew.

IV.

But, oh! if soul of earthly mould,
Of heav'n not yet secure;
For vision'd ecstasies too cold,
May yet thy smile ensure:
Blest pow'r disdain not thou his pray'r,
For thou canst, with a matron's care,
More sober joys around diffuse;
Give him to glow with soul of fire,
Teach him to strike the rapt'rous lyre,
To claim high kindred with the muse.

V.

His passions, when they restless grow,
Song, like some god, should chain;
And, when his bosom melts with woe,
Song should endure the pain.
Where Tweed rolls swift his sounding * tide,
Fair Dryburgh's sainted walls beside,
Should such a pilgrim bend his feet,
Him would Ascanius bid to share,
Kind hermit-host, his hermit-fare,
And fair Emilia's smiles should greet.

* The Tweed is unusually rapid and violent here.

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VI.

And they should hail his pilgrim song,
(They love the tuneful race)
And shew him where the bardic throng,
Each holds a sainted place †:
And where, amid the valley gay,
The silver Edon loves to stray,
Would shew the village pastor's cot;‡
Whence he, the bard of modest mien,
First peep'd to paint the living scene,
And he would bless the favourite spot.

VII.

But thou, hoar pile, § where bigot zeal
Could fix her baneful seat;
And sloth her hideous form conceal,
Within the saints' retreat;
Here Wisdom still shall find her cell,
And Love, with her associate dwell;
The muse shall raise her temple here;
And while Ascanius gazes 'round,
Still shall he call it holy ground,
His hallow'd bards shall still revere.

VIII.

"Gen'rous they were of soul, and yet
From greatness liv'd retir'd;
Living they charm'd—and paid the debt,
And, not unmourn'd, expir'd.
Traveller! within thy gentle breast,
Does kindness dwell, a virgin guest?
Forbear to breathe thy pity here,
Survey the tribes of human kind—
Canst thou no living mourner find?—
Then look around, and drop a tear."

ODE TO HOMER.

Translated from the German of Frederick Leopold, Count Holberg; by the late J. S. Esq.

I.

HAIL to the bard! to Homer hail!
From trembling lips and glistening eyes,
Burning, melting, ecstasies
Shall never fail
With gratitude's soft dew to swell thy song,
As in stupendous course it rolls along.

II.

All parent nature poured the torrent down
From Ida's sacred crown,
And saw its copious flood with look benign
Bursting from sources all divine.

With heavenly music, heavenly gleam,
Like the night's star-studded zone,
It sounded and it shone,
While laughing vales received, and echoes hailed the stream.

III.

Nature saw with look delighted,
And to the lucid brink invited
Her daughters graced with golden hair:
Truth and beauty light descending,
O'er its liquid bosom bending,
In pleasing wonder saw their own blest image there.

IV.

Nature early fondness shewed,
When in the sequestered vale,
Which with newly-mingled wave
Simois and Scamander love,
Thy mother, faint, let fall her precious load
Midst dew-drops of the dale.

V.

Ev'n then inspired,
"In a fine frenzy" didst thou gaze,
On the sun's departing blaze,
As o'er the impurpled Hellespont retired,
He kenn'd with greeting glance thy face
From the snowy heights of Thrace:
Straining to grasp the golden ball of day,
Thy little hands were spread, and redden'd in its ray.

VI.

Nature sweetly smiled
And fondly prest
The suckling to her parent breast;
Fostered there her darling child,
Thy genius formed immense, as once she formed the skies,
And as she taught the rose
Its blushing beauties to disclose,
And drink celestial dew,
Thus formed and thus imbued, thy op'ning faculties
With graces ever new.

VII.

She gave thee with invention's flaming eye
New earths, new heavens to descry;
She gave, (the utmost that her love could do)
Tears to every feeling true;
These that with gushing flood the countenance o'erflow,
Where boisterous passions glow;
And those, more mild and meek,
Which trembling eyelids pour
In trickling shower
Down the changing cheek,
Gave to thy soul
The dove's simplicity and eagle's might;
Like to thy song
Now gliding soft along,
As rivulets by Cynthia's silver light,
Now thundering wild and loud as headlong surges roll.

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† This delightful spot, now the residence of Lord and Lady Buchan, was formerly a monastery. In a part of the chapel are now placed the busts of our English poets. Lord B. is well known as a man of letters.

‡ The author of the Seasons was born at Ednam, by which the river Edon passes. A Life of that poet has been written by Lord Buchan.

§ Dryburgh Abbey.

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MODERN DISCOVERIES.

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE.

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT granted to George Alexander Bond, of Hatton Garden, in the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain Improvements on the Construction of Clocks and other Time-Keepers, whereby they are rendered of much greater Utility and Service, both by Land and Sea, than any heretofore made use of. Dated March 26, 1805.

The method of improving the utility of clocks, watches, or time-keepers in general, is by making the dial-plate on which the hours are marked, of some transparent or semi-transparent substance, so that the letters and figures, as well as the hands that point to the hour and minutes, not being transparent but opaque, and light placed behind, the hour may be known during the night, or in a dark room. Mr. B. has various ways of constructing clocks, so that the wheels or mechanical part of them may not intercept the light from striking upon the back of the dial-plate; so as to pass through and shew the hour.

These clocks are intended to be covered with a case, to prevent the light spreading over the apartment, provided the lamp or candle is behind the dial-plate.

Time-keepers of this sort may be so constructed as to be placed, or fixed, in a window-shutter, or in a door, or over a door; or, in one word, in any situation to tell the hour in a dark apartment, the light being behind, whether candle-light, lamp-light, or day light, his general principal being the transparency, or degree of transparency, in the dial-plate necessary for shewing the hour by the light shining through.

This improvement on the utility of clocks, by which they will shew the hour by night as well as by day, is applicable to clocks of steeples belonging to churches, or other public buildings, as well as to table-clocks, or eight-day house clocks, whether they go with a spring or weights, or with a pendulum, or balance wheel, or whether in great or in small.

The substances of which he makes the dial-plates are, glass of all sorts, clear or coloured, ground or unground, enamel, china, or porcelain, tale, horn, paper, silk, marble, ivory, or alabaster; or, as before said, of any substance transparent or demi-transparent, so as to let sufficient light pass through to shew the hour: so that, provided it has that quality, the substance is not material.

Besides the transparent dial-plates above specified, made of glass, or other substances that admit a passage for the light, he also has a new method of making or manufacturing enamelled dials for clocks and watches, by which the polish and smoothness of surface, and general appearance, is highly improved, in the following manner: for, whereas dials, or dial-plates, as they are called, are made of enamel, on a plate of metal, by melting or fusion, so that they adhere to the plate, covering it with a thin coat of enamel, too thin to admit of being ground and polished, besides being liable to crack, in process of time, by the constant expansion and contraction of two thin substances, the one of metal and the other of vitrifaction, so closely united, and unequally operated upon by heat and cold.

His invention, in this latter case, is not tending to make dials or dial-plates of clocks and watches cheaper or more easily manufactured, but to make them more perfect in their form and polish, where fine work is wanted; as in the other case his improvement has the effect of rendering those useful machines still more serviceable than heretofore, by making them tell the time with equal facility and exactness by night as they now do by day.

Patent to Charles Frederic Mollerstein, of Hackney Wick, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman; for a Chemical Composition and Method of applying the same in the Preparation of Hides, Skins, and Leather, Silks, Taffetas, and Linen, and to all Articles already made of Skins and Leather, thereby colouring and giving a beautiful Gloss to the same, rendering them Water-proof, and impenetrable to hot or corroding Liquids, and at the same time preserving them from Decay, and

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keeping them soft and pliable. Dated January 23, 1805.—The nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, is as follows: To prepare the composition for the black colour, take two gallons of linseed oil, one gallon of whale oil, and one half-pound of horse grease, mingle them with four pounds of fine ground Prussia blue and four pounds of lamp-black, and afterwards boil them on a strong fire; to which add one pound of fine ground benzoin gum, previously well mingled in one gallon of linseed oil, of which one half gallon is put in the above, when the composition has boiled one half hour, and the residue when it is sufficiently boiled and ready. This composition is quite boiled enough when it gets so thick that no drops fall from any thing dipped into it; and it is afterwards fit for use when cold. For all other colours the genuine linseed oil must be well bleached; to two gallons of which put one half gallon of spermaceti oil and one half pound of Prussia blue; place them in a glass vessel in a strong sun, (the effect encrease by burning glasses, if necessary,) and when they have attained the same consistency as the black composition, after having boiled one half hour, take one pound benzoin gum, mixed with one gallon of linseed oil bleached, and add one-half of it to them, and place the same in the sun, as before, when it has attained the same consistency as the black composition. When ready, add the remaining half of the gum and oil. The colours used, are those composed of metallic and animal parts, or metallic only; as Mr. M. is not satisfied that colours composed of animal parts only will answer the purpose. Those colours which will admit an equal quantity of Prussia blue with that used in the black composition, will have an equal power of resisting heat or corroding liquids, without which their effect, as to those purposes, will not be so powerful, though equally so as to rendering water-proof the articles manufactured.

The mode of working the leather, and the necessary implements for that purpose, are as follows: for leather, after having been first well curried, especially that in its brown state, well draw it out with pincers, and nail it on a board to fit the oven; which board first cover with woollen blankets, and then lay the composition on the outside of the leather as thin as possible, by using iron scrapers of all dimensions, but at least of four inches breadth and six inches height. Every time the composition is so laid on the leather, put the board into the oven to dry the composition; and when it is taken out of the oven dry, and previous to the composition being again put on, the leather must be well rubbed with pumice stone, to smooth it more, and make the composition fasten on better. When this is done, until the leather possesses its regular gloss all over, it is (when taken out of the oven dry the last time) to be speedily taken loose from the board, and when cold is ready for use. If the leather be good, and of a smooth surface, it requires only to be done four; but if otherwise five, six, or more times; the last, or two last times, the composition had best be put on with the hand; to make it very thin and exact all over. The number of times the composition should be put on the leather, is very uncertain, as it depends entirely on its more or less fatness, thickness, or good quality.—The same rule exists for the time it requires to dry in the oven, which is in general in about an hour, except the last, or two last times, which take about two or three hours. Silk, taffetas, and linen, are done exactly in the manner above stated, but they may be nailed to a frame of any shape if required. The drying of the leather is done in an oven or furnace, which may be constructed larger or smaller, according to wish: the best shape and dimensions of it, notwithstanding, are nine feet in length, six feet in breadth, and four or five feet in height inside. Through two iron doors in the front of the oven, as large as the opening, the boards are put in the oven on iron rails, which are placed on the two length sides; they are distant from each other about six inches, and may be made to introduce from two to twelve boards into it. The fire-place is made towards one side under the oven, and the flames and smoke go under and on all sides round the oven by means of fire-proof flues, which must be so well constructed, as not to admit in the oven even smoke. A slow fire must be kept during the working of the leather, not exceeding sixty degrees of heat. All boots must be done, formed, or shaped on blocks; in which manner already-made cartouch-boxes and mi-

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litary accoutrements must be done previous to their being put in the oven.—Some woollen stuff must be put between the wood and the leather, to prevent the heat from affecting it.

Patent to James Tate, of Tottenham-court-road, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Ironmonger; for an improvement to be added to, or used in, the construction of wheel carriages. Dated June 26, 1802.—The nature and properties of the said invention, to be added to, or used in, the construction of wheel carriages, and in what manner the same is to be performed, is as follows:—The object is to reduce animal labour, or to be used in aid of any other power which can be applied or used for drawing or impelling wheel carriages of any description, and for holding and retaining whatever quantity of oil may be necessary to be put in for the preservation of the parts in motion, as by the particular construction and disposition of the several parts, every essential movement of the said improvements have either their respective bearing in upright sockets or cups of oil, or are put in contact with upright cisterns of oil, so that the moving parts are continually moistened with it. These sockets, or the sockets or cisterns, may be made to hold any determinate quantity of oil, and thereby prevent the trouble and inconvenience of frequent oiling, or of the parts damaging for want of oil. And this reduction of animal labour, and assistance given to any other power that can be applied or used to draw in, or impel wheel carriages, Mr. T. performs principally by the application and use of new or improved friction wheels, constructed for this purpose; and partly or partially by the application of other friction wheels with horizontal axles or naves, placed in new and advantageous situations, by which Mr. T. transfers the friction from the nave, centre, or box of the wheel, principally to the axle of the new or improved friction wheels; which, by their peculiar construction for this purpose, admit of their axles being placed in a vertical direction, thereby admitting the whole weight of the carriage, and almost the whole of the friction, to descend to or upon as many verticle points or centres as there are wheels to the carriage;—which vertical points or centres of the new or improved friction wheels become the principal centre of motion as well as gravity.

When a carriage is constructed agreeably to the principles here laid down, (or where these improvements are added to an old carriage) it is evident the whole weight is sustained by the vertical axles of the new or improved friction wheels, and likewise all the friction produced by the weight of the carriage and load upon it; and that the hindmost of the lesser friction wheels sustains only that part of the friction produced by the draught, which bears various proportion to the weight, according to the plane the carriage moves on; and that the foremost of the friction wheels sustains hardly any friction, but serves to keep the large axle in its proper position, so that the whole weight, and nine-tenths of the friction, more or less, does absolutely fall and turn upon the said vertical centres, and this causes the carriage to move with so little power, that in many situations, and especially in going down hills, it would be adviseable to have a power of retarding its motion: and for this and other purposes, it will be convenient and proper that the large wheels should be fitted to turn upon the arm of the axle, as they usually have done; and then, by letting a stop fall down upon the large axle, to prevent its turning, all Mr. T.'s improvements are suspended, and the carriage moves on with its usual impediment of friction, till the stop is again taken off the axle; by this means also the advantage acquired by the use of his invention may be most accurately ascertained. When he made the experiment with a cart and load, which weighed nine hundred weight upon a plane, and with a weight over a pulley, when the large axle was at liberty to turn round, three pounds weight drew the cart along; and when the stop was let down on the axle, it required twelve pounds weight to draw it.

Patent to John Cox Stevens, of New York, in North America, but now residing in New Bond-street, in the county of Middlesex, Gent. for a Method of generating Steam.—The invention is fully described and ascertained in manner following; that is to say: from a series of experiments made in France, in 1790, by M. Belancour, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences, it has been found that, within a certain range, the elasticity

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of steam is nearly doubled by every addition of temperature, equal to 30 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. These experiments were carried no higher than 280 degrees; at which temperature, the elasticity of steam was found equal to about four times the pressure of the atmosphere. By experiments which have lately been made by Mr. S.'s father, the elasticity of steam, at the temperature of boiling oil, which has been estimated at about 600 degrees, was found equal to upwards of forty times the pressure of the atmosphere. To the discovery of this principle or law, which obtains when water assumes a state of vapour, Mr. S. certainly can lay no claim; but to the application of it, upon certain principles, to the improvement of the steam-engine, he does claim exclusive right. It is obvious, that to derive advantages from an application of this principle, it is absolutely necessary that the vessel or vessels for generating steam should have strength sufficient to withstand the great pressure arising from an increase of elasticity in the steam. But this pressure is increased or diminished in proportion to the capacity of the containing vessel. The principle then of this invention consists in forming a boiler by means of a system or combination of a number of small vessels, instead of using, as in the usual mode, one large one; the relative strength of the materials of which these vessels are composed, increasing in proportion to the diminution of capacity. It will readily occur, that there are an infinite variety of possible modes of effecting such combinations; but, from the nature of the case, there are certain limits beyond which it becomes impracticable to carry their improvements.

The Bishop of St. Asaph has in the press a Letter to Edward King, esq. on Virgil's Two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Settings of the fixed Stars.

The ingenious Mr. Allnut, of Henley on Thames, has invented a mode of printing plans of estates with moveable types, which unites three very essential things, correctness, neatness, and cheapness.

Mr. John Newland has in the press a Treatise on Contracts, so far as they fall within the Jurisdiction of a Court of Equity.

Mr. Reynold has announced his intention of publishing, by subscription, a whole length mezzotinto engraving of Madame Grassini, after a painting by Madame le Brun.

A very useful tract is just published, entitled Typographical Marks, used in correcting Proofs, explained and exemplified, for the Use of Authors. By C. Stower, Printer. A work of this nature has certainly been much wanted. It appears that the marks which are here described, are universally adopted in every printing-office throughout the kingdom. It often happens that errors are committed in consequence of the printer not clearly understanding the corrections and alterations of the author; it must therefore be highly desirable, that the common mode with which all printers are well acquainted, should be clearly understood and adopted by every author.

A simple and very useful discovery has lately been published by a member of the society of sciences and belles lettres, at Dony, for purifying water. He takes a common garden pot, in the middle of which he places a piece of wicker work; on this he spreads a layer of charcoal, of four or five inches in thickness, and above the charcoal a quantity of sand. The surface of the sand is covered with paper, pierced full of holes, to prevent the water from making channels in it. This filter is to be renewed occasionally. By this process, which is both simple and economical, every person is enabled to procure pure limpid water at a trifling expence.

Mr. David Booth, of Newburgh, in the county of Fife, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, in two volumes, octavo. All the compound words, in which class the author includes almost every word of more than one syllable, are to be arranged under the respective roots from which they are derived. The original idea affixed to each root is to be investigated, and an account given of its secondary powers, as acquired from custom and from metaphor. The various inseparable prepositions and terminations of the language, are considered as distinct words, and explained in an Introduction, which is now in the press.

In consequence of the prejudice, particularly among the lower classes,

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against the vaccine inoculation, the small pox is become very prevalent and fatal, in and about the metropolis. A committee of the medical council of the Royal Jennerian Society has been appointed to enquire into the nature and evidence of those cases of small-pox, which are said to have taken place subsequently to cow-pox, and have excited prejudices against the vaccine inoculation.

Dr. Robert Jackson is now preparing for the press, a System of Medical Arrangement for the Armies.

Messrs. Bewick, Nesbit, and Austin are now engaged upon a series of elegant engravings on wood, to illustrate the scriptures, and are to be printed to suit folio, quarto, and octavo Bibles.

Sir Henry Vasvasom, bart. has communicated to the board of agriculture an Account of an Establishment of a Seminary for Agricultural Education, at the little village of Melbourne, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. A school-house is to be built in the village for reading and writing, by subscription, among the landholders. A spot of ground, sufficient for the purpose, is to be attached to the building, the gift of Sir Henry, and which is to be cultivated by the master, and for his benefit by such of the children as are big enough, on holydays appointed for the purpose. In whatever sphere of life these children may hereafter be situated, a knowledge of agriculture, gardening, and rural economy, will probably be of use and comfort to them, in furnishing them with a healthy and innocent employment of their leisure hours.

General Servant has just published at Paris, in seven volumes, octavo, a History of the Wars of the Gauls and French in Italy.

The Philosophical, Historical, and Literary Works of the celebrated D'Alembert, are publishing at Paris, in fifteen large volumes, octavo.

An elegant work will shortly appear before the public, called the Indian Sportsman, being a complete detailed and accurate Account of the Wild Sports of the East; exhibiting at once both the Natural History of Hindostan, and the Manners, Customs, and Amusements of the Native and European Inhabitants.

We are informed, that a Compendium of Dr Doddridge's Family Expository is in the press, and will be published, by subscription, under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, for the benefit of a promising, but a fatherless child, a descendant, in the female line by the father-side, from that excellent magistrate, and christian, Sir Matthew Hale.

Independent of the London Institution, mentioned in our former numbers, we are proud to say, that two other grand Institutions have been spiritly brought forward in the British metropolis:—1st, called, "The General Institution," and its meetings is intended to be held in the centre of the town, between the Royal Institution in the West, and the London Institution in the East. It is intended to comprize a library of general references, and a reading room for foreign and domestic journals, newspapers, &c. &c.—2dly, for which already a very considerable sum has been subscribed, is solely to promote the study of the fine arts; and for this purpose, a gallery is to be built, and pictures to be bought for its decoration. The want of such institutions has long been felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis, the adoption of which does honour to the spirit of the capital of the British empire, which we have no doubt will be carried into execution with a degree of spirit worthy of the national character, and the enlightened period which has given it birth.

Mons. Poulleau has invented a musical instrument, which he calls the Orchestrino, which professes to unite the brilliance and expression of the harpsichord and piano-forte, with the softness of the human voice. The instrument is spoken favourably of by several of the members of the Conservatory of Music, who were deputed to examine and report upon its merits.

A work has recently been published at Gotha, entitled Felloplastic, or the art of representing architectural subjects in cork. The inventor of this art, though of thirty years standing, is unknown: the work is anonymous, but the author informs us, that M. May, who made the tour of Italy about sixteen years ago, conceived a violent passion for the art, which he brought to a high degree of perfection. This gentleman has executed thirty-nine models of this kind, among which are several monuments of Gothic antiquity, particularly the ruins of an abbey at Paulenzell, near Schuarzburg.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE uncertainty in which we left the state of public affairs last month, is removed. Lord Nelson is returned to England, but not, as we imagined and expected, the harbinger of a victory over the French fleet, and followed by captive ships: he is returned with the praise, however, of having done every thing, which the most meritorious officer could do to find the enemy; and to him we are indebted for the safety of our West India Islands, and the chance given to our squadrons to intercept the combined fleet, and to prevent its return to Europe. But the combined fleet is returned, is safely lodged in the harbours of Spain, and has effected its escape, if we may call it an escape, with the loss of only two Spanish ships of the line.

The history of this fleet is most extraordinary, and must have a wonderful effect on the powers of Europe. Great Britain boasts of its superiority over the sea; of its ruling, as the song impiously terms it, of its ruling the waves. But the sea is large, and the waves are not to be ruled; and the history of the combined fleet, if it tends to repress unbecoming arrogance, cannot create any despondency in our own strength, provided that strength is directed by prudence and energy. The French fleet left Toulon on the twenty-ninth of March: that port had been blockaded by Lord Nelson, but the French seized the opportunity of escaping, eluded his pursuit, passed through the Gut of Gibraltar, was joined by a Spanish squadron, and pursuing its course on the ocean, gave room to the wildest speculations, in which the cabinet was just as wise as any other club in the country. The minister, indeed, had enough to distract his attention: his intimate friend and colleague was discovered; and disgrace hung over his head;—and the terrible blow of impeachment was to be warded off. Reports upon reports were circulated on the destination of the French, and a considerable time elapsed before it was discovered that they were in the West Indies, and had anchored on the fourteenth of May at Martinique. Where was Lord Nelson?—To what part of the world was he steering?—Was he gone to the Brasils? to the Cape of Good Hope, or to Newfoundland? Every thing depended upon himself, and the public was soon gratified with the account, that their confidence might be safely placed in such a commander. He heard that the French fleet was in the Atlantic: he pursues, doubts not its course, and arrives at Barbadoes on the fourth of June. He was at Antigua on the twelfth, and his name operated as a charm: the French fleet hastens back to Europe. It had the advantage, by some days, of the noble admiral, who trusts to the look-out of our squadrons on the coast of France, and steers to Gibraltar, to prevent its re-entrance into the Mediterranean. On the twenty-second of July, it is discovered by the squadron under Sir Robert Calder, off Ferrol, at the distance of about ninety miles from Cape Finisterre. Superiority of numbers, both of ships and guns, did not daunt the English: an engagement takes place, and at the close of it they find themselves in possession of two Spanish ships of the line, but not without considerable damage to their own ships.

The account of this engagement is now before the public, written by the commanders of both fleets. According to the English account, the action lasted four hours: the enemy had all the advantage of wind and weather: there was a great fog, which prevented the efficacious use of signals, and our squadron was brought-to to cover the captured ships. When these ships were properly secured, and the squadron put to rights, the commander expresses a confidence of giving some farther account of the enemy. The French admiral sends to his nation a fuller detail of the action, confirms the account of the greatness of the fog, which covered the whole van and rear of his squadron; but, "as far as he could see, all the advantage of the combat was on his side," and in the morning he saw the English to leeward, whom he thought he perceived to have retreated. Upon which he determined to pursue, though he did not perceive in his line the two Spanish ships Le Firme and Le St. Raphael.—Though the wind abated, the sea was high, and he could not engage the English, who bore down, in the manner he wished; but he made every

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preparation to renew the engagement at day-break. In the morning he saw the English making every press of sail to avoid another action; and, being unable to force them to an engagement, he thought it his duty not to swerve farther from the line of his course. The fog, it seems, prevented him from giving a complete account of the loss of the Spanish ships, but he has the confidence to conclude his letter with this grand gasconade:—"In short, my lord, this affair has been honourable to the arms of both powers, and had it not been for the thick fog, which continued to favour the movements of the retreat of the enemy, he would not have escaped our efforts, nor a decisive action."

On these two different accounts, the nations of Europe will make their own comments. The French will boast of a victory, and they will even think it a sufficient cause of boasting, that they held such a contest with our force, though they were so superior in numbers, and lost two ships of the line in the engagement. The fact, however, seems to be, that they were certainly beat in the engagement, and were not willing to renew it; yet they were not so completely beat, as to give our commander sufficient confidence in his strength to renew it. He had suffered very materially in the action, and might fairly content himself with the fruits of his victory; and he might also be satisfied with the damage done to the enemy, who could not possibly be able to annoy us farther, and whose future efforts would be repressed by the force that we might collect to blockade it in Spain. Thither, however, the combined fleet has arrived, and our country has received as little damage almost as possible from this supposed very formidable expedition?

But what was the object of this expedition? A large fleet, with a great number of troops on board, sails to the West Indies, and returns without performing any exploit, worthy of such an undertaking. The emperor of France is not a man who plans idly, or whose views extend no farther than what may be apparent to any coffee-house politician. He may think that it is no small point gained, to teach his subjects that his fleets are blockaded in his harbours no longer than he chooses; and that, when he chooses, he can send them to execute his commands. In such an expedition he forms sailors, whom the circumstances of the times have deprived of much experience; and he proves to the world, that he can, when he pleases, distract England by his manœuvres. He might have expected, that more ships might have been drawn off from their stations, and that the Brest and Dutch fleets might have availed themselves of the opportunity to come out, and assist in his grand scheme of invasion. Time must discover his real intentions; and it is certain, that the expedition is calculated to raise the spirits of the nation, and to lead them to entertain hopes of being roused from their naval lethargy, and of being able to cope in due time with the fleets of Britain.

But, whatever his sea views may have been, his continental plans went on uninterrupted. Russia and Austria might be displeased at the union of the Italian crown with the Imperial diadem; yet he arranged the affairs of his Italian dominions with the utmost facility, and returned to his French capital as a long established monarch might do from a summer's excursion. Scarcely was any time allotted for repose. He is soon after heard of at Boulogne; and, if we might give credit to our public papers, his arrival on the coast created an alarm in Britain. A speedy invasion was pronounced with the utmost confidence; but the people were not such fools to trust to these idle reports, nor to let their spirits be depressed, even if they were true. What, indeed, could be more ridiculous, than to read in one column exaggerated accounts of the efforts of the enemy, and in another, that the king was amusing himself at Weymouth, the Prince of Wales making an excursion of pleasure, the watering places in sight of the enemy overflowing with company, and every person of rank and distinction following his usual summer engagements. In this the sovereign and his people were perfectly right; for the only way to be secure against an invasion is to shew the enemy, that his threats make no impression upon us, and that his landing upon our coasts would create only a certain degree of confusion within sight of his army. Indeed it would be unpardonable in Britain to be any longer

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alarmed by this bugbear of invasion.—Notice has been given too long for us to be unprepared; and if we are not able to resist one or two hundred thousand Frenchmen, supposing them to have landed, we no longer deserve to retain our possessions. To do this, it is evident that we have superiority of numbers; and the only doubt can be with respect to their skill and discipline. Sufficient time has been given to our volunteers to qualify them in the use of arms; but it does appear strange, that every method possible has not been taken both to ascertain their strength and their skill in arms. They are to assist the regular army in defeating the enemy, or perhaps may bear the whole brunt of the battle; yet we do not hear in their reviews and exercises, that they are ever mustered with the regular troops, and they seem to be kept as remote from each other, as if they had too different countries to defend. Since the volunteers are supposed to be inferior to the regulars, common prudence seems to dictate, that wherever there are regular troops in the neighbourhood of volunteers, the former should assist in training the latter: that they should be continually exercising together, and by frequent sham battles, in which, of course, the regulars would be the victorious party, the volunteers should be exercised in all those plans, which may enable them to defeat an enemy.

The threats of invasion have doubtless produced an effect on some weak minds, and they have been seized by some of the public papers, as a good method of calling off the attention of the people from their more important concerns. These, as we stated last month, relate to domestic affairs; to the situation in which they live; to the profuse expenditure of the public money; to the means of bringing it under the controul, as it ought to be, of the house of commons; to a perfect investigation of all the abuses that have crept in under the administration of the present minister; to a rigid enquiry into every part of the administration in which he and Lord Melville were connected together. These are points, we shall insist upon, of more consequence to the country, than the menaces of foreign invasion; and unless they lead to the restitution of the constitution, as settled at the revolution; to the restoration of triennial parliaments; to bring the representative to a dependance on his constituents, and not on the minister; to make the accounts thoroughly intelligible, and the granting of a supply impossible, until those of the preceding year have been fairly balanced; unless both king and people are led by the transactions that have lately been brought to light, to see the necessity of those measures, there need no menaces from the enemy: internal corruption will produce far more dangerous effects than foreign force.

The French emperor left his Italian dominions, contenting himself with the crown of Lombardy, and leaving the Pope and the king of Naples in the nominal possession of their dominions. —The former, assuredly, deserves every thing from his hands; for he has done every thing in his power to inspire into the minds of that silly flock, which still pays implicit reverence to the impostor, calling himself the vicar of Christ on earth, a confidence in his most dear son in Christ, whom he adorns with every virtue under heaven. The speech of the pope, on his return to Rome, has been published in the French papers, from which we learn, that the people of that illustrious nation rejoiced at his arrival among them, and gave the most striking manifestations of their piety and religion. At Fontainbleau, he tells us, he had the pleasure of beholding the most puissant prince, whom God had chosen to restore his true religion in France to its former publicity and splendour: that it is beyond the powers of language to express the love, the zeal, and the external veneration, which the people of France bear towards religion; that they were never tired of receiving his apostolical benediction, and that he did not leave the invincible emperor, till he had received from him numerous testimonies of his favourable sentiments. For these and other mercies he calls on his hearers to prostrate themselves at the foot of the Author of all those benefits, and humbly to supplicate him, through the intercession of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul, to protect and accomplish in his mercy all that he (the pope) in his weakness has endeavoured to begin for his glory, the extension of the true religion, the safety of all souls, and the advantage of the church and the holy see. The mixture of impiety and holy hypocrisy in this speech will shock the protestant reader; but it is a subject

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of melancholy reflection, that so many of our fellow-creatures will be deluded by it, and that the Christian religion should remain tainted by such an impostor. The protestant, however, of any description, is just as culpable as the papist, if he takes his opinion of religion not from Christ and his apostles, but from the fallible traditions of men; and the flattery of sovereign power by a protestant bishop or minister, is even more disgusting, than when it comes from the mouth of a pope.

If the French emperor has for a time left his Italian neighbours in possession of their estates, apprehensions are entertained of his views upon Holland and Switzerland. A partition of the former country is now talked of, and Prussia is to be favoured in the division of the territory. It is by no means improbable, that something of this kind may take place, and that the quondam possessions of our king in Germany, may, with part of Holland, be irrevocably fixed to Prussia. This may be necessary to strengthen the hands of the latter, in case of a union between Russia and Austria against France.

Russia and Austria are assuming a more menacing appearance. Couriers are continually travelling about, and negociations are talked of; but whilst these courts are deliberating, France is acting; and before they can act, should they summon resolution for such a purpose, the season for operations will have passed, and the intervention of winter will disconcert their schemes. It is most probable, that the bustle made by Russia will end in its acquisition of Pomerania, and that it will be justified in our papers as beneficial to the good order of Europe. If English gold should be used in the purchase, we can only say, that, had it been thrown in the sea, it would have been used to a better purpose. Sweden will sink lower in the scale of Europe, and will fall again into its natural dependance on France.

The affairs of India do not bear the most favourable aspect. The natives have resisted, with great energy, an attack upon one of their forts, and made great slaughter both of the Europeans and the Sepoys in our army; yet our general entertains sanguine hopes of final success. There is a singular trait in his letter, describing the progress of the enemy, who is prevented, it seems, "from effecting any serious mischief, except by plundering the villages, and destroying the country as he passes." This mischief, termed not serious, is what England may expect from an invading army, if it is not resisted by valour and discretion; and, therefore, they well deserve to suffer, who at such a time do not endeavour, that both of these qualities should be united in our defence. Whilst we are thus preparing to defend ourselves at home, and overrunning an immense tract of country abroad, we are very free in our censures on the French for their conduct in Europe, and conceive, that it is the highest insolence for a foreigner to dare to think of treating us in the same manner as we treat foreigners.

The affairs of Jamaica still continue to be perplexed. That island has suffered materially by the alarm lately created in it, as the apprehensions of speedy invasion took people from their necessary labours. In such a state of affairs, every thing should be done to prevent internal discontent. The other islands will soon recover from the confusion into which they have been thrown; yet as the French have, notwithstanding our blockades, found the way to get at them, they are not without fears of an annual visit and annual contributions. Domingo is not yet a black island, and it still continues doubtful, whether they or the French are ultimately to rule over that fertile country. America enriches itself by commerce and industry; but lately has had some grounds of complaint on the seizure of their ships by us, which will probably be amicably settled. There is no reasoning, however, on a future political event, when we reflect on the manner in which we entered into the Spanish war.

The united kingdom has had reason to rejoice in a slight event in one, but very important in another point of view. This is the defeat of Lord Castlereagh as candidate to represent the county of Downshire. With respect to himself, it is of little importance, as a treasury borough will be open for him, whenever it is requisite for him to take his seat in the house of commons: nor is it of the first importance that he owes his disgrace to the support he has given to Lord Melville, and to the measures of the present minister. But it is a matter of great consolation, and what was little expected, that a county of Ireland

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should be capable of shewing its independence; that it is not a ministerial borough; and its independence is shewn in throwing out a minister with all the wealth of India at his controul. This example may have a powerful effect in the sister isle, and the representation of Ireland will hereafter be of a very different nature from that of Scotland. The English and Irish may then congratulate each other on the mutual benefits received by the union.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ARCHITECTURE.

THE Rural Architect, consisting of various Designs for Country Buildings; accompanied with ground Plans, Estimates, and Descriptions, by J. Gandy, A. R. A. 4to. 2l. 2s. bds.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Circle of the Sciences, consecrated by the Cross; a brief Attempt to exhibit the First Elements of Science, and to shew how every Branch of useful knowledge may be made subservient to the best Purposes, 3s. 6d.

The Art of Drawing in Perspective, from Mathematical Principles, shewing how to give every Object its true Place in the Figure, and every Part of a Landscape that Proportion, in Size and Distance from one another, which the Parts they are intended to represent hold in Nature; the whole illustrated by 50 engravings; by G. Douglass, 2 Parts, 9s.

COMMERCE.

Commercial Arithmetic, with an Appendix upon Algebraical Equations, being an Introduction to the Elements of Commerce, by C. Dubart, 12mo. Symonds.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them; containing the Commercial Transactions of the British Empire, and other Countries, from the earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament, in January, by D. Macpherson, 4 vols. 4to. 6l. 8s. Richardsons.

DRAMA.

The Stage; or, Theatrical Touchstone, by Pertinax Probe, Esq. No. I. price 9d.—to be continued every fortnight.

EDUCATION.

The Child's French Grammar; intended as an Introduction to the Practical French Grammar of Wonostrocht, by J. Kelly, 1s.

An Essay on English Elements, Accents and Prosody, respectively derived from Principles common to every Language, ancient and modern, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

GARDENING.

A Short Treatise on several Improvements recently made in Hot-houses; illustrated by nine plates, by J. Loudon, 8vo. 12s.

A new edition of the Rev. Mr. Marshall's admired work on the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening, with Hints on Fishponds, &c. 5s.

HISTORY.

An Historical Account of the Black Empire of Hayti; comprehending a View of the Principal Transactions in the Revolution of Saint Domingo, with its Ancient and Modern State, by Marcus Rainsford, Esq. 4to. 2l. 2s.

History of all the Events and Transactions, which have taken place in India, containing the Negotiations of the British Government relative to the glorious Success of the late War; addressed to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India, &c. 4to. 10s. 6d.; large paper 15s. Stockdale.

LAW.

A Report of the Trial for a Libel, brought by John Thomas Troy, a Roman Catholic Priest, and titulary Archbishop of Dublin, against Henry Delahay Symonds, for a Libel in the Anti-Jacobin Review; damages laid at Ten Thousand Pounds; tried at the Court of King's Bench, sittings before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, in Westminster Hall, on Thursday, July 11, 1805; verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages Fifty Pounds. Printed by H. D. Symonds to give away.

MEDICAL.

Proofs of the Efficacy of the Cow-

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Pock, with an Answer to the Objections lately raised against Vaccination, by R. T. Thornton, M. D. to which is added, Memoirs of Edward Jenner, M. D. from Dr. Lettsom's Oration, delivered before the Medical Society of London.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Action of Cancer, with a View to the Establishment of a regular Mode of curing that Disease by Natural Separation, by S. Young, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Process employed by Nature in the suppressing the Hemorrhage, from divided and punctured Arteries, and on the Use of the Ligature; concluding with Observations on Secondary Hemorrhage, by J. F. D. James, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

MINERALOGY.

A System of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognosy, Geognosy, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Economical Mineralogy, Vol. II. 12s.

MILITARY.

A Drill of Light Infantry and Riflemen, as arranged for the Cumberland Rangers, by Lt. Col. H. Howard, 2s.

Instructions for the Use of Yeomanry Corps of Cavalry, by Col. Herries, Vol. II. 10s. 6d. Symonds.

An Appendix to the Light Horse Drill, by a Noncommissioned Officer of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers, 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Essay on the Principles of Human Actions; being an Argument in the favour of the Natural Disinterestedness of the Human Mind; to which are added, some Remarks on the Systems of Helvetius and Hartley, 8vo. 5s.

Mental Recreations; four Danish and German Tales, entitled, Henry and Emelia, the Noble Suitor, Paladin, the Young Dane, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

An Essay on the Principle and Origin of Sovereign Power, by a Dignitary of the Church, 8vo. 7s.

Effusions of Love, from Chatelar to Mary Queen of Scotland, from a Gaelic MS. in the Scotch College at Paris, fc. 8vo. 5s. bds.

Directions for Learning to Swim, by attending to which a Person who has never been in the water may escape being drowned, by Dr. B. Franklin, L. L. D. 1s.

NOVELS.

The Paraclete, by T. P. Lathy, 5 vols. 11.

The History of Victoria Mortimer, by Mrs. H. Berkenhaut, 4 vols. 18s.

Louisa; or, the Black Tower, by G. D. Herbon, Esq. 2 vols. 9s.

Herman and Emilia, from the German of La Fontaine, 4 vols. 18s.

Eugene and Eugenia; or, one Night's Horrors, from the French of Desfarges, 3 vols. 12s.

POETRY.

Juvenile Essays in Verse; with Explanatory Notes, and Additional Remarks, by F. Dwarris, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

New Edition. Poems, by W. Mason, M. A. (the Author of the English Garden), containing, Monody on the Death of Mr. Pope, Odes, Elegies, Dramatic Poems, Elfrida, Caractacus, Letters, &c. &c. 7s. 6d.

The Loss of the Abergavenny, a Poem, with Notes; in which are dispersed a Number of interesting Anecdotes, never before published, by J. Barlow, 2s. 6d.

Amatory Poems, with Translations and Imitations, from Ancient Amatory Authors, fc. 8vo. 3s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Reports from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Papers relating to the repairs of his Majesty's Ships the Romney and Sensible, while under the command of Sir Home Popham, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

Considerations for and against a South American Expedition, 2s.

Substance of the Speech of J. C. Curwen, on the 7th June, 1805, on the Petition of John Duke of Athol, praying for further Compensation on the Revenue of the Isle of Man, 1s. 6d.

RELIGION.

The Doctrines of Heathen Philosophy compared with those of Revelation, by Joseph Priestly, L. L. D. F. R. S. 8vo.

Index to the Bible, in which the various Subjects which occur in the Scripture are Alphabetically arranged; with accurate References to all the books of the Old and New Testament, designed to facilitate the Study of these Invaluable records, by Joseph Priestly, L. L. D. F. R. S. 12mo. 5s.

Sermons sur les points plus importans de la Doctrine Evangelique, par Rev. E. Gibert de Guernesey, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. Taylor.

The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, specially those of a Private Nature, by J. Robinson, M. A. 8vo. 5s.

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Serious Thoughts on the Birth of a Child, by the Rev. T. Porter, 1s.

Lyra Evangelica; or, an Essay on the Use of Instrumental Music in the Christian world; containing Critical Remarks on Authors who have written in Vindication of the Practice; Anecdotes of Church Music, and Thoughts on Oratories, by J. Jefferson, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Interesting Conversations on Moral and Religious Subjects, interspersed with Narrative, by a Lady, 5s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese at his Triennial Visitation in 1805. 8vo. 1s.

A Treatise on Religious Experience, in which its Nature, Evidences, and Advantages are considered, by C. Buck, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A View of the Social Worship and Ordinances observed by the first Christians, drawn from the Sacred Scriptures; being an Attempt to enforce their divine Obligation, and to represent the Guilt and evil Consequences of Neglecting them, by J. A. Huldane, 12mo. 4s.

A Sermon Preached in Holyrood Church, May 12, 1805, on occasion of the Death of the late Rev. B. Johnson, D. D. by Rev. J. Johnson, 8vo. 1s.

The Book of Job, metrically arranged, according to the Masora, and newly translated into English, with Notes Critical and Explanatory; accompanied on the opposite Page by the authorised English Version, by the Right Rev. Joseph Stock, D. D. 4to. 1l. 1s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Naufragia; or, Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, and of the Providential Deliverance of Vessels, by J. S. Clarke, F. R. S. 6s. 6d.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From July* 21 *to August* 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Quotidian Intermittent	2
Tertian ditto	1
Inflammatory Sore Throat	1
Typhus	2
Inflammation of the Eyes	1
——— Bowels	2
——— Liver	1
——— Lungs	1
Catarrh	16
Dysentery	3
Acute Rheumatism	6
Cholera	1
Erysipelas	2
Small Pox	1
Measles	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Consumption and Hœmoptysis	11
Chronic Catarrh and Dyspnœa	4
Dyspnœa	3
Asthenia	9
Melancholia	1
Epilepsy	1
Head-ach	10
Vertigo	1
Dyspepsia	15
Colic	1
Enterodynia	3
Painter's Colic	2
Palsy from Lead	1
Chlorosis	3
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	1
Hysteria	1
Chronic Rheumatism	19
Lumbago and Sciatica	3
Hemiplegia	1
Dropsy	7
Worms	10
Piles	2
Diarrhœa	2
Tape Worm	1
Dysuria	1
Syphilis	2
Scrofula	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cases	105

The state of health in the metropolis at present, offers little room for medical observation. The diseases of winter have nearly disappeared, while those peculiar to the hot months have not yet begun to occur. One case of cholera only has been observed: a circumstance which seems to refute, at once, the popular prejudice that cholera arises from the use of fruit, rather than from the influence of heat upon the human body: the present season continuing to be remarkably cool.

Finding the bark little to be depended upon, in intermittents, probably in consequence of great adulteration, the reporter has lately had recourse to a medicine, which was long ago preferred to the bark by Dr. Pitcairne, viz. camomile. In three or four cases of tertian, a scruple of powdered camomile, with five grains of ginger, taken every two hours in the absence of the fit, has

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speedily effected a cure. The latter has the recommendation, too, of being a cheap medicine, which is a material circumstance in many public charities; while the bark, adulterated as it is, is extremely expensive.

In the two cases of contagious fever, which stand in the preceding list, their origin from contagion could not be traced. The season appears to be unfavourable to the spreading of contagion when it is produced, so that the few cases, which we now see, are generally sporadic.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

Together with Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SALE OF THE KING'S SPANISH SHEEP AT KEW.

By a Purchaser.

(See Vol. II. No. 9. p. 189. for an Account, by the same Gentleman, of the Commencement and Views of this Annual Sale.)

THE sheep were exhibited this year, as the last, in Kew-lane, on Friday, Aug. 16, the sale commencing between two and three o'clock. The company, consisting partly of buyers and amateurs, from various parts of the kingdom, and, in part, of others attracted by curiosity, were full as numerous as last year. Sir Joseph Banks, as before, did the honors, as president of the exhibition, with infinite politeness of attention, and had the satisfaction of meeting a most respectable company, and of getting through the business of the day, with the utmost cheerfulness, and increased success. Lord and Lady Jersey, the young Lady Villiers, Mr. Angerstein, Colonel Fullarton, J. Fane, Esq. M. P. Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. with some other persons of rank, honoured the show with their company; also Mr. Bell, from Norfolk; Mr. Bartley, secretary to the Bath society; Mr. Wood, from Sussex; Mr. Lucas, from the vicinity of Bristol; Mr. Garrard, the cattle-painter; several breeders, from Yorkshire, the Midland Counties, &c. A considerable party dined at the Blue Anchor; and, as the dinner is intended to be annual, doubtless, in future, a more comfortable provision will be made. The stock sold at the following prices:

SHEARLING RAMS.

Lot.	*Pelled or horneless.*	*Guineas.*
1	bought by Mr. Cox	21½
	Small Horns.	
2.	Mr. Angerstein	30
3.	Bartley	40
4.	Hunter	31
5.	Grigsby	30½
6.	Fullarton	27
7.	Beale	33½
8.	Mr. Acton	47
9.	Hurry	34
10.	The Shepherd	26
11.	Mr. Lucas	28
12.	Knevet	48
13.	Somner	28
14.	Lucas	31
15.	Bell	56
16.	Angerstein	64
	Four-toothed.	
17.	Mr. Henry	33
		610½

EWES.

Lot.	*Full-mouthed, or Aged.*	*Guineas.*
18.	Mr. Kid	10½
19.	Hunter	13½
20.	Bannister	16
21.	Hunter	16
22.	Angerstein	20
23.	ditto	23
	For Evans, Ireland.	
24.	Stamford, the Shephd.	18
25.	Mr. Paek	22½
26.	Angerstein	24
27.	Stamford	25½
28.	Aiton	25
29.	Angerstein	25
30.	Ked	27
31.	Aiton	24
32.	Wood, Sussex	22½
33.	Hurry	21
34.	Paek	30
35.	Cox	23
36.	Knevet	35
37.	Angerstein	32
38.	ditto	30
		481½
		610½

38 Sheep — Total 1094 — 1148l. 14s.

Last year's sale of forty-five sheep produced 596l. 10s. 6d.; the highest price of the rams being but 44l. 2s. of the ewes 111. 11s.; whereas the highest

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prices this year were 64 and 32 guineas, and the lowest 21½ and 10½, the intermediate prices being generally high. The quality being nearly the same as last year, is the completest evidence of the opinion of breeders, and of the success of the Spanish cross. The wool of the Spanish sheep, far from degenerating, seems generally improving in fineness, in every flock kept in England; and the superfine cloth made from it, is in the highest repute; in fact, is equal to every possible purpose of beauty or durability. Samples of it may be had of Mr. Maitland, Mr. Addington, or of any of the considerable London woollen-drapers.

With respect to the quality of the articles here exposed to sale, whether as to fineness of fleece, size, or form of the animals, it was variable. Some of the tups were of good size, and several of the ewes well-shaped; the fleeces, one or two perhaps excepted, were of the first degree of fineness; some indifferent, as we see in most flocks. It cannot, however, be expected, that his Majesty's managers would select the flower of their flock for disposal, independently of the consideration, that the royal flock never was supposed the best in the country, notwithstanding they are thoroughly and truly bred Spanish. It is usually judged, that Lord Somerville's and Mr. Tollett's flocks are superior to all others in Britain, in respect of fineness of filament in the wool. Those who were prejudiced against this improvement, formerly urged, that it would decrease the quantity of mutton, in proportion as it increased the quantity and fineness of wool, and that the fattening principle would be deficient. The apprehension, however, has turned out to be completely groundless; *because, from the smallness of the animals, more in number per acre, have been kept, and the quantity of meat has been rather thereby increased*, and the Spaniards possess and impart a fattening quality. It will be much to the advantage of all breeders interested in this subject, to consult Mr. Lawrence's General Treatise on Cattle, where they will find ample information on all points, whether of practical use or theoretical curiosity: indeed, he seems to have exhausted the subject, from its earliest to its present date.

P. S. Two months previous to the present sale, and, indeed, before it was supposed that prices here would have such a rapid rise, the writer of this, purchased six rams out of one of the finest flocks in England, at 50 guineas each, and six ewes at 30 guineas. Several of the rams, he apprehends, are now worth upwards of 100 guineas each, and of the ewes in proportion. Some Northumberland buyers missed their opportunity again this year, having limited their agents considerably too low. This speculation stirring in the north, where it has been most reprobated, and where new Leicester long wool, and fat dabs and greasy bits are the ton, is another powerful argument in favour of Spanish sheep: in truth, no stock on earth can be so proper for the Cheviot Hills. It is reported, that Lord Somerville is about to introduce them in Roxburghshire. The first lot being hornless, is an anomaly, or uncommon circumstance, since, in general, Spanish rams are horned, and the ewes hornless. Their figure is mean, compared with British sheep, which occasioned a sheep-jobber, present at last year's sale, to declare, with an oath, that the lots would not have averaged at five shillings a-head, in some of the Welsh markets.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

This event took place in the course of Sunday night, Aug. 25. His Royal Highness expired at his house, in Upper Grosvenor-street, after a long and severe illness. The Duke of Gloucester was born Nov. 25, 1743; and, on the 6th of September, 1766, married Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. This marriage occasioned the noted act by which every member of the royal family is precluded from marrying, without the king's consent. His Royal Highness was Duke of Edinburgh as well as Gloucester, and Earl of Connaught, in Ireland. He was, likewise, a field-marshal, col. of the 1st regt. of foot-guards, chancellor of the university of Dublin, ranger and keeper of Cranbourn chace, ranger of Hampton Court park, warden and keeper of New Forest, and knight of the most noble order of the garter. The Duke was an amiable character in private life; his manners were characterized by mild affability, and he was generally considered as ever ready to patronize distress and unfriended merit. The Duke was not distinguished by any very brilliant talents;

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but he was endowed with an excellent plain understanding, and could certainly have figured at the head of political characters, if he had been disposed to turn his mind towards active employment; but the Duke loved a retired life, and, although ready to give his opinion in matters of national importance, was never forward in offering it. It has been reported that his Royal Highness was frequently consulted by the king, on matters of state; and this much is certain, that the Duke always firmly supported the dignity of the crown, and yet invariably shewed that he was firmly attached to the constitutional rights of the people. He was never supposed to mix in political cabals, or to lend his countenance to a party, considered merely as such; but, although plain, and without art or dissimulation in his nature, he never failed to maintain the proper dignity of his character, and, in short, had no other foibles than what are reckoned inseparable from human nature; which foibles, however, were lost in the well-tempered urbanity of his manners, and the liberality of his temper. The Duke of Gloucester has left issue, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and Prince William Frederick, who succeeds to the honours.—The Duke's death has been attributed to different complaints, and may, in reality, have been the effect of a complication of several, as his Highness was advancing in years: but the more immediate cause was a most severe cold which he caught at the late review on Wimbledon Common, when he was completely wet through. On Sunday forenoon, his Highness received the sacrament; after which, he took an affectionate leave of his family. He was speechless some hours before his decease; on the ascertainment of which, expresses were dispatched to the different branches of the royal family, &c. &c.

Died.]—At Tunbridge Wells, in his 71st year, George Bussy Villiers, Earl of Jersey and Viscount Grandison, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship was on a visit to the Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at Prospect Lodge, and had accompanied them that morning to the Wells. Upon his return from the walk to Prospect Lodge, after drinking the waters, his lordship suddenly fell down in a convulsive fit, and almost instantly expired. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by George Viscount Villiers, his eldest son, who lately married Lady Sarah Fane.

A very wonderful instance of the power of a single horse, when assisted by human art and ingenuity, was lately exemplified near Croydon, in Surry, upon the new iron railway. As the said railway is now completed, and has been already opened for the carriage of goods, all along the way from Wandsworth to Mertsham, a bet was made between two gentlemen, that a common horse should draw thirty-six tons, for the length of six miles along the said road; and moreover, that he should not only draw this weight from a *dead pull*, but that he should, likewise, turn it round the occasional windings of the road. On the day fixed upon for the trial, a great number of gentlemen and spectators, of all descriptions, assembled near Mertsham, to witness this boasted triumph of art. Twelve waggons, loaded with stones, each waggon weighing above three tons, were chained together, and a horse taken promiscuously from the timber-cart of Mr. Harwood, was yoked in. The horse started from near the Fox public-house, and drew his great chain of waggons, with apparent ease, to near the turnpike at Croydon, a distance of exactly six miles, in one hour and forty-one minutes;—a progress which may be considered as nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of this time, the animal was stopped four times, with a design to show that it was not by the impetus of a descent, merely, that the power was acquired; and, after each stoppage, he drew off the chain of waggons from a dead rest. Having thus fairly gained his wager, Mr. Banks, who had laid the bet, directed four more loaded waggons to be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse again set off with undiminished power; and, still further to show the wonderful effect of the rail-way, in accelerating motion, he directed the attending workmen, to the number of about fifty, to mount on the waggons, when the same horse again proceeded, without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of distress; and, in truth, there scarcely appeared to be any limitation of his draught. After the trial was over, the waggons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight, which had been actually drawn, was, pretty correctly, as follows:

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	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
The ten waggons first linked together weighed	38	4	2
The four ditto, afterwards attached - - - -	13	2	0
Supposed weight of fifty labourers - - - -	4	0	0
Total	55	6	2

It is very unconsolatory to find, and we are extremely sorry to be obliged to mention, the late extraordinary rise of flour and bread corn, in the metropolis, and in different parts of the country; when, from all present appearances, we are on the eve of enjoying a most productive and abundant harvest. Never scarcely, in the memory of man, did the sickle enter upon a more luxuriant crop, and wherever the eye can reach, plenty seems to have emptied her golden cornucopia—

"The yellow harvest, big with spoil,
"Rewards the happy farmer's toil."

But, notwithstanding the particular bounty of Providence, in this respect, the monopolist, there is every reason to presume, will, with impunity, take especial care, in the course of the ensuing winter, to guard the public against the multitudinous excesses of plenty; and this, too, notwithstanding the remarkably large importations which have been made into different parts of the kingdom. We may further remark, that some of the wheat lately imported into the port of London, as per separate bills of entry, is as follows:—On the 15th of July last, 7090 quarters; on the 16th ditto, 11,400; on the 17th ditto, 4360; and on the 18th ditto, 12,570. Total amount of quarters of wheat imported within the above space, 35,420. —It has frequently been represented, but to little effect, that the present corn-market ought to be enlarged, and rendered more commodious, and also made a free market; and that, on its present scale, it is by no means adequate to its proper purposes, and moreover, that a second market should be erected in a distant part of the metropolis. It is universally admitted, that government, as we call it, even in its present deplorable state, possesses the lawful means of remedying long-existing defects in the present corn-laws, and of promoting and passing such new laws as might remove all complaints, and secure an adequate supply of provisions for us;—but to such a height of negligence, or want of public spirit—such a height of pride, or depravity, or folly, have the ministers of our day arrived, that with a kind of malicious and wilful obstinacy, they seem to set their faces against every measure which might have a beneficial tendency to introduce permanent improvements on this essential point.—This, among many others that might be adduced, affords an additional argument, a confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ, that the ministers which we have been so long plagued with, and who have so long infested the head offices of the state, (and whom the public, even now, are ready to spue out of their mouths, as luke-warm water) are totally inattentive to the melancholy and disconsolate sufferings of the indigent poor; and, judging from the experience of many years past, we have every reason to believe that the future conduct of such impious men as now bear sway amongst us, were they to rule for a considerable length of time to come, (which God forbid!) will corroborate and confirm our opinion long ago entertained, that *government is rotten even at the very core!* Why do not those men, if *such* they would be really thought in the opinion of the world, were it only to save appearances (and without this, virtue itself is but half virtue,) advise the king (and how generous and sincere, and humane and pious, and what a worthy example of unpretended, undissembled honour and virtue would it appear,) to recommend to the house of commons, a subject of such general importance, and which, doubtless, requires the most serious investigation.—But, alas! reform forms no part of their disdainful and cruel system! Such messages were frequent in the reign of that most amiable princess, Queen Anne, who, in all the dignity of goodness, could put on bowels of unfeigned compassion, and a noble, tender-hearted beneficence, for her poor people, and whose esteemed and reverenced ministers were as importunate to bestow public benefits, as the present ones are to extend the occasions of innumerable and complicated mischiefs. Things, it is plain, are not *honestly managed* amongst us, and the worst of it is, that those who hold and exercise a fixed and established authority in the state, and whom it costs the nation so very much to maintain, are so vicious, and idle, and unfeeling,

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that they will not even deign to keep up appearances; and no one incident of good has ever yet been *primarily derived* from them, nor can ever be expected to *originate with them*, unless from *self-interested motives!* The great end and principal object of all governments is, or ought to be, to promote the general happiness of *the many*, who bear all the burdens which *miserables* and wrong heads can lay upon them, and to relieve and comfort whom, in every condition and degree, (in lieu of obtaining their grumbled curses,) as it is the greatest duty, so it would, likewise, be one of the greatest blessings of human life.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. W. Bryant, of Newmarket, to Miss Wrightson, daughter of Mr. W. of Bethnal-green, a contractor under the office of ordnance.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 21st year, Mr. J. Coldham, of Caius College, eldest son of J. C. esq. of Anmer.—He was most disastrously drowned, while bathing with his brother, to the unspeakable affliction of his family and friends.—At the Wrestlers'-inn, aged 43, Mr. R. Colley, a travelling linen-draper, well known in this part of the kingdom.—In Trinity College, of an inflammation in his bowels, in his 21st year, Mr. F. W. Edwards, one of the scholars of that society, and eldest son of J. E. esq. of Blackheath, in Kent.—Aged 87, Mrs. R. Goud, formerly mistress of the Dog and Duck public-house, near Great St. Mary's-lane.—At Chesterton, in his 54th year, Mr. T. Dales, a respectable linen-draper.—In his 72d year, G. Richards, esq. of Stonely, co. of Huntingdon.—At Wisbeach, Mr. W. Fellows, hatter.—Aged 16, Miss J. Curtis.—At Clifton Hot Wells, in his 20th year, W. Beevor Finch, esq. son of W. Finch Finch, esq. of Shelford, in this county.—At Potton, in Bedfordshire, aged 75, Mr. S. Luke, formerly an eminent attorney.

CHESHIRE.

A mineral spring has been lately discovered in the small island of Hilbury, at the western extremity of this county, which possesses the power of curing rheumatical complaints. This wonderful property of the spring was accidentally discovered by a Welsh farmer, who had repaired to the island, for the benefit of his health, and in consequence of washing his hands in the water, which were much swollen with the rheumatism, he found immediate relief.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Walker, son of Mr. W. brazier, to Miss Lightfoot, of Flookersbrooke.—Mr. Price, painter, to Miss Barker, of Tarvin.—Mr. O. Foulkes, wine-merchant, to Miss E. Hassall, of Clotton.—J. D. Cooper, esq. of Mayfields, in Staffordshire, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. D. S. wine-merchant.—At Coreham, near Middleham, Mr. B. Smith, an eminent jockey, to Miss Alcock, of Tupgill.—The Rev. T. Wynne, of Tyddyn, in Flintshire, to Miss M. Calveley, of Stapleford, near Chester.—W. W. Richardson, esq. of Moullin lodge, in this county, and lieutenant in the 16th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Gildea, daughter of J. G. esq. of Ballinrobe, county of Mayo, Ireland.—At Frodsham, J. Lyon, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Urmson.

Died.] At Congleton, in his 34th year, Owen Lloyd, esq.—Mrs. Hawar, relict of the late J. H. esq.—At Bristol, J. Buckley, esq. of Chester.—At Chatton, in this county, Mrs. Russell, relict of the late Rev. W. R. of Lydleys Hayes, in Shropshire, and sister of the late Sir Peter Leicester, bart. of Tabley, in this county.—At Mold, the Rev. Edward Parry, rector of Llanferres, near Ruthin.—At Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, aged 22, Mr. E. Edwards, the last surviving son of Mr. E. E. bookseller, of Ruthin.—At Lymm parsonage, in this county, B. W. Molyneux, esq. of Hawkley-hall, in the county of Lancaster, a gentleman of strict integrity, and a most benevolent heart.

CORNWALL.

The preparations for making the sea-port and harbour of Falmouth a station for the royal navy, are still going on, under the superintendance of commissioners appointed by government for that purpose. Of these commissioners, one or more constantly reside at Falmouth, and have done so for a year past.—Surveys have lately been taken of the most eligible spots for forming a reservoir for water, &c. for the use of the

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ships and ships' crews. As the blockading system has been found in a great measure ineffectual, and is, besides, attended with much damage, loss, and inconvenience to the navy, it will, it is understood, be discontinued in future, at least, to a certain extent. Falmouth, as being situated at the very entrance of the English channel, will form the advanced guard, as it were, of our naval positions. It is not equally certain, whether our present rulers have really intended to form a dock-yard and permanent naval arsenal at Falmouth.—There are, however, many strong and obvious reasons for supposing that this great and beneficial measure may ultimately take place. There is more than one spot in this capacious and truly-excellent harbour, where a dock-yard may be formed of any extent; the cross channel and Carrick road afford sufficient scope and depth of water, without dredging up one barge-load of the bottom, for more than twenty sail of our heaviest ships, where they may swing in safety, at their own cables, while their attendant frigates, &c. would find ample accommodation in other parts of the harbour, and this anchorage might be enlarged to any extent, by scooping out the banks that bound the channels.—And, besides, the numerous winding creeks of this great harbour, which, tracing the circuit of its shores, has been estimated at not less than one hundred miles in circumference, afford room and depth of water for any number of ships to lie in ordinary, without being straitened for room.—Our naval establishment has increased so much of late years, that another port and dock-yard in the channel is become indispensably necessary, and no harbour in the channel can be put in competition with that of Falmouth. The present dock-yards are, and indeed have long been, unequal to their purposes in time of war: this is particularly the case at Plymouth, where it has been found necessary to enlarge the Hamoaze, by scooping out the mud near the town of Saltash, &c. They are, also, too contracted for even the ordinary of the navy, in time of peace. In the mean time, no doubt is entertained that a part of our fleets, especially if the war continue, will rendezvous there next winter.

Married.] At Probus, Captain Octavius Temple, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Dorcas Carveth.—J. Braddon, esq. of Newcott, in this county, to Miss Kingdon, eldest daughter of R. K. esq. of Holdsworthy, Devon.—At Llantegloss, Captain Charles Thomas, to Miss Ann Gouch.

Died.] At Launceston, Mr. W. Hill, formerly an apprentice to Mr. Radford, at the Devon and Exeter hospital, and lately a candidate to succeed him; a young man of superior talents, combined with great diligence, industry, and self-improvement.—At Falmouth, Mr. P. Brush, sail-maker.—At Camborne, in his 68th year, Mr. Keigwin, who for forty years and upwards practised surgery very successfully in the mines.

DEVONSHIRE.

Experiments have been lately made to ascertain the distances at which it may be deemed proper to place signal posts, in order to form a telegraphic communication between the harbours of Portsmouth and Plymouth. There will be about twenty-two points of communication in toto, of which ten now to be erected, will be in addition to the twelve telegraphic posts that have been already established. It is supposed that the time requisite for conveying maritime and naval intelligence, from one port to the other, will not exceed the space of half an hour.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ecclesfield, Mr. J. Norris, merchant, to Miss F. Dixon, daughter of the Rev. J. D. vicar.—At Derby, Mr. Whyman, baker, to Miss Cooper.—At Dronfield, Mr. Worrall, of Froggat, to Miss Wolstenholme, second daughter of the Rev. J. W. of Horsley-gate.

Died.] At Derby, in his 18th year, Mr. P. Webster, eldest son of P. W. esq.—Aged 60, Mr. Parsons, grocer.—At Winster, aged 21, Miss Griffiths, recently from Ashbourn.—At Weston-upon-Trent, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Robinson.

ESSEX.

Married.] In London, H. Sansom, Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Magniac, of Maryland Point, in this county.—Also at Marybone church, London, the Rev. Robert John Francis, to Miss Bernard, of Chelmsford. W. Giblin, Esq. of Old Hall Rayne, in this county, to Miss Raison, only daughter of the late Rich. R. Esq. formerly of Speenamland, in Berks.

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Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Taylor, master of the Saracen's Head inn.—At Colchester, aged 72, Mrs. A. Bacon, late of Statton, in Suffolk. She was greatly respected as being very charitable among her poor neighbours.—At Maldon, in his 81st year, Mr. J. Moss, a freeman of the borough.—In the prime of life, Mr. H. Finch, farmer of East Hanningfield. Mr. F. went out into his fields, in perfect health, and, having while there, untrussed his points, with an intention to ease a call of nature, he suddenly received a sting on the thigh, which at first he thought had been produced by a nettle. The wound, however, was soon attended with all those fatal symptoms, which proved it to be the bite of an adder, and which soon unfortunately terminated in his death.

Lately, in the West Indies, of a fever, in his 20th year, Mr. G. Tindal, midshipman, in the ship of war Centaur, and son of R. T. Esq. of Chelmsford.—At the lodge at Thorndon Hall, at the advanced age of 104 years, Mrs. Manders.—The Rev. J. Salt Lovatt, 27 years rector of Loughton.—At Bromfield, Mr. Joseph Cornhill, for nearly 30 years a good and faithful servant to his employers, constantly attentive to the duties of his situation, peculiarly civil to the customers, and judiciously eyeing the interests of his masters. As such, he experienced every comfort and assistance in his illness, that could possibly be desired, by such as knew the real worth and value of his character.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Painswick, Mr. T. Beard, wholesale tea-dealer, of London, and late of Hereford, to Miss Hogg.—At Nailsworth, Mr. Dyer, builder, to Mrs. Miller, relict of the late G. M. esq. of Woorzleworth.—Mr. Harris, clothier, to Miss S. Lock.—At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. S. Hamblin, to Miss Woolwright, of the White Lion Inn.—T. H. Shepherd, esq. of Stonehouse, in this county, to Miss Shepherd, of Frome.—At Bristol, the Rev. T. E. Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miss Hay thorne, of College-green.—At Berkley, Mr. Robert Pearce, merchant, to Miss Spillman.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. T. Price, attorney.—At his father's house, in this city, aged 27, Lieutenant Atley, of the South Gloucester militia.—Miss A. Gouges, 5th daughter of the late Richard G. esq. M. P. for the borough of Leominster, in Herefordshire.—Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. R. grocer.—At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Beale, wife of S. B. esq.—At Llan Romney, the Rev. J. Lewis, rector of Bryngwyn, both in Monmouthshire.—At the hill, near Stroud, in the bloom of youth, Lieutenant F. Arundel, of the South Gloucester militia.—The Rev. Mr. Mew, vicar of Yardley.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Lieut. Hibbs, of the Royal navy, to Miss A. Smith, sister to Mr. S. attorney.—W. Wellfitt, esq. of Manby, near Louth, in Lincolnsh. to Miss Leech, of Bidden, in this county.—At Selborn, in this county, J. C. Reeves, esq. of Russell-square, London, to Miss Sophia Storks.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. R. Brookman, attorney.—Mr. Chubb, governor of the house of industry.—At Southampton, aged 62, Mr. Lock, father of Mr. L. baker.—At Fareham, in his 32d year, P. Thresher, esq. a young gentleman of great benevolence of character, and deservedly regretted by his friends and poor neighbours.—At Woolley, near Romsey, C. Wade, esq.—At Church Oakley, near Basingstoke, Miss Chute, sister of W. C. esq. M. P. for this county.—At Upper Clatford, Mrs. Dowling, relict of the late Mr. T. D. farmer.—At Hill, in her 61st year, Lady Irvine, relict of the late R. H. General Sir John I. K. B.—At his seat, at Appuldurcombe Park, Isle of Wight, Sir Richard Worsley, bart. one of the privy council, and colonel of the South Hampshire militia. Sir R. possessed talents and taste for the cultivation of the polite arts, and was a liberal encourager of science in general. As he died without issue, the title will descend to the Rev. Dr. Worsley Holmes, of Pitford House, Isle of Wight. Lady W.'s fortune of 70,000l. will revert to her ladyship.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The two outermost buoys for rendering the navigation into Bury river more commodious and secure, have been lately laid down, under the direction of John Wedge, esq: and we learn that four others, with beacons to be erected upon them, are immediately to be placed there likewise, with a view to the completion of this laudable undertaking and spirited improvement. The respective bearings will soon be made public, for the general information of all the mer-

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gentile and trading part of the community, that repair to the port of Llanelly, in Carmarthenshire.

Married.] At Eardisland, Mr. C. Hayward, an eminent farmer, to Miss Davis, of Reddimore.—At Ludlow, Mr. Burlton, stationer, of Leominster, to Miss H. Anderson.—At Lucton, the Rev. E. Parry, to Miss Eliz. Thomas, sister of the Rev. J. T. head master of the free school.

Died.] At Leominster, aged 55, Miss M. Davies, niece to the late Mrs. Helme, mistress of the boarding school.

KENT.

A new military road is intended to be formed, to commence from the barracks in North-street, near the city of Canterbury, and to lead from thence into Broad-street. It is further intended to run in a direct line, parallel with the rear of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry barracks, and is to communicate with other new roads, intended to run at right angles into each of the present barracks, and to cross Buttington-lane, through part of the land of St. Gregory's parish, into Broad-street, near Northgate burial ground. The line for this work has been already marked out; and it is further in contemplation, to build an additional range of barracks in Mead's Field, and when this shall be completed, the several detached barracks in different parts of the city are to be given up. So much for the immense expences but trifling conveniences or advantages that the country is likely to receive from this continued system of jobbing, bargaining, and barrack building.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Marsh, chemist, to Miss H. Fane.—Mr. G. Rugg, druggist, of London, to Miss M. Salmon, daughter of R. S. esq. of Hollingbourn.—At Maidstone, Mr. W. Pike, fellmonger, to Miss Jones.—At Marden, T. Hooker, esq. of Brenchley, to Miss S. Walter, second daughter of W. W. esq.—At Ramsgate, P. Blackburn, esq. to Miss J. Bewicke.—At Camberwell, Mr. W. Wilmott, of Sandridge, to Miss Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. esq. of White Hall-court, Lombard-street, London.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 48, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. B. silversmith.—At Tunbridge, after eating a hearty dinner, Mrs. Harvey, a lady who nobly seconded, by her charitable distributions, the rich gifts and ample means that providence had furnished her with, in succouring the unfortunate and distressed.—At Chatham, Major H. Bayley, of the corps of marines.—At Lewisham, lately, greatly respected, Mrs. Saunders, of Rushey-green—a lady whose bodily sufferings for some time past have been very intense. About five months ago, she was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, which, however, was judged to be in a fair way of recovery; but Mrs. S. having had the misfortune to fall down and break her thigh, she never recovered afterwards.—At Sandwich, in her 87th year, Mrs. C. Solly, relict of the late W. H. S. esq.—At Feversham, John Hogben, esq.—In his 74th year, that venerable Christian, Mr. J. Alexander, of Strood.—At Northbourne, near Deal, aged 99 years, Mr. W Scarlet, who has left a progeny consisting of two sons and five daughters, whose united ages amount to 470 years!—At Chipstead-place, in his 81st year, C. Polhill, esq.—a very worthy gentleman, possessed of a good understanding, and who lived to the best of purposes. During his last painful sickness, his only language was, "I must be patient!" His death, however, was easy, and he expressed a strong but humble hope of enjoying hereafter those blessings which are eternal! His purse was ever open to the poor, and he was kind and benevolent to all orders of society.—At Chislehurst, at the Rev. F. Woollaston's, Mrs. H. Woollaston.—In his 90th year, after a short illness, H. Goodwyn, esq. of Park-house, near Maidstone.—At Upstreet, aged 62, Mr. P. Saunders, sadler and harness-maker.—At Plaxtol, R. Packham, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Turlangton, Mr. Goodman, of Witherley, to Miss Tailby.—At Breedon, Mr. G. Bourne, of Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Clarkson.—At Nun Eaton, in Warwickshire, J. Towle, esq. of Castle Donnington, in this county, to Miss Craddock.—At Leicester, Mr. Burbage, master of the Nag's Head public-house, to Mrs. Eames, relict of the late Mr. T. E.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Newby, frame maker.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

It is intended to apply to parliament in the ensuing session, for powers to make a navigable canal to proceed from the village of Alford, by Burgh, in this

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county, to the sea at Warpfleet Haven; the outfall is represented as being extremely favourable, and the harbour is excellent.

Considerable improvements have been lately made, and are now making in the town of Horncastle, which will not a little contribute to amend the general appearance of the town. The ground is now clearing for the erection of a new butchery; the old standing is to be taken down and a corn-market will likewise be built.

Among other improvements which are projecting or forming now, at the port and harbour of Grimsby, on the Humber, it is intended to erect a jetty, to reach from the lock, down to low-water mark, with a design to prevent the higher fluxion of the tide.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Lieut. Waller, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Cuthbert.—Mr. Barber, to Miss Moss.—At Lincoln, Mr. Waltz, one of the lay vicars in the cathedral, to Miss Franklyn.—Mr. Morris, draper of Winterton, to Miss Wright, only daughter of J. W. Esq. of Brigg.—At Epworth, Mr. Coates, of Belton, to Mrs. Kelsey, widow.—At Louth, the Rev. G. Clayton Jennison, son of G. T. esq. of Tielby Grove, to Miss E. Fytch.—Also the Rev. Marcus Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miss Early—At Skidbrooke, Mr. Paddison, grazier, aged 67 years to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, aged 70. This happy wedding was brought about after an auspicious courtship of just five days!

Died.] At Gainsborough, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bromby, a maiden lady.—Aged 62, Mr. Richard Bassett.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Wells, a widow lady of Brompton.—At Morton, near Gainsborough, Mr. J. Pickin, midshipman of the Hero ship of war.—At Grimsby, in his 55th year, G. Babb, Esq. attorney, and town-clerk to the corporation.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] W. Hynde, Esq. of Ellell Hall, to Miss A. Buckley, of Beaumont Hall, both near Manchester.—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Buddicome, to Miss A. Smith, daughter of the late Mr. C. S. wine-merchant.—Mr. B. Mawdesley, merchant, to Miss Perry.—Capt. Leigh Lyon, to Miss Spencer.—At Spofforth, R. Swire, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Wetherherd.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Hynde, wife of Mr. P. H. timber-merchant.—Aged 47, Mrs. Blandstone, wife of Mr. G. B. surgeon, and daughter of Mr. J. Parr.—At Manchester, in an advanced age, Mr. Sam. Grimshaw, check-manufacturer.—In Salford, aged 53, Mr. W. Whitehead, attorney.—At Wigan, Mr. M. Holt, a very ingenious watch and clock maker.—At Ulverstone, Major Perryn, nephew of the late Baron Perryn. This gentleman had unfortunately been thrown from a gig, a few days before, by which his leg was shockingly fractured and which brought on a mortification, in despite of the most able chirurgical assistance.—At Bury, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of the Rev. F. H.—At Ormskirk, aged 18, Miss Orrell, only daughter of Mrs. Lea, of the King's Arms inn.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The committee of the Northamptonshire Preservative Society have lately announced, by public advertisement in the Northampton Mercury, that "out of fifty cases rewarded in the last five years, forty-four have been preservations." "Some," it is stated, "after long perseverance, come under circumstances that have enhanced the blessing of longer life secured, and some that have rescued from the horrid act not to be repented of, when fully effected. As the number of subscribers is, at present, reduced by death, and other causes; and, as the committee express it, "it is to be wished most anxiously that the benefits of information, assistance, and reward, should be permanent," the committee earnestly invite new subscribers, "that the institution may have all the advantages of which it is capable, from the combined aids of a small annual contribution, and of a short, personal, quarterly attendance, to give it the happier effect."

At a special assembly of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, held at Stony Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, on the 14th of the month of July last, the appointment previously made by the committee, of Charles Harvey, Esq. to be the general superintendant of the company's affairs, was confirmed by a large majority of 1086; the numbers being, 2475 for the appointment, and 1382 against it. Majority in favour of Mr. H. 1093.

Intended inclosure in this county—parish of King Sutton.

Died.] At Peterborough, aged 32, Mr. E. Sharman, statuary and mason.—At Yeltertoft, in his 60th year, Mr. R. Mathew, grazier and manufacturer

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of tammies.—At Nether Heyford, in his 87th year, Mr. W. Jones, thirty-four years master of the free-school in that place.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Intended inclosure in this county—parish of Gotham.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. James, hosier, to Miss Berridge, daughter of Mr. B. partner in the same firm.—Mr. Redfear, hosier, to Miss M. Taylor, of Stokesby, Yorkshire.—At Newark, Mr. J. Ridge, bookseller, to Miss Hilton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Spencer, corn-chandler.—Mr. W. Johnson, of the Hare and Hounds public-house.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. cooper—Aged 62, Mr. R. Singlehurst, of West Bridgford.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. grocer.—At Newark, aged 27, Mr. M. Sheppard.—Mrs. Romley, widow of the late Mr. R. ironmonger.—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Watson, mercer and draper.—At East Retford, Miss Moody.

NORFOLK.

Married.] H. S. Partridge, Esq. capt. in the East Norfolk militia, to Miss Hesslop, only daughter of the Rev. Luke H. archdeacon of Buckinghamshire.—On the 28th of May last, at Burdon's Island, near Charlestown, South Carolina, Mr. J. King, surgeon and youngest son of Mr. S. K. of Norwich, to Miss M. Burdon.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 68, Mr. T. Moore, formerly a coal-merchant.—Aged 75, Mr. R. Allen, tailor.—At Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 49 years, Mr. W. Smith, corn-merchant.—In her 99d year, Mrs. M. Baker, widow, and a school-mistress.—At Diss, aged 33, Mr. W. Tyrrell, butcher.—At Creak Abbey, in her 68th year, Mrs. Blythe, characterized by one of her numerous friends, "as a woman who did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with her God."

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Keddington, the Rev. H. S. Trimmer, vicar of Heston, in Middlesex, to Miss Syer, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. S. rector of the parish.—At Blakenham, the Rev. G. Capper, to Miss Reid, daughter of G. R. Esq. of Wetlington Hall, in Norfolk.—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Stutter, attorney of Stowmarket, to Miss Long, daughter of Mr. L. also an attorney.

Died.] At Wattisfield, aged 96, Mrs. Filby, mother of Mr. T. F. of the White Swan Inn.—Aged 68, Robert Clarke, gentleman, treasurer for the Ipswich division of this county.—In his 69th year, T. Shave, Esq. of Holbrook, formerly of Ipswich.—At Badwell Ash, in her 71st year, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of the late T. B. Esq. of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk.

SHROPSHIRE.

A lead mine has been lately discovered near the surface of the ground, on the estate of Sir Edward Price Lloyd, bart. about two miles from Llanidloes, on the Llandinam road.

Married.] At Bristol, Lieutenant-colonel Leighton, of the second battalion of the Shropshire militia, to the Hon. Miss Louisa Anne St. Leger, sister of Lord Viscount Doneraile.—At Madeley, Mr. Wilkinson, tea-dealer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hickson, of the Iron-bridge.—At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Donaldson, carver and gilder, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. R. E. carver and gilder.—At Oswestry, Mr. W. Jones, boot and shoe-maker, to Mrs. M. Davies.—The Rev. S. Stennett, of Dublin, to Miss Holbrook.—At Doncaster, in Yorkshire, J. Lucas, esq. of Conisborough, to Miss H. Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George H. of Little Ruyton, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Tomkins, hatter.—Late of the Nagshead, Wyle Copton, Mr. Pugh, nurseryman, of Bicton Heath.—At Ludlow, Mr. Page, glover.—At Barlow, near Ludlow, in his 77th year, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury, a gentleman of mild, moral, social virtues, which highly endeared him to his friends, and to society at large.—At Frankwell, aged 87, Mr. Gibert, master of the Prince of Wales public-house.—At Mardol, suddenly, Mr. Axon, glazier.—At Meole, Mrs. Haywood, relict of the late Thomas H. esq. of Penkhull, in Staffordshire.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a light on the noted promontory, called Flamborough Head, in this county, for prevention of fatal accidents, and the danger to which vessels are sometimes exposed, in passing by the rocks that abound at its extremity. As some individuals may possibly object that the proximity of the Spurn lights might occasion some serious mistakes to ships, at a considerable distance off at sea, it has been answered that this liability

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will be readily obviated, by making the Flamborough Head lights to revolve, which would be a sufficient distinction to prevent the occurrence of any errors of that kind. As numerous shipwrecks have happened on the rocks contiguous to Flamborough Head, it is matter of surprize that a measure, the necessity and utility of which are clearly evident, has not been before resorted to. It was not till after a long series of years, that similar lights were erected in those dangerous channels, known by the name of Hazeborough Gat, the King's Channel, and the Goodwyn Sands. A united petition from the ship-owners, &c. will be shortly presented to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, London, to promote the much wished-for success of the above plan.

Lately, at York races, in consequence of Mr. Bromford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton walked, or rather cantered, in a most excellent style over the course, accompanied by Col. Thornton, for 4 hogsheads of *cote roti*, 2000 guineas, h. ft. and for 6000 guineas, p. p. bet by Mrs. Thornton. Afterwards commenced a match, in which the same lady was to ride two miles against Mr. Buckle, the jockey so well known at Newmarket, and other places, as a rider of the first celebrity. Mrs. Thornton appeared dressed for the contest, in a purple cap and waistcoat, nankeen coloured skirts, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings. She was in perfect health and spirits, and seemed eager for the decision of the match. Mr. Buckle was dressed in a blue cap, with a blue bodied jacket and white sleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9 stone 6 pounds, and Mr. Buckle 13 stone 6 pounds. The riders started exactly at half-past three o'clock: Mrs. Thornton took the lead, which she kept for some time; Mr. Buckle then put in trial his jockeyship, and passed the lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the most excellent horsemanship, pushed forwards, and came in, in a style superior to any thing ever witnessed on the ground, gaining her race by just half a neck. The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is of the first description; in her jockeyship she is bold and steady, and in the management of her horse perfect. On her winning, she was hailed with the most reiterated shouts of approbation, which reverberated through one of the most crouded courses that was ever assembled on Knavesmire. It appears, that it was much against Mrs. T.'s inclination to ride over the course for the match, had she not been obliged to do so, agreeably to the conditions of the articles before entered into with Mr. Bromford. On the same afternoon, a terrible *fracas*, or row, as it was then called, took place at the stand, in consequence of a dispute between Mr. Flint, who rode against Mrs. Thornton last year, and Col. T. respecting the sum of 1000l. Mr. F. posted the Colonel on Thursday, and the Colonel recriminated on the succeeding day. On the day of the above race, Mr. F. came to the stand with a *new horsewhip*, which he had bought for the purpose, and which he applied to the Colonel's shoulders with considerable vigour and activity, in the presence of a great number of ladies. All the gentlemen in the place, who appeared highly indignant at this gross and violent outrage, hissed at and loudly hooted Mr. F. who was immediately arrested on the spot by order of the lord mayor of York, and several magistrates who were present, and was taken into custody by the city runners, until he can find bail, himself in the sum of 1000l. and two sureties in the sum of 500l. each. The Colonel was also bound over to prosecute the party for an assault, when Mr. F. was carried off the stand by the city runners: the warmest expressions of the public disapprobation followed him until he was entirely out of sight.

IRELAND.

Died.] At his house at Fortfield, near Rathfarnham, aged near 70, the Hon. Barry, Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. The late Viscount A. was called to the bar, in the year 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office he was advanced to the chief seat in the Exchequer in 1783. His lordship rose to his high rank and station principally by his shining talents, having been generally considered not only as a profound lawyer, and eloquent orator, but an accomplished scholar. He is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. William Yelverton, who married Mary, eldest daughter of John Read, esq. of Fareham, in Hampshire.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JULY, 1809.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 2,34
1	7	30.41	56.5	58.5	59	1	WNW 1		
	2	30.44	65	61.5	52	3	WNW 1	. wind s	
2	7	30.32	58.5	60.5	59	3	S 1	. wind sw and cloudy ; little wet	
	2	30.22	64	66	56	5	W 1	little rain at eve	
3	7	30.09	60	62.5	61	5	W 1	chiefly very gentle rain	
	2	30.04	64	63.5	64	5	SW 1	ditto . fair eve . fine	
4	7	29 9c	60.5	62.5	60	2	SW 0	hazy : cloudy	
	2	29.86	75	67.5	54	4	S 1	hazy . little rain . fine eve	
5	7	29.73	63.5	65	62	4	SSW 2	. little wet	
	2	29.84	66	65.5	55	4	W 2	. little wet . less cloudy : shower	
6	7	29.90	57.5	62.5	59	3	SW 2	. little wet : showers	
	2	29.93	61	64	54	4	SW 2	rain at times . fine night	
7	7	30.06	55.5	61.5	59	2	W 1	. more cloudy and rain at times	
	2	30.09	65.5	63	58	4	W 1	little wet at times : little gentle rain	
8	7	30.13	57	61.5	63	h	WSW 1	little wet falling almost continually	
	2	30.11	59.5	62	62	5	W 1	hazy and little wet . wind N and chiefly fine	
9	7	30.23	57	60	62	3	NNE 1		
	2	30.24	67.5	63	54	2	NNE 1		
10	9	30.19	54.5	61	62	2	NNE 1	hazy	
	2	30.13	70	65	53	4	WNW 1	. more cloudy night	
11	7	30.20	59	62.5	62	5	N 1	. fine . cloudy : little rain	
r	2	30.24	61.5	63	60	5	N 1	. little wet at times	
12	7	30.25	55	59	58	4	N 1	. fine	
	2	30.24	65.5	62	51	3	NNW 1	. more cloudy eve	
13	7	30.19	57.5	60.5	57	4	N 1	: less cloudy	
	2	30.16	67	63	52	2	N 1	hazy . cloudless . clear night : cloudy	
14	7	30.16	54.5	60.5	59	5	N 1	. less cloudy	
	2	30.16	65	62.5	56	4	N 1	. less cloudy . cloudy night : fine	
15	7	30.17	55.5	60.5	60	2	N 1	hazy . cloudy	
	2	30 19	61.5	61	58	5	N 1	. little wet . fine eve	
16	7	30.23	57	60 5	57	2	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.27	67.5	63	51	3	N 1	clear night : cloudy	
17	7	30.36	55.5	60.5	58	5	NNE 1		
	2	30.33	62.5	61	55	5	NNE 1		
18	7	30.33	54	59	58	5	NNE 1	. fine	
	2	30.33	64	61	53	3	NNE 1	. wind E and cloudless eve : cloudy	
19	7	30.30	54.5	58.5	57	5	E 1	fine	
	2	30.25	64	60	56	2	E 1	hazy	
20	7	30.18	57	61	59	1	S 1	hazy . more hazy	
	2	30.13	71.5	65	57	3	SW 1	hazy . cloudy and little wet . little rain at times in	
21	7	29.93	60.5	63.5	63	5	SW 2	chiefly gentle rain : fair	[the night
	2	29.85	65.5	65.5	67	5	WSW 1	. little rain at times . fine night	
22	7	29.93	57.5	62.5	63	3	W 1	hazy . more cloudy	
	2	29.93	66.5	65	55	4	W 2	. wind sw and more cloudy : rain	
23	7	29.63	59.5	63.5	65	5	S 2	rain . chiefly fine : shower	
	2	29.49	66	66	61	3	WSW 2	. cloudy eve . rain : fine	
24	7	29.71	58.5	63	61	3	WSW 2	. cloudy at times : little wet	
	2	29.87	64.5	64	54	3	W 2	. little wet at times	
25	7	30.09	57	62.5	58	4	W 2	: more cloudy and little wet	
	2	30.21	63	64	56	5	W 1	little wet . less cloudy . fine	
26	7	30.30	55.5	61.5	60	1	W 1	hazy	
N	2	30.24	68.5	63.7	52	2	S 2		
27	7	29.95	60.5	63	60	4	S 0	hazy . little rain . fine	
	2	29.87	71.5	66	53	2	S 1		
28	7	29.87	60.5	64	61	5	SSW 2	. shower . chiefly cloudy and rain at times	
	2	29.87	65.5	64.5	58	3	SSW 2	. cloudy night	
29	7	29.90	60	63.5	60	4	S 1	. more wind and less cloudy . shower	
	2	29.90	66.5	65	54	2	S 3	. less wind and clear night	
30	7	29.98	58.5	62.5	60	2	SW 1	. little wet	
	2	30.00	66 5	64.5	53	3	SSW 2	. clear night : cloudy . little wet	
31	7	29.95	56.5	61.5	61	4	SSW 1	. little wet at times	
	2	29.88	66	64	56	4	W 1	. less cloudy . shower . clear night	

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PRICES OF STOCKS from JULY 26, to AUGUST 23, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805 July													
26	181	59⅛	57⅞ 8⅛	77	89⅜	—	17⅛	2⅛	58⅛	9¼	181	——	——
27	—	59⅛	58⅛ ¼	77¼	89⅞	100	17⅛	2⅛	58⅜	9¼	—	——	Par.
29	—	59⅛	58⅛ ⅛	77¼	90	—	17⅛	—	58⅜	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
30	183	59⅜	58¼ ⅛	77⅛	90⅛	100⅛	17⅜	—	—	9¼	183	——	——
31	182¾	59⅜	58⅛ ¼	77⅜	90⅛	—	17⅜	—	58½	—	182¼	——	1s. pm.
Aug.					89⅞								
1	—	59¼	58⅜ ⅛	77⅛	89⅞	—	17⅜	—	—	—	182½	——	1s. pm.
2	182½	59⅜	58¼ ⅛	77⅛	89⅞	100⅛	17⅜	—	58⅜	9¼	—	——	1s. pm.
3	182	59⅜	58⅜ ¼	77⅛	89⅞	—	17⅜	—	58⅜	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s pm.
5	—	59¼	58¼ ⅛	77⅛	89¼	100¼	17⅛	—	—	—	—	——	——
6	182	59	58⅛ 7⅛	76⅞	89⅜	100¼	17	—	57¾	9⅛	182	——	1s. pm.
7	—	58⅞	57¾ ⅛	76⅞	89⅜	100⅛	16⅞	—	57¾	9⅛	182	——	1s. pm.
8	180¾	58⅜	58 7⅛	76⅛	89⅜	100⅛	16⅞	—	—	—	180½	——	1s. dis.
9	181	58⅜	58⅛ ⅛	76⅛	89⅜	—	17	2⅛	—	9¼	—	——	1s. pm.
10	—	58⅜	58 ¼	76⅜	89⅜	100⅛	17	—	58	9¼	—	——	2s. pm.
12	Prince	of	Wales's Birth	Day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	——	——
13	181	58⅜	58⅛ 7⅞	76⅛	89¼	100¼	17	—	—	9⅛	—	——	——
14	181	58¼	57⅞ 8⅛	76⅛	89⅛	—	17	—	58	—	—	——	1s. pm.
15	180½	58⅛	58⅛ 58	76⅛	89⅛	100⅛	17	2⅛	—	9¼	180½	——	——
16	178¼	58¼	57⅞ ⅛	75⅞	89⅛	100⅛	16⅞	—	57⅞	—	179	——	——
17	—	58¼	57⅞ ⅛	75⅞	89⅛	—	16⅞	—	—	9⅛	178⅝	——	——
19	178	58¼	57½ ⅛	—	89⅛	—	16⅞	—	—	—	—	——	1s. pm.
20	178	58⅛	57½ ¼	75¼	88⅞	100⅛	16¾	—	—	9⅛	—	——	1s. pm.
21	—	58¼	57½ 58	76	89⅛	100⅛	16⅞	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
22	178⅛	58¼	58 7⅞	76	89	100⅛	17	—	—	9⅛	179½	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
23	179¼	59⅛	58⅛ ⅛	76⅛	89⅜	100⅛	17⅛	2⅛	58⅛	9¼	180	1s. dis.	2s. pm.

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By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Aug. 17, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	97	7	52	11	44	10	33	10
Surrey	102	4	46	0	44	4	38	0
Hertford	92	10	41	0	45	6	27	10
Bedford	95	8	68	9	48	0	31	9
Huntin.	95	1			50	3	26	8
Northa.	99	6	64	9	53	2	33	3
Rutland	103	6			55	0	30	0
Leicestr.	100	0			51	11	30	0
Notting.	104	1	66	9	53	0	32	8
Derby	100	0			52	0	36	2
Stafford	102	8			45	4	34	11
Salop	116	5	75	8	55	6	32	9
Herefor.	123	2	57	6	52	0	31	2
Wor'ster.	109	7			45	6	32	7
Warwic.	113	7			50	0	33	0
Wilts	93	4			48	2	32	8
Berks	94	7			47	4	33	10
Oxford	100	0			48	1	32	11
Bucks.	91	4			46	3	34	0
Brecon	108	9	64	0	54	4	28	0
Montgo.	105	7					24	10
Radnor	99	2			48	11	26	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	97	8	48	6	47	0	38	7
Kent	102	8			43	0	37	10
Sussex	111	4					38	4
Suffolk	99	5			45	9	38	3
Cambridge	97	11			42	8	24	8
Norfolk	95	1			41	0	29	6
Lincoln	91	6	63	6	53	0	29	0
York	84	5					28	6
Durham	102	6			48	0	28	7
Northumberland	95	5	58	0	43	6	29	9
Cumberland	89	3	58	3	43	2	32	3
Westmorland	100	1	64	0	40	2	32	3
Lancaster	101	0					29	6
Chester	97	6					33	8
Flint	80	0						
Denbigh	108	11			70	4	33	7
Anglesea	84	0			48	0	24	0
Carnarvon	92	4			50	8	23	0
Merioneth	101	9			58	0	28	0
Cardigan	84	0			44	0		
Pembroke	80	2			53	6		
Carmarthen	97	6			54	0		
Glamorgan					54	0		
Gloucester	104	6			50	0	31	0
Somerset	104	3					30	4
Monmouth	117	5						
Devon	107	4			51	2	33	6
Cornwall	109	7			51	6	31	2
Dorset	106	1			48	3	36	6
Hants	111	7	48	0	46	3	35	11

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 100s. od.; Rye 58s. 6d.; Barley 49s. 2d.; Oats 31s. 7d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST has commenced, generally, in the southern, and best parts of the country; and under far better appearances than could have been supposed, from the cold and variable Summer, which has just past. According to appearances, which it is to be hoped will not deceive us, although we find that too frequently the case, when we get the length of the threshing floor, on lands of the above description, somewhat more than an average crop is expected. They talk of three quarters of wheat per acre; of barley upwards of five; of oats the same; of pease three and a half; and of beans three quarters: all of good quality. There will be some smutty wheat; but happily not so much as might have been expected. The corn which has been laid by the rains has taken very little damage, but in course will be more expensive to reap: price 10s. to 18s. per acre for wheat in Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Herts. Labourers in great plenty, and well paid in general. The fly did some damage to the early turnips, but that crop, including the Swedish, promises well, as do the tares, and every other, excepting hops, which are totally destroyed in some parts, and good in none. Spring wheat has succeeded generally, and will add considerably to the stock, which is farther strengthened by a great quantity of foreign wheat on hand, and, perhaps, nearly an equal quantity ordered on speculation: prices daily declining. On the hills, and in poor districts, the crops cannot be expected of so great promise; but there is at least a large bulk of straw; as in those parts, they are not yet ready for harvest, much will depend on the weather which may hereafter ensue. The country is full of beef and mutton; but very short of hogs and pigs. Beef, mutton, and lamb, 5s. per stone, at Smithfield; veal from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; dairy pork, 5s. 4d.; town bacon, 6s.

Middlesex, August 24.

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BILL of MORTALITY, from JULY 23, 1805, to AUGUST 20, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between					
Males 718	1413	Males 528	1050	2 and 5 -	149	50 and 60 -	89
Females 695		Females 522		5 and 10 -	50	60 and 70 -	76
Whereof have died under two years old 305				10 and 20 -	32	70 and 80 -	44
				20 and 30 -	68	80 and 90 -	19
				30 and 40 -	105	90 and 100 -	3
				40 and 50 -	108		

Peck Loaf 5s 2d, 5s 2d, 5s 2d, 5s 1d

Salt 20s per Bushel : 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

July 23, 1805, to August 24, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ABNEY, R. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, brickmaker (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.) Angell, H. H. New Bond-street, haberdasher (Berry, Wallbrook.) Aberdein, A. Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, merchant (Ross and Co. New Boswell-court, Carey-street.)

Badderley, J. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, druggist (Biddle, Wolverhampton.) Blunt, J. and R. Scollay, Coal Exchange, London, coalfactors (Allan, London-street, Fenchurch-street.) Beck, A. Oxford-street, sadler (Beckett, Clement's-inn.) Bennell, J. Gouldstone-square, Whitechapel, builder (Stratton, Shoreditch.) Barrow, E. N. Leadenhall-street, baker (Taylor, Old-street-road.)

Carming, E. the younger, Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, thread manufacturer (Lea, Henley in Arden.) Coop, J. and R. Walker, Stratford, Essex, calico-printers (Roach, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.)

Dugard, G. Upper Grosvenor-place, victualler (Crosfield and Co. Salisbury-street.) Dawson, J. Copthall-buildings, warehouseman (Hurd, Temple.) Diamond, J. F. Dean-street, Westminster, hair-dresser (Dove and Co. Elm-court, Temple.) Dodgson, G. Kendal, Westmoreland, grocer (Rigby, New City Chambers.)

Edgar, J. New Sarum, Wiltshire, surgeon (Hodding, jun. Salisbury.)

Fletcher, G. Nottingham, dealer (Berry, Wallbrook.) Freeman, T. St. Martin's-le-grand, wine-merchant (Barrow, Threadneedle-street.) Feltham, S. New Sarum, Wilts, tailor (Godwin, New Sarum.)

Goostry, P. Rushton, Staffordshire, cotton-spinner (Wadsworth, Macclesfield.) Graham, J. K. Fowey, Cornwall, merchant (Brown, Fowey.)

Hall, T. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier (Rotton, Frome.) Hill, J. Towcester, Northamptonshire, grocer (Kirby, Towcester.) Hitchcock, J. Oxford-street, picture-dealer (Kibblewhite and Co. Inner Temple-lane.) Heywood, W. Marsden, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner (Alexander, Halifax.) Hemrem, J. Lime Kilns, East Greenwich, corn-dealer (Flexney, Chancery-lane.) Hindle, T. Pancras-place, Middlesex, bricklayer (Taylor, Took's-court, Chancery-lane.) Himsworth, W. Walton, York, corn-dealer (Scholefield, Horbury.) Herbert, T. Dowgate-hill, merchant (Jacksons, Wallbrook.) Hubbersty, J. L. Lincoln's-inn, cotton-spinner (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.) Hughes, W. Cross-court, Long-acre, money-scrivener (Burdon, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn.) Hughes, M. Bury-court, Love-lane, wool-merchant (Pullen, Fore-street.)

Johnson, W. Edgware-road, collar-maker (Impey and Co. Inner Temple-lane.) Jackson, W. Manchester, hat-lining-cutter (Duckworth and Co. Manchester.) Johnson, C. Marquis of Granby-yard, Knightsbridge, stable keeper (Minshull and Co. Millbank-street.) Jones, R. S. Mark-lane, corn-dealer (Adams, Old Jewry.)

Ludlam, J Stoke Bruern, Northampton, victualler (Watford and Co. Banbury.) Lovelock, C. Durham-street, Strand, dealer in wine (Williams and Co. Austin Friars.) Larkins, E. Shefford, Bedfordshire, shopkeeper (Chapman, Biggleswade.) Leakin, J. Worcester-street, Southwark, millwright (Smith, Adelphi.) Lambert, G. Holborn, victualler (Ellis, James-street, Buckingham-gate.)

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Reace, R. M. Worcester, money-scrivener (Price, Worcester.) M'Cann, W. Blackwall, victualler (Rutherford, Bartholomew-close.) Moule, J. Birmingham, factor (Elkington, Birmingham.) Moggridge, Anna, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, milliner (Wells, Wood-street, Spitalfields.)

Newall, J. Bristol, merchant (Davis, Bristol.)

Ogden, R. Bottany, Ashton-under-line, cotton-spinner (Oldham, Manchester.)

Richardby, J. jun. Durham, joiner (Maynard, Durham.) Robertson, D. Bishopsgate-without, tailor (Beaumin, Union-street, Bishopsgate.) Richards, J. Prince's-stairs, Rotherhithe, victualler (Holloway, Chancery-lane.) Rolfe, J. Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, timber-merchant (Allingham, St. John's-square.) Rennell, W. jun. Teignmouth, Devonshire, shopkeeper (Prideaux, Totness.)

Starr, J. Worcester, brandy-merchant (Price, Worcester.) Stone, W. Norwood Common, hop-merchant (Mangnull, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.) Sizeland, J. Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, tailor (Smith, Robert-street, Adelphi.) Smithson, R. Kingston upon Hull, inkeeper (Ritson, Hull.) Smith, W. Basing-lane, warehouseman (Ruthford, Bartholomew-close.) Scholefield, J. Cateaton street, warehouseman (Lamb, Aldersgate-street.) Staymaker, J. Redcross-street, tallow-chandler (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street, Bedford-square.) Slater, T. Leicester, grocer (Rivington, Fenchurch-street Buildings.) Smith, R. Lutterworth, Leicestershire, mercer (Watson, Lutterworth.)

Timms, S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, miller (Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.) Thomas J. Lightpill, and A. Bond, Stanley's End, Gloucestershire, clothiers (Croome, Strand, Gloucestershire.)

Wood, J. Bromley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Beardsworth and Co. Blackburn.) Wardell, T. Darlington, Durham, innkeeper (Clayton and Co. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) Wing, W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, victualler (Redifer, Stamford.) Winwood, E. and S. Thodey, Poultry, Scotch-factors (Collins, Spital-square.) Whittall, W. Milton, Kent, miller (Hinde, Milton.) Williams, J. Leigh, Lancashire, cabinet-maker (Troughton, Preston.)

DIVIDENDS.

Alderson, C. of Beccles, Suffolk, grocer, Aug. 31. Aris, J. and W. Taylor, Oxford, corn-dealers, Sep. 3. Arthy, E. Liverpool, master and mariner, Sep. 10.

Barr, J. Wantage, Berkshire, money-scrivener, Aug. 17. Beaver, W. and J. Jones, both of Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers, Sep. 4. Baker, T. and J. Shorland, Exeter, woollen-drapers, Aug. 31. Barker, T. Brickwall, Herts, victualler, Aug. 28. Bigwood, J. Basinghall-street, warehouseman, Oct. 19. Bartlett, R. Stretton upon Dunsmore, Warwickshire, timber-merchant, Sep. 21. Bird, W. W. Coventry, silk-manufacturer, Sep. 28.

Carpenter, J. Thetford, Norfolk, dealer, Aug. 20. Cox, D. the elder, and D. Cox, the younger, Mark-lane, brandy-merchants, Aug. 17. Cory, G. Great Yarmouth, upholsterer, Aug. 10. Charles, J. and T. Loft, Friday-street, warehousemen, Aug. 21. Chaddock, J. and R. Keay, Wigan, Lancashire, potters, Aug. 21. Cook, C. Great New-street, St. Bride's, tallow-chandler, Nov. 5. Curris, J. and H. P. Griffin, Ludgate-hill, oil and colourmen, Aug. 28. Chivers, W. Newgate-street, upholder, Aug. 28. Coulson, T. Fenchurch-street, cheesemonger, Sep. 3. Cox, J. Leighton Buzzard, corn-merchant, Aug. 27. Carr, B. Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer, Sep. 14.

Dunsford, M. Basinghall-street, merchant, Sep. 28. Day, E. Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire, farmer, Aug. 21. Dike, C. Abingdon-street, boot and shoe-maker, Aug. 21. Denton, G. Kingston upon Hull, carrier, Sep. 6. Danney, W. Windsor, apothecary, Sep. 23.

Espener, C. Kingston upon Hull, woollen-draper, Aug. 23. Estlin, N. Hinckley, Leicestershire, hosier, Aug. 27.

Fraser, T. and T. Bolston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Dec. 5. Faulkner, J. Macclesfield, druggist, Sep. 16.

Gowland, G. Chandos-street, merchant, Aug. 14. Gregory, A. Tavistock-street, tailor, Aug. 21. Gardner, F. Butt-lane, Deptford, mariner, Oct. 22. Geary, T. Austin-friars, merchant, Sep. 17. Gell, W. S. St.

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Ive's, Huntingdonshire, shopkeeper, Sep. 24.

Harris, W. Drury-lane, woollen-draper, July 27. Houldsworth, A. and H. Gravenor, Basinghall-street, warehousemen, Aug. 17. Hill, S. Bishopsgate-street, oil and colourman, Aug. 28. Harris, J. Exeter, coach-maker, Aug. 27. Hardman, J. Manchester, merchant, Aug. 22. Holden, W. Skirbeck-Quarter, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, Aug 29. Harrison, T. and J. B. Pritchard, Liverpool, potsellers, Aug. 27. Hesketh, W. T. and H. Chester, bankers, Aug. 27. Horsman, E. and J. Chipping, Campden, Gloucestershire, bankers, Sep. 10. Houlding, J. and J. W. Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, Sep. 18.

Irvin, T. and J. Holden, Halifax, dyers, Aug. 22. Jones, S. J. Milsom, and S. Howard, of Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers, Sep. 4. Jones, W. Newnham, Gloucestershire, drover, Oct. 3.

Lichigaray, S. and M. Dunsford, Basinghall-street, merchants, Sep. 27 and 28. Lowman, J. Whiteburch, Southampton, coach maker, Aug. 19. Lash, G. W. Lash, and J. Robinson, Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmongers, Aug. 22.

Marston, S. St. Alban's, corn-dealer, Nov. 2. Merson, E. Ilminster, Somersetshire, mercer, Aug. 17. Mellor, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, Staffordshire, silk-manufacturers, Aug. 17, Mosley, M. L. Liverpool, merchant. Oct. 29. Morris, G. Long-alley, Moorfields, leather-seller, Dec. 2. Moorhouse, J. John-street, Adelphi, wine-merchant, Oct. 5.

Peck, A. Gravesend, carpenter, Aug. 17. Platt, G. Weakly, Yorkshire, clothier, Aug. 14. Pullen, H. and T. Roberts, Exeter, coal-merchants, Aug. 2. Pikman, W. Great Newport-street, watch-maker, Aug. 27. Pitts, W. Boston, Lincolnshire, sacking-manufacturer, Aug. 29. Presgrave, E. Spalding, Lincolnshire, merchant, Aug. 31. Pemberton, E. and J. Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, Sep. 13. Priestley, J. and J. jun. Birstall, Yorkshire, A. Priestley, Upper Clapton, Hackney, and J. Priestley, Great St. Helen's, merchants, Sep. 12.

Rose, C. St. Ann's, Westminster, cheesemonger, Aug. 21. Robins, W. Tyndale, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, grocer, Aug. 26. Ranson, L. Cannon Coffee House, Charing Cross, tavern-keeper, Nov. 12. Robinson, W. R. F. Parris, and D. Squires, King-street, Seven-dials, bakers, Oct. 22. Roby, S. and E. Wood-street, Cheapside, hosiers, Sep. 14. Rushen, J. Reading, hosier, Sep. 23.

Sawyer, J. Tenterden, Kent, grazier, July 27. Scarfe, J. R. King's Lynn, Norfolk, brewer, Aug. 20. Seddon, G. Alderagate-street, cabinet-maker, Oct. 26. Sizer, J. Manningtree, Essex, shopkeeper, Oct. 22. Sayles, M. J. Hancock, and W. Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers, Sep. 6. Stoney, W. and J. Smith, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocers, Sep. 9. Stephenson, C. Parliament-street, Westminster, stationer, Sep. 21. Smith, S. Liverpool, merchant, Sep. 24. Spencer, T. Manchester, flour-dealer, Sep. 26. Shaw, J. Newgate-street, linen-draper, Sep. 17.

Townsend, J. Ludgate-hill, laceman, Aug. 17. Taylor, J. Chatham, Kent, wine-merchant, Aug. 17. Thomas, W. and H. Hesketh, Chester, bankers, Sep. 17. Turner, J. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Sep. 30.

Varley, J. Wigan, shopkeeper, Sep. 9.

Whitaker, J. sen. and W. Whitaker, Stockport, and J. Whitaker, jun. Edgeley, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturers, Aug. 15. Watker, E. Kidderminster, grocer, Aug. 21. Welsborne, C. Eversham, Worcestershire, grocer, Aug. 22. Wingate, T. Market Raisin, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, Aug. 29. Warlters, J. Cornhill, mercer, Aug. 31. Walley, T. Liverpool, merchant, Sep. 9. Whitworth, J. Alresford, Lincolnshire, brandy-merchant, Sep. 6. Westoby, E. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, Sep. 6.

Youard, W. North Walsham, Norfolk, currier, Aug. 30. Yarrall, T. Finsbury-place, tailor, Aug. 27.

ERRATA.—*In Vol* III. *page* 532, *line* 15, *for* his, *read* her—*page* 533, *for* train, *read* wain—*page* 43 *of our last, line* 5, *second column, for* nature, *read* fortune;—*also in page* 93, *in bill of mortality, add* "*whereof have died under two years old,*" 417, *and read between* 2 *and* 5, *instead* 4 *and* 5—*page* 149, *first column, line* 33, *for* rursus, *read* missus.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to W. B. for his friendly hint, and assure him we are as little satisfied as himself.—We beg leave to return our thanks to X C, and several other valuable Correspondents, whose favours came too late for this Number.

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Freeman sculp.t

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Vincent.

Published Oct.r 1. 1805. by H.D. Symonds.

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THE

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EARL OF ST. VINCENT, ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE SQUADRON, &c. &c. WITH A PORTRAIT.

THE nobleman, whose memoirs form this article of our miscellany, is a highly proper subject for co-temporary biography. To display the worth and talents of a man who has so conspicuously served his country, cannot be thought in the smallest degree to partake of adulation. It is easy for such a character to know what posterity will say of him. There is nothing doubtful in his conduct: it is for no display of words—for no promises made, and still unperformed, that we extol him. Orators have their admirers, and those who make declarations are not without their believers: it is, however, upon deeds alone that we would erect a statue to the memory of one who has deserved well of his country. His escutcheon is fully emblazoned with zealous and heroic acts, and to adopt his own motto, it is thus—"That the sons of Britain may be sure of an enrolment among the great men which its soil has given birth to."

His sovereign, or with equal propriety, the senate, has taken care that something more than posthumous reward shall await him: a pension, therefore, as well as an earldom and barony, has been conferred on him. In all ages, and in all countries, this laudable practice has been adopted in some shape or other; for whether it were with coronets of gold, or with wreaths of oak-leaves, still it was a mark of public approbation and esteem, and it equally ennobled the possessor in the eyes of his fellow-citizens.

Perhaps the legislature can in no instance better display its patriotism and discernment, than in looking stedfastly for occasions to reward this class of worthies, on whom it may be said the salvation of England in a great measure depends. On them ought we chiefly to confide for preventing our implacable foe introducing his wooden horse, filled with armed men, into our citadel, and putting us, like the Trojans of old, to the sword, or carrying us away captive.

It has been both said and sung, that our *state pilot* "has weathered the storm." Woe to the governors of our isle if they think so! Woe to the people of it under such an infatuation.—We have read, however, of boisterous winds being bottled up or confined in caverns, and of their bursting forth to the great danger of those who least expected the explosion. We have, it is but too shrewdly feared, a navigation still to make through straits as dangerous as the Cyclades were to Æneas; and cool heads and strong hands are indispensibly necessary to guide us over the shallows, and through the deeps of the voyage. To adopt, then, less of metaphor, and more of plain reasoning: we are engaged in an arduous and expensive war: we want at once force and economy to resist the power of the enemy, and wear out his rage. Such as Lord St. Vincent, therefore, are the men to whom we should direct our eyes for the supply of that skill, and that prudence, which united, bid fairest for bringing the tempest-tost bark of England to a safe and proud anchorage.

John Jervis, now Lord St. Vincent, is the descendant of a very respectable, and truly ancient family in Staffordshire, which is traced from James Jervis, of Chatkill, in the above-named county, so long ago as the time of Henry VIII. This James had one of his sons settled at Ollerton, in Shropshire, the ancestor of that branch of which our hero is the fruit. His elder brother was a short time since living at Meaford, in the county of Stafford.—Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of George Parker, esq. of Park-hall, in the parish of Caverswale, Stafford, and sister to Sir Thomas Parker, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. On the 5th of June, 1753, our hero, then Captain Jervis, espoused his cousin Miss Martha,

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daughter to the above-named Sir Thomas Parker, by whom he has no issue. His father, Swynfen Jervis, esq. was a barrister at law, and sometime counsel to the board of admiralty, and auditor of Greenwich hospital.

The son of whom we are speaking was, at one time, designed by his parents for the father's profession; but the offices held by that parent, naturally introducing his son to gentlemen connected with nautical affairs, it is no wonder that he contracted a penchant for a sailor's life. His first service at sea was on board the Gloucester, of 50 guns, sent on the Jamaica station with the broad pendant of the Hon. George Townshend. His entrance as a midshipman was about the end of the year 1746, a year, as well as several others which followed it, of profound peace; and on the 19th of February, 1755, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, in which capacity he had shortly after the good fortune to serve under that excellent officer Sir Charles Saunders. He accompanied this able commander in the expedition sent against Quebec at the commencement of the seven years war. This was a service, calculated by its difficulties and disappointments, to try the spirits and courage of a young seaman. He acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the commander, that he was at no great distance of time appointed to the Porcupine sloop; and this appointment was in due course of time confirmed by the admiralty.—About two years previously to his being made a commander, he was, upon the indisposition of Sir John Strachan, sent as acting captain on board that officer's ship, the Experiment, a post ship. This occurred under Sir Charles Saunders, who, in 1760, proceeded as second in command on the Mediterranean station, and a fortunate promotion it turned out to be; for falling in with a xebec under Moorish colours, though her crew were suspected to be chiefly French, he had an opportunity to display his skill and intrepidity. Captain Jervis, after his return to England, was directed to take the command of the Unicorn, till the 13th of October, 1768, when he was promoted to the rank of post-captain by commission, and given the command of the Gosport, of 40 guns. He was at the re-taking of St. John's, Newfoundland, from the French, and conveyed the trade home from Virginia. He continued in the Gosport till the end of the war, a period but little distinguished by the nature of the maritime service performed. Having remained some time on the home station, the captain was ordered to the Mediterranean: returning thence after the ratification of the treaty of peace, his ship was paid off, and he held no command from that time till the year 1770, when he was again ordered to his Mediterranean station, in the Alarm frigate, of 32 guns. In August, the next year, he entertained the Duke de Chablais, brother to the King of Sardinia, on board his ship, at Villa-Franca, who felt himself so gratified and pleased at the notice and respect that had been paid to him by this officer of the King of Great Britain, that he made presents, such as became his rank, to every officer and seaman on board. His Royal Highness had heard of Captain Jervis's adroitness in preserving the Alarm from destruction after she had parted her cables and was bulged on the rocks of Meroielles, and was no doubt agreeably surprised to find the most polished behaviour not incompatible with the sincerity and frankness of a British sailor.

A short time after Captain Jervis returned again to England, in 1774, he was promoted to the Foudroyant, an 84 gun ship, originally belonging to the French, but taken from them by the Monmouth, 64, in 1754. It has always been an object of desire, and often of great interest, to obtain the command of a captured French ship; for it is allowed by all Europe that the naval architecture of that nation is equal, if not superior, to any in the world. The Foudroyant, then, being reckoned one of the finest two-decked ships in our navy, it must necessarily follow that the captain's services were rated peculiarly high, to have the command of her conferred upon him. With so marked, so distinguished a preference of this officer, it may seem extraordinary that he should be sent in the Foudroyant to a station apparently below his merit, rank, and standing, viz. to cruise as he did for so long a time in the Bay of Biscay. But the contest with our American colonies was commenced, and the number of frigates and sloops it had been thought expedient to employ in watching their coasts, obliged Lord Sandwich, then first lord of the admiralty, to employ ships of the line

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in the ignoble office of cruisers. This was with the view of preventing all intercourse the revolted colonies might be desirous of keeping up with the French, with whom they were tampering, and from whom they hoped, ere long, to receive that succour which was in the end afforded them by those insidious rivals.

It is a circumstance deserving notice, that during two years vigilant duty in this tempestuous and much-frequented bay, Captain Jervis made but one capture, and that of little value; as if indignant fortune took that way to express her dissatisfaction at the employment of so valuable a ship and officer in a service fitter for a sloop, with a master and commander. Admiral Keppel was now appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, and the Foudroyant was ordered to join it. The merit of Captain Jervis was not unknown to that veteran, who chose him for one of his captains; and in this situation he had an opportunity of cultivating a friendship which he steadily manifested on the extraordinary trial which Sir Hugh Palliser was the occasion of instituting against him. The evidence he gave on that trial was greatly noticed, by the whole court and auditory, for its impartiality and display of nautical science. Upon the question being put to him, at the instance of the accused, whether from his station, being nearest the admiral during the pursuit of the enemy, and after the action, which gave him an opportunity of observing his conduct, and of seeing objects in the same point of view with him, he saw or knew of any part of such conduct in which the admiral negligently performed his duty on the 27th or 28th of July. He said—"I feel myself bound to answer that question, believing it to be consonant to the general practice of sea courts-martial. I cannot boast of a long acquaintance with Admiral Keppel—I never had the honour of serving under him before; but I am happy in this opportunity to declare to this court, and to the world, that during the whole time the English fleet was in sight of the French fleet, he displayed the greatest naval skill and ability, as well as the boldest enterprize, upon the 27th of July: which, with the promptitude of Sir Robert Harland, will be subjects of my admiration and imitation as long as I live." Captain Jervis's own ship, the Foudroyant, got into her own station between three and four o'clock, and never left it till four the next morning: she was closely engaged a great part of the time, and though she was considerably disabled in her rigging, had but five men killed, and eighteen wounded. He continued attached to the home or channel fleet under the successive commanders, Sir Charles Hardy, Admirals Geary and Darby.

In April, 1782, the ministry had intelligence that a French armament, consisting of four or five ships of war, and several transports, were ready for sea at Brest, and destined for the East Indies. A suitable squadron was ordered out on the occasion, under the command of Vice-admiral Barrington, in the design of intercepting them: the success of that measure was greatly owing to the activity and judgment of the captain. In the admiral's letter to the secretary of the board, he speaks of his conduct in the handsomest way: he says, "At the close of the evening, seven of our ships had got a good distance a-head of me, the Foudroyant, Captain Jervis, the foremost; and in the night, it coming to blow strong, with hazy weather, after having lost sight of his companions, at forty-seven minutes after twelve, he brought the *Pegase*, of 74 guns, and 700 men, to a close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when the Foudroyant having laid her on board on the larboard quarter, the Frenchman struck. My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of Captain Jervis, his officers and seamen, on this occasion: let his own modest narrative, which I herewith inclose, speak for itself."—The following is his narrative:

"Near sun-set on the 20th, I was near enough to discover that the enemy consisted of three or four ships of war, two of them at least of the line, with seventeen or eighteen sail under their convoy, and that the latter dispersed by signal. At half past nine, I observed the smallest of the ships of war to speak with the headmost, and then bear away. —At a quarter past ten, the sternmost line of battle ship perceiving we came up with her very fast, bore up also. I pursued, and at forty-seven minutes after twelve, brought her to close action, which continued three quarters of an hour, when having laid her on board

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on the larboard quarter, the French ship of war Le Pegase, of 74 guns, and 700 men, commanded by the Chevalier de Cillart, surrendered. The discipline and good conduct of the officers and men under my command will best appear by the state of the killed and wounded, and of the damages sustained in each ship. I am happy to inform you, that only two of three people, with myself, are slightly wounded:—but I learn from the Chevalier de Cillart, that Le Pegase suffered a great carnage, and was materially damaged in her masts and yards, the mizen-mast and foretop-mast having gone away soon after the action ceased. It blew so strong yesterday morning, that I with difficulty put eighty men on board the prize, but received only forty prisoners in return; in performing which I fear two of our boats were lost. The disabled state of the prize, together with the strong wind and heavy sea, induced me to make the signal for immediate assistance, which Commodore Elliot supplied, by making the Queen's signal to assist the disabled ship.

"At eight o'clock last night, they bore S. S. W. four miles distant from us.—We lay-to till ten, in hopes of their joining; but not perceiving them, we bore up and ran N. E. twenty-three miles, till day light; when seeing nothing of them, we brought-to, and at half past eight made sail to join the squadron.

"By all I can learn from the prisoners, this small squadron, composed of Le Protecteur, M. de Soulange, Commodore, Le Pegase, and L'Andromaque frigate, was making a second attempt to proceed on an expedition to the East Indies: some of the troops having been before captured on that destination, by the squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Kempenfelt, in the presence of the above-mentioned ships of war. J. Jervis.

"*Foudroyant, April* 23, 1782."

Captain Jervis's wound (although he mentions it so slightly) was of rather a severe nature, being caused by a splinter striking him on the temple. It endangered his eye-sight. This act of gallantry was rewarded by his Sovereign; for on the 29th of May following, he was invested with the most honourable Order of the Bath. The Knight, as he is now become, attended Lord Howe with the Channel fleet in the relief of Gibraltar, which was closely pressed on the land-side by the forces of Spain, and on that of the sea by the united armaments of France and Spain, amounting to nearly fifty ships of the line.—After this service had been successfully performed, Sir John Jervis had a broad pendant given him on board the Salisbury, of 50 guns, with the rank of commodore, being destined, with a small squadron of eight or ten sail of vessels of war, and armed transports, for a secret expedition. An unexpected cessation of hostilities obviated the necessity of carrying this plan into execution.

The next year after the peace, a general election took place, and Sir John, who had before been returned for Launceston, was now chosen for the town of North Yarmouth. Although he never distinguished himself by much speaking, yet his opinion on most subjects, and especially on professional ones, was greatly attended to. It was easy to discover that his confidence was most inclined to repose itself on the Whig party. He opposed with firmness the extravagant scheme for fortifying the different dock-yards, paying a just and well-merited compliment to the unrivalled and vigilant conduct of the navy in general, and expressing a desire to leave the defence of the arsenals of England where the hero and the patriot would wish to see it. At a promotion of flag-officers, the 24th of September, 1787, Sir John was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and on the 21st of the same month, in 1790, was farther exalted to the same rank in the white squadron. Upon the apprehension of hostilities with the court of Spain, concerning the trade to Nootka Sound, Sir John prepared to attend his old friend Admiral Barrington upon an expedition; but the storm blowing over, the ships were ordered to be dismantled; Sir John taking upon himself the command in the absence of his chief, during which time he hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur. His public attention was wholly turned to the senate till the commencement of 1794, when he vacated his seat, upon receiving the command of a squadron fitted out for the West Indies, and intended to co-operate with General Sir Charles Grey at the head of a formidable land force. They commenced their operations by an attack upon the French island of Martinique, which fell,

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after a short but vigorous assault; and the reduction of this prepared the way for the fall of the islands of St. Lucia and Guadaloupe. The rapidity with which these conquests were made, puts us in mind of Cæsar's motto, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*. It was soon proved, however, that these colonies were easier taken than retained. Previously to this exploit, viz. on the 1st of February, in the preceding year, our admiral had been made vice of the blue; and in this rank he issued orders, which not pleasing his co-adjutor General Grey, the latter thought proper to contemn, in his own public orders to the army. This was a proceeding greatly to be regretted, and in some situations might have been ruinous to the service. The admiral, it was said, treated the general's opinions with too little deference, and the general in return looked upon the admiral as of an impracticable temper. Whatever might have been the cause of so indecent a misunderstanding, neither commander is thought to have neglected his personal interest. Both secured an ample fortune by their captures, and both were complained of by the merchants and traders for their rigid conduct, and especially by those who were ruined or disappointed through the sudden fall of Guadaloupe again into the hands of the French. The tables of the privy council, at the time we are speaking of, were spread over with memorials, and counter-memorials. That of the commanders in chief occupied, as we have heard, three score sheets; for however they had disagreed about the nature of the treatment they should adopt towards the property of the captured; they united in the mode of defending themselves from the aspersions of the injured, malicious, and disappointed.—The first complainants signified to the Duke of Portland, then secretary of state, that the exactions of the conquerors were rigorous beyond all example, and that should the fortune of war turn the wheel about, the precedent could not fail to work the ruin of every merchant and trader interested in such a reverse. Other complaints were made by emigrants, and those persons who, from dislike to the measures of the Directory of France, had underhandedly assisted the English, by intelligence or otherwise, to possess themselves of the French colonies, that notwithstanding such aid, their property was nevertheless exposed to indiscriminate confiscation. It would be improper or tedious to enter at large into the merits of these complaints, and their justification. The commanders in their justificatory memorial, reply, "The fear of retaliation must arise not from our treatment of the enemies, but of the friends of the French government." "To this," (say they) "we can give no other answer than that the peculiar nature of the war, and the orders transmitted to us by his Majesty's ministers, left us no discretion as to the treatment either of that government, or its supporters." They add, "Upon a reference to our secret instructions, your Grace will perceive that government (meaning the French) to be represented as an usurpation, having no legal authority, and its supporters as rebels and traitors."—In justification of the seizures they made, they cited the instances of former wars: at Vigo, in 1702; at Payta, in 1741; at Senegal, in 1759; at the Havannah, in 1763; at Omoa, in 1780; and at St. Eustatius, in 1781. The circumstance, however, which most tended to shield their conduct from obloquy, was the entertainments given to the joint commanders by some public companies, and the freedom of the city of London being voted to them.

Sir John Jervis was now raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the white, and on the 1st of June, 1795, further advanced to that of admiral of the blue, in which year he proceeded to the Mediterranean in a frigate, and assumed the command of the fleet which had been under the orders of Admiral Hotham. This was a critical moment; for the French having contrived to detach the Spaniards from the interests of Great Britain, he had not only the Toulon fleet to watch, but a much larger one of the Spaniards in Cadiz. On the 6th of February 1797, Rear-admiral Parker joined him, with a reinforcement from England; but still he had to contend with an enemy far more numerous. Independently of that superiority, possessed in force, they had the advantage and satisfaction of being near their own ports, whither they could retire under a discomfiture, without the danger of being pursued. On the 13th, at night, intelligence was given the admiral, by Captain Foote of the Niger, that the Spanish squadron was within three or four leagues distance; and both fleets

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within ten of Cape St. Vincent. The magnitude of the object made the commander disregard surrounding difficulties, and by a new mode of attack, which he is said to have long had in contemplation, he obtained the most brilliant victory ever achieved against such vast odds. The particulars are well known; the event ennobled his person, and immortalized his fame. The Salvador del Mundo, the San Joseph, both of 112 guns each, with two other ships, two-deckers, were cut off from the fleet, and captured. Royal and public gratitude equalled the importance of this exploit. He was rewarded by the King with the titles of Earl of St. Vincent, the scene of his bravery, and Baron Jervis, of Meaford, the place of his birth; together with a pension of 3000l. a-year. It will not soon be forgotten, that fifteen British ships of the line, fought and defeated twenty Spanish ships, the smallest of them carrying 74 guns, and seven others, mounting from 112 to 130 each. Admiral, now Lord St. Vincent, continued nearly two years blockading the port of Cadiz, when his health becoming impaired by great fatigue, he was compelled to return to England, in July, 1799; on his recovery, to a certain degree, he was enabled, in the month of May 1800, to take the command of the fleet sent out to bid defiance to the united armaments of our enemies, formidable as they may appear to be. His constitution, however, we fear, has never been fully established; though he has never been backward in aiding his country by his sword or his counsel. Upon the change of ministry, which occasioned Lord Spencer to retire from the admiralty board, the earl was called to that important station, for which the nation appeared to agree no one could be better qualified. Since the days of Lord Hawke, it was thought no officer was so well acquainted with the routine of naval affairs. Three years ago, while first lord of the admiralty, the earl made an extensive circuit, and personally inspected all the principal dock-yards in the kingdom, investigating their management with the most scrutinizing eye, and remedying many of their evils on the spot; and, as far as possible, preventing the recurrence of similar abuses. It was from this accurate survey, that this venerable peer and warrior sketched the most judicious and patriotic system of reform, that ever entered the head of man. If he had been seconded in this grand object, as he ought to have been, the saving to the nation in this department of its outgoings, would have been immense; and, followed up by the like retrenchments in the other branches of expenditure, the country would have derived a great portion of that kind of strength, which enabled France, as a republic, to beat off the forces of ten crowned heads, and more than an equal number of sovereign states. But no! retrenchment to the extravagant, is almost as galling as refunding to the peculator; a swarm of wasps and hornets, who in indolence devour the honey, which should support the industrious bee, was aroused by his searching hand, to sting him; and as his regard for discipline at all times, rendered him often inaccessible, and his manners not the most conciliating, a number of professional men joined the cry of the discontented, and made him despair of effecting his object, and indifferent whether he remained in office or not. This project, unexampled in magnitude and promise, could not have failed in its effect, if tried and imitated in the army and ordnance. Men of the most discernment, saw the salvation of their country in it, (for a nation can be as effectually crushed by the weight of its own expences as by the force of an enemy.) Subsequent events have shewn how repugnant any scheme of economy must be to the views of a powerful party, whose pursuit was private gain: and, which makes it a more deplorable evil in the eye of the true patriot, as pretending the utter ruin of his country, this same party has the knowledge, and the means, to obtain that venal suffrage, which among the bulk of the people, passes for the public voice. There are few newspapers virtuous enough to withstand the temptation, and assert their own unbiassed opinions: in short, the men who had influence enough to frustrate the noble admiral's design of obtaining a great victory, without spilling our blood, will, if unresisted, not fail to encrease our danger, as they exhaust our means. Under their guidance and their purposes, it appears that nothing less than an interposition of Heaven in our favour, can save us; and it behoves the sensible among us to reflect, whether our individual and na-

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tional conduct can entitle us to look for, and expect, such a divine agency in our favour.

Besides the mortification the noble earl has met with in his ministerial capacity, he has lately experienced two irreparable losses in his family. The last was of his nephew and heir, a very promising officer in the navy; and who was as much beloved by those who knew him, as his death is regretted by all who set a proper value on modesty and rising merit. The earl, we are glad to learn, has, in a great measure, transferred his affection and care to the brother of the late Captain Jervis.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON SEDUCTION.

LETTER II.

....., Nullâ reparabilis arte
Læsa pudicitia est. Ovidii Epist. v. 103.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IT would be a work of supererogation to condemn either with the temperate chastity of morality, or the "ardentia verba" of satire, a vice, which both in the letter of the law, and in the tablet of the heart, has been stigmatized by all nations, as the enemy of public happiness, and the poison of private comfort. When a woman, indeed, can prevail with herself to set aside her conscience and her honour, to rush through her natural modesty, and the reservedness of her education; to let loose the reins of discretion upon her fancy, and, in one word, to discard all those maxims, which are the best safeguard of female reputation, I cannot but seriously think that she has widely deviated from what God in his goodness originally made her. This, perhaps, will strike all your readers as a plain, immutable truth; but it has been said, with some plausibility, that with regard to the consequences of adultery, little blame can attach upon the male sex: that when a woman proves perfidious, the misfortune is incorporated with the blood of the family—the adulterous brood are fed upon the husband; but when *he* goes astray, the wife can lay no claim to such great damages, or such gross mischief; and that consequently he may be exempted, in some degree, from adhering to the rigid rules of female discipline.—In my opinion, Sir, exemption from virtue is the privilege of a brute; and as marriage creates a peculiar and incommunicable friendship, liberty is no more to be entailed upon the husband than the wife: they live under the same duties of religion, and are guided by the same laws that regulate society in general. The matrimonial contract is mutual; and a failure on either side is equally a violation of faith, and a breach of the confederacy. Having made these preliminous observations, I shall proceed to shew, as well as I am able, that all ages of the world have agreed in holding up this sin to detestation, because this unanimity does, in reality, appear to me to pronounce the voice of nature, and to give in the general decree of mankind. With regard to the Jews, adultery was death to both parties by the constitution;* and as we all know that God was their legislator, we may rest assured that the punishment is unobjectionable, and omnipotent.—Be it farther observed, that this penalty was not peculiar to any circumstances of the Jewish state: There is nothing typical or figurative in it;—nothing particular as to the time, country, or neighbourhood of that nation. This circumstance, I think, clearly manifests that the ground of the law was meant to be perpetual.—Moreover, that the sin might not escape for want of proof, there was a miracle appointed for the discovery of it.† Upon any suspicion of such a case, the waters of jealousy were to be drunk, and thus the matter would eventually be detected. Previously to this test, the wife was obliged not to hold any correspondence with a person the husband had objected to, and if, after this admonition, she was found to converse privately with such a person, the trial above-

* See Deut. xxii. 22. and Lev. xx. 10. According to Philo and Tertullian, some of the Greek copies placed adultery before murder in the Decalogue. See Ter. de pud. Carl. conc. c. 7. and Un. Hist. Vol. I. p. 676 folio.

† Numbers v. 12, 13, 14, &c.

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mentioned was to pass upon her.* In such a manner was this crime punished by the Jewish law, and if we come on further, we shall find all the terrors of the gospel drawn up against it. Our blessed Saviour, recounting those things which *come from within*, and *defile the man*, mentions *fornications*, *adulteries* and *murders*. At the Council of Jerusalem, in their letter, which runs in the name of the Holy Ghost, adultery is one of those *necessary things* which the Gentiles were to *abstain from*.† St Paul, in his several letters, mentions the crime with frequent and emphatical marks of abomination. He ranges it with the worst of sins, and threatens it with the deepest vengeance.‡ After the introduction of Christianity into Europe, the severest punishments were inflicted upon adulteries. We§ find, by consulting the precept of Constantine the Great to Evagrius, that this famous man punished them with death.‖ His sons and successors, Constantine and Constans, gave their judges strict injunctions to burn all such criminals alive, or else to sew them up in a sack with serpents, and other venomous reptiles, and then drown them altogether. Ammianus Marcellinus informs us, that in the reign of Valentinian, Cethegus, a Roman senator, was prosecuted for adultery, and lost his head.¶ The Emperors Leo and Majorianus softened the sentence to perpetual banishment, with this condition, that if criminals of either sex ventured to return from their eternal exile, it would be lawful to kill them. But Justinian afterwards revised the code with a pen of severity, and the law made it death to the adulterer.** Nor was it a simple death; but it was inflicted by the amputation of the sinful instrument, or the insertion of sharp reeds or tubes into the pores of most exquisite sensibility. He stretched to past, as well as to future offences, the operations of his edicts, with the previous allowance of a short respite for repentance and pardon. The wisdom of Augustus applied in a more mild and mitigated manner the animadversion of the laws to this moral pestilence; and the guilty parties, after the payment of heavy forfeitures and fines, were* condemned to perpetual exile in two separate islands. Religion, as I have before observed, in her goodness and impartiality, pronounces an equal censure against the infidelity of the husband; but as it is not accompanied with the same civil effects, and does not affect the fame and the fortunes of his family to the same extent with the illicit indulgences of a wife, the female only, according to the Augustan code, was never permitted to vindicate her wrongs.† With regard to the Egyp-

* See Selden. Uxor. Ebraic. lib. 3. cap. 13. p. 287.

† See Mark. vii. 21. and Acts. xv. 20.

‡ See and read 1 Cor. vi. 9. 10. Gal. v. 19. Ephes. v. 3, 5. 1 Tim. i. 9, 10. Heb. xiii. 4. Rev. xxi. 8 Rev. ii. 14, 15. 1 Cor. v. 10. to the end.

§ The precept is dated A. D. 326. See Cod. Just. lib. 3. tit. Ad Leg. Jul. de Adul.

‖ See Lib. 4th. Cod. Theod. lib. 11. tit. 36.

¶ Amm. Marcell. b. 28.

**. Authen. Coll. 9. tit. 17. c. 10. Let me observe, however, that Justinian can scarcely be excused by the purity of his motives for the cruelty of his persecutions. I have not room to recite any of them; but refer the classical reader to Just. Nov. 77. 134. 141. Procopius in Anecd. c. 11. 16. with the notes of Alemannus. Theop. p. 151. Cedrenus. p. 368. and Zonaras. lib. 14. p. 64.

* Until the publication of the Julius Paulus of Schultring, lib. 2. tit. 27. c. 317. 323. it was affirmed and believed, that the Julian laws punished adultery with death; and the mistake arose from the fraud or error of Trebonian. Yet Lipsius had suspected the truth from the narrative of Tacitus. See Ann. 2. 50. and 3. 24. and 4. 42.

† Severus, in cases of adultery, confined to the husband the right of public accusation; as any one may find, who will think it worth his while to consult Cod. Just. l. 9. tit 9. leg. 1. "Nor is this privilege unjust," says Mr. Gibbon,—"so different are the effects of male and female infidelity." See the IVth Vol. 4to. of his Hist. p. 407. I beg leave to differ from the historian, and entirely agree with the sentiments of Cato, as they are recorded by Aulus Gellius: In adulterio, uxorem tuam si deprependisses, sine judicio impune necares; Illa te, si adultares, digito non auderet contingere:—

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tians, Diodorus Siculus informs us, that in a case of adultery, the man was bastinadoed with a thousand blows, and the woman had her nose cut off.* And he goes on to say, that in the earlier ages of that government, under Sesostris, several women were burnt alive for that crime.† When I turn my eyes towards Greece, I find such an admixture of vice and virtue, so much to approve, and so much to condemn, such vast varieties of woe occasionally arising from the‡ suggestions of a bad frenzy, and with the sanction of an imperfect code of laws, and sometimes, on the other hand, such splendid atchievments of virtue, of heroism, or of learning, that I feel quite at a loss whether I can properly enter upon this part of my subject, with feelings of disgust or gratification, of applause or condemnation. We all know, that during the heroic ages, adulteries, and the rapes of women, were revenged by many bloody and cruel wars:—Herodotus says they gave rise to that constant enmity maintained between the countries of Greece and Asia, and which was never extinguished until the subjugation of the latter.* In Homer, we find Hector telling Paris, that his crime in stealing another man's wife deserved the punishment of being stoned to death. I will quote you the line, for it is very curious:

Λαινον εσσο χιτωνα κακων ενεκ' οσσα εοργας. Il. 3.

There never were a more drunken, profligate, lascivious, and hateful assortment of people, than the gods that figure through the Iliad and Odyssey. These rich adulterers were sometimes allowed to redeem themselves with money, and hence the forbidden commerce being detected between Mars and Venus, these celestial worthies agree that he must pay his fine to Vulcan.† On these occasions, too, it was customary for the lady's father to return all the dowry he had received of the husband.—Hence Mulciber is introduced as threatening to secure both Mars and Venus in chains, until that forfeiture was consummated.‡ Fabulous writers have informed us, that Orion having defiled Merope, had his eyes put out by Œnopion, the lady's father.§ And Phœnix suffered the same punishment, for defiling Clythia, his father's concubine.‖ At Gortyn, in Crete, there was a most singular method of stigmatizing with infamy, all those who were taken in this moral delinquency.¶ If any credit can be given to Heraclides, the cruel punishment of Archon to his daughter, Limone, seems to argue the arbitrary nature of the Athenian laws on this point.** But I must break off here abruptly, and apologise for the length

supræ jus est. See Aul. Gell. Lib. 10. c. 23. Ed. Lugdini, 1546. Having thus honourably mentioned the name of Cato in connection with this lascivious intercourse, I must add, that there is a sentiment of his recorded by Horace, rather more indecent and disgraceful: I will present you the words of the poet of Venusium:—

Quidam notus homo, cum exiret fornice, macte,
Virtute esto, inquit, sententia dia Catonis,
Nam simul ac venas intravit tetra libido
Hic juvenes æquum est descendere.—
Lib. 1. Sat. 2. v. 31.

* Biblioth. lib. 1. cha. 28.

† Ibid. c. 59.

‡ I will here take the liberty of observing, once for all, that whatever other errors your classical readers may discover, they will not be able to impeach the accuracy of the references contained in these letters: For them, at least, and for the patient perseverance with which I have examined facts, that on any other subject of less importance would have been silly and superfluous, I expect, and without vanity, their suffrages and applause:—Cum enim judicii acumen, et ingenii feliciatem invitissimi in alio agnoscamus, hujusce laboris laudem, quæ solum industria et patientia, aut summum memoriola quadam constat, facile mihi concessum iri auguror. See Professor Porson's illustrious note on ver. 139. of his edition of the Medea.

* The beginning of the first book of Her. Lycophron, exactly agrees with the historian. See Cassandra, ver. 1291.

† See Odyss. 6. v. 329. et seq.

‡ V. 417. et seq.

§ See Nata. com. Mytholog. Serv. in Æn. and Apollo. lib. 3.

‖ See Cassandra of Lycophron. v. 421.

¶ See Cœlius. Rhodoginus. lib. 21. c. 45.

** Heraclides de Polit. Athen.

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of my letter, if that, indeed, be not already done, by the importance of the subject that it embraces.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, May 27, 1805.

ON THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF A RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WHAT happiness am I to expect from an exchange of a city life, its noise and dissipation, for the tranquil scenes of rural retirement? is a question that perpetually occurs to a large part of the community. An examination of the query can scarcely fail, therefore, to excite some considerable portion of interest.

The romantic have not been more sedulous in decking the shades of pastoral seclusion with charms and advantages, than our moral essayists in pourtraying the oppressive evils of village retirement. Johnson leads the way, with a terrific account of a templar that sought felicity amidst hills and valleys, and found the inhabitants so far remote from innocence and simplicity, that he was cajoled into the purchase of a blind horse, which threw him, alas! while surrounded by an elysium of scenery, into a ditch, dangerous and muddy, in spite of its rusticity. Knox follows, with a piteous detail of orchard robberies, rural scandal, and persecuting tythe-gatherers. —More serious objections, however, occur, which they have omitted, and numerous favourable circumstances which they have neglected to specify.

Such various motives actuate the different votaries of rural felicity, that a hasty solution of our enquiry is unattainable. The ardent and the youthful, fresh from the poets, and ignorant of mankind, pencil a fascinating picture of hallowed woodlands, deified streams, and smiling meadows. Over these, they possibly describe the fantastic revelry of Oberon and his train;—and when mere human subjects are necessary to the design, it is a chance if they are not imagined with crooks in their hands. That these are the visions of fancy alone is evident; but let not the disappointed visionary fly from the plains in disgust. The fault lies in his heated imagination, not in the realms which he has presumed to enter "an unbidden guest."

But the majority of persons seeking happiness in rustic seclusion, are of a different description: the merchant grown rich by barter, and the soldier laden with the gems and blood of eastern regions—these have as much taken an idea of the country as the youthful enthusiast. The colours are as false, though less vivid. Fatigued by business, they believe idleness must be luxury. They have proved the gay world fertile in knavery, and fondly imagine the recluse presents an opposite. Trace them to retirement: the exhausted eye reposes on the still harmony around; and for a term all is tranquillity and heaven. But the powers of contrast soon fail. The tints of rural scenery, too delicate to dazzle, shortly fade, unless sentiment preserve their being. The enriched man of the world has been engaged in pursuits very different from such as disclose the beauties of nature, and the philosophy of rural œconomy. He is too old to learn, too much the child of habit to become the favoured pupil of nature. Accustomed to exertion, indolence is insupportable. In vain every rural pleasure tries its influence. The manners of those who mix in the enjoyment are offensive; and our deluded merchant perceives, too late, that he has not brought a palate to the pastoral feast. For relief he flies to sensuality, or dwindles, by degrees, to a state of vapid insipidity.

The retirement of the country is esteemed peculiarly desirable to the man of letters. The soothing peacefulness of rural scenery is assuredly favourable to a philosophic calmness of mind, and the privacy of an eremite is readily attainable in a sequestered village; but I doubt whether our student will not find his mental repose too absolute. The exhaustion of literary labour requires a perpetual stimulus. In the country all invites to indolence. The silent operations of vegetable nature seem to discountenance bustle and hurry. No contemporary exertions awaken emulation. The voice of applause sinks to a murmur before it reaches the shades of rural life. The bow relaxes, and all vigour flies from the string.

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In vain the votary of the muses, seated on the brow of the mountain, or in the shade of the vale, seeks to express the big feelings that swell in his bosom. The presence of the admired object restrains the excursions of fancy; but when the poet muses amid the discordant uproar of the city, imagination flies to the contrary scenes of pastoral simplicity: the powers of poetry are now joined to the feelings: the trembling fancy chalks out the flow of the cataract, the awful gloom of the forest, and bestows new splendour on the mellow rays of the setting sun; and what she delineates, lives in rapturous verse. I should entertain no very high opinion of that man's judgment, who did not fix his residence in a populous city, if he wished to describe with enthusiasm, a favourite spot in North Wales.

To whom then, it will be asked, is the country desirable as a residence, in point of rational enjoyment? To this, I reply, by venturing to mention my friend, the pleasant, happy, and sociable Lothario—who has long resided in an obscure part of the country, with increasing satisfaction. It was the happy lot of this gentleman to be denied that superfluous share of wealth that tempts to the errors of luxury. He was trained to a profession which he practised with credit for some few years, and then retired to a cottage, which he improved with considerable taste. Finding the charms of novelty to be short-lived—that the spread of scenery was not so forcibly captivating after the first few weeks, and that continued seclusion must be carefully managed, to be rendered so great a blessing as some imagine, he applied to the arts, for aid against the enervating powers of solitude. His pencil conjured up a fresh elysium, when familiar scenes failed to attract; and, by studying the principles of the picturesque, he daily became a more ardent admirer of the beauties of nature. The most common object contained delight for him. The moon which merely lighted his more opulent neighbours, from the country assembly, presented to his eye an object of awful grandeur, as she glittered through the clump of pines, or boldly surmounted the heavy clouds of evening. Music, too, lent its assistance to counteract the potent bane of tedium and satiety. This auxiliary dispelled all sort of chagrin, at the absence of public entertainments.—The music of a new opera was easily procured, and fancy soon pictured the bustle, the applause, and the glitter of a crowded audience. In short, he enjoyed the exhibition, without expence or inconvenience. Poetry, and the lighter speculations of philosophy, were too closely connected with the circumstances of his residence to be neglected, and these formed a perpetual fund of recreation. Astronomy elevated his imagination; and fresh pleasures continually arose from an attention to the simple, but sublime movements of nature, in every particular of the vegetable kingdom, from the road-side daisy to the wonders of the forest.

By this little outline, I would merely wish to enforce the persuasion that an *exercise of mind* is necessary to the full enjoyment of rural life. The refined skill of a practitioner may not be attainable to all; but all may encourage a relish for those arts which embellish and dignify rational retirement. To paint a landscape with the genius of a Loutherbourg, is the privilege of few indeed, but all may catch a spark from the flame, and by analyzing the principles of pictorial harmony, learn to estimate duly the displays of rural scenery, which gather fresh attractions for the observant eye from every change of season. To such, no prospect can ever cloy, on repetition; for it will be a picture whose tints are perpetually varying. —On comparing the inhabitants of a smiling country, with the nymphs and swains described in the visions of poetry, the mind turns disgusted from the examination:—here our *amateur* finds the excellency of his study, for he views the labourers busied in the fields around a village, merely as the living subjects in a picture, with the gross feelings of whom he has no manner of intercourse.

An attention to the operations of nature will never fail to expand the sentiments, and enliven the imagination. The mere country 'squire, or purse-proud country justice, finds no enjoyment in treading the paths to which he is accustomed, though spring lavish her treasures at his feet.

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—Of what superior advantage is the country to these men? Such are the persons who term a country life dull, without a gay and convivial neighbourhood. Cheerful society is ever desirable; but let no man look for content in village retirement, who has not learned, or is not willing to acquire, the art of exercising his faculties so as "never to be less alone than *when* alone."

For him nature spreads her inexhaustible stores of speculation, in all the thousand forms of simple beauty, wheresoever he bends his way.—"God made the country, and man the town," says the didactic poet.—According to this impressive axiom, the man who directs his pursuits, so as to extract pleasure from the tranquil exhibitions of nature, needs not hesitate in giving a preference to rural seclusion. While persons, those of uncultivated feelings, sink in retirement, to apathy or sensuality, he will discover, in every fresh day, new sources of estimable enjoyment;—springs of action so beneficial to the head and heart, that he may safely defy orchard-robbers, tythe-gatherers, and dishonest horse-dealers, to interrupt his happiness.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RURICOLA.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 127.)

QUEST. I. Which are the principal occurrences between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

This period contains such a variety of occurrences, that the selection is difficult, and readers of history will be differently impressed with their importance. We shall at present mention only four, namely, the plague at Carthage; the destruction of the two armies of Cambyses; the massacre of the Magi by the Persians; and the purchase of the Sibylline books.

The famous plague at Carthage took place in the year before Christ 534; and the superstition and cruelty of its inhabitants were seen in the mode they took to appease the gods, whom they supposed to have been offended. They sacrificed their children to their horrible deity, their Moloch; and this transaction puts us in mind of what is recorded in scripture of similar sacrifices offered in Canaan and the countries adjacent. The plague was not, however, stopped by these wicked acts; and the city soon after became a prey to civil dissentions. Six years after, their general is defeated in an attempt against Sardinia, and the stupid government proscribes the return of him and his army, who obtains by force what was not granted to their entreaties. The city is besieged by the returning army, taken, and several of its senators put to death. The practice of sacrificing children subsisted for a great length of time, though it received a check from an insertion in the treaty of peace between the Carthaginians and Gelon of Sicily, that no more human sacrifices should be offered to Saturn. The savage superstition of Carthage, however, revived, and it did not entirely cease, till the proconsul, Tiberius, upon a sacrifice of this kind having been offered, hanged all the priests concerned in so shameful a transaction. The religion of Carthage was, by means of Augustine, a pretended saint of that city, and a man of undoubted talents, introduced among a sect of Christians. They do not, however, burn their children to Moloch, but they make the deity to resemble him more than the God of Jesus Christ, who is emphatically called Love. Calvin borrowed a number of his tenets from this Augustine; and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that he should have entrapped his friend Servetus, and got him burned at Geneva for a difference in religious opinions.

Two armies of Cambyses were, in a great measure, destroyed in the year before Christ 524. The one he headed, after the conquest of Egypt, in an expedition against Ethiopia; and such was his distress, that they fed upon human flesh, every tenth man being slaughtered for this purpose. The other army had been dispatched by him to the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, and to subdue the Ammonians; but in passing through the desarts, the whole was buried in the sand, immense clouds of it enveloping, as is often the case, a vast extent of country.

The reign of Cambyses was short, but sufficiently long, to be, in the

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hand of Providence, a scourge to all his neighbours. He is succeeded by an impostor, who pretends to be the son of Cyrus, and keeps possession of the throne for eight months.—The imposture was at last detected, and seven Persian lords conspire against and destroy him. As he was one of the Magi, and by their means had obtained the throne, great indignation was excited against all the Magi: a general massacre takes place of them in the year before Christ 522, and a yearly festival perpetuates its memory. The seven lords determine that one of them should be the sovereign, and Darius obtains the dignity by the artifice of his groom, who contrives that his master's horse should be the first to indicate, by neighing, the successful candidate. —From this time the government of Persia is carried on by a despotical sovereign; but the seven lords retained great influence, and their successors were always held in high honour.

The Sibylline books were established in Rome by Tarquin, in the year before Christ 506. The story goes, that an old Sibyl, or old woman, a fortune-teller, and like our gipsies, brought three books to the king, and offered them at a price which appeared to him excessive. She went away with them, burnt one, and returning, demanded a higher price for the two. This was refused, and she burnt another; and returning after a time, offered the remaining one at a still greater price than she had demanded for all the three. The king's wonder was excited: he purchases the volume, deposits it in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, appoints two persons to take charge of it, and henceforward, when any thing particular occurred, the Sibylline books were consulted, and never failed to give a proper answer to enquirers. The probability is, that the king formed the plan for the better deceiving of the people, and that the old hag was introduced into it to give it an air of mystery. The higher classes of Rome were at that time, in superstition, to be compared with the lower classes among us, who consult gipsies and fortune-tellers.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

From the little remains of the Carthaginian history, this people appears to have been devoted to the basest pursuits. Mammon and Moloch were their great gods. To obtain wealth, they left nothing untried, and in commerce they excelled the rest of the ancient, as much as the English do now the modern world. They filled the seas with their ships; but their fleets were defeated by the Roman power, not naval in itself, but becoming so the moment it chose to exert its strength on the waves, and to convert its soldiers into sailors. —Devoted as the Carthaginians were to commerce, they were not less addicted to the basest superstition, and Moloch was the god whom they honoured with supreme worship.

Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their childrens' cries unheard, that passed through fire
To his grim idol. Him the Ammonite
Worshipp'd in Rabba and her watery plain,
In Argob and in Basan, to the stream
Of utmost Arnon: not content with such
Audacious neighbourhood, the wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud, to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that opprobrious hill, and made his grove
The pleasant valley of Hinnom; Tophet thence,
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell.

It may well now excite our wonder, as well as our horror, that any of the human race could be so deluded as to throw their own children into the fire in honour of a pretended god; but the greater the outrage against nature, the greater the triumph of priestcraft; the greater the power of the juggling priest over the misled people. This is seen at the present day in India, where women burn themselves on the funeral pile of their husbands, and bigots throw themselves under the wheels of an immense idol: and in Thibet the foolish people are taught to believe, that an infant can be God; and they

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adore as God the growing mortal, till the priests think it time to make away with him, and to place a child in his room to be worshipped in the same manner. How thankful ought Christians to be, that all these schemes of priestcraft are so strongly condemned in their religion; and the Calvinists among us would do well to consider what tenets their master, Calvin, derived from Moloch, and what from the scriptures: they would do still better, both to abjure his name and his authority.

Cambyses was a most horrid tyrant, a wretch suited for the purpose which he was destined to fulfil, to be the executioner of God's judgment upon Egypt. But his mad ambition was not satisfied with the conquest he had made; nor would it have been satisfied, had all Africa been added to his dominions. He little thought that he was an instrument merely in the hand of Providence for one single purpose: he had armies, he thought, under his command, and other nations were to bow beneath his yoke. These are the common thoughts of ambition, the idle projects of the madness of sovereigns; but he who says to the waves, thus far shalt thou go and no farther, can equally stop the fury of kings, and the madness of the people.—Ethiopia was not in the limits of the commission; and in vain does Cambyses endeavour to reach its territories. His powerful army is reduced to the utmost distress in the attempt; and by famine, and the sands of the desart, it is rendered incapable of any great exertion. His return through Egypt was, however, the completion of the misery of that unhappy country. Vexed at his failure, Cambyses seems to have been inspired with double fury, and the whole progress of his march was marked by the burning of cities, the demolishing of temples, and the destruction of idols.

To what purpose do great conquerors fill the world with their exploits! In the eighth year from the death of the great Cyrus, his throne is filled by one whose ears he had ordered to be cut off, either for a real or supposed crime. The impostor pretended to be the son of Cyrus, who really had been murdered by Cambyses. Thus ends the greatness of Cyrus: the son, who succeeds him, murders both his brother and his sister, dies himself wretchedly, and leaves the throne to an impostor. This impostor was one of the Magi, or priests of the ancient Persians, who were divided over the whole country, and, under the government of a chief priest or Archimage, presided over religious services. Their religion was very ancient, and much freer from superstition, than that of other countries. They worshipped only one god, to whom they paid spiritual worship, not allowing any representation of him to be made; and hence arose the disposition of the Persians, wherever they went, to destroy idols and their temples. They paid a particular veneration to fire, as an emblem of purity, and hence to the sun, as an instrument of God's greatest benefits to mankind. But they did not worship either sun or fire, any more than the Jews worshipped the temple at Jerusalem, because they turned themselves towards it in praying. Whilst Cambyses was in Egypt, and his cruelty and oppression had excited universal indignation, the Magi set up one of their own body as his brother, and only fit person to reign. The trick succeeded, and he was acknowledged by all; but the loss of his ears, discovered by one of his wives, detected the imposture, and the whole body of the Magi were in consequence sufferers. It cannot be imagined, that these Magi would have incurred such a punishment, unless they had, by other acts, made themselves odious to the people. It reduced them, however, entirely to proper subjection; and we do not find that hereafter they went beyond the limits of their duty. They subsist at the present day; and the Parsees are a very respectable people, though chiefly in the lower classes of life, and they seem better prepared for Christianity than any people in the east: the Mahometans reproach them as worshippers of fire, and the Hindûs consider them as atheists, because they do not worship their Trinity.

The purchase of the Sibylline books shews us how easy it is to impose upon mankind. Rome has been fruitful in imposture. A sacred book, preserved in a temple, to be consulted only on particular occasions, was a fine state trick. Modern Rome contrived still

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more artfully, that the book, which was intended for all mankind, should be equally preserved from the inspection of the people. They forbid the reading of the scriptures, and perform their religious services in a language unknown to the people. All this is done to make the people blind tools to superior power. Wicked kings, and wicked priests, and wicked ministers, dread nothing so much as the spread of information; and there is nothing so much desired by a wise and good king and minister, as the diffusion of knowledge, and the detection of imposture. In this all real Christians must concur; for the great excellence of their religion is, that there is no secret, no mystery in it: there are no priests appointed to take care of their sacred books, but each man is his own priest, and may and is bound to consult them for himself, and is under no controul whatsoever from the authority of any man.

Quest. III. and IV. What are the principal occurrences between the peace of Utrecht, and the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne?

The transactions of this period were marked by the jealousy between the Whigs and the Tories, and as so great an event as the accession of a new family to the throne grew nearer and nearer, it was natural that a degree of anxiety should prevail, lest the partizans of the Stuarts should disturb it. Though Anne was, in many respects, a very excellent queen, she could not be expected to have laid aside all regard for her own family: motives of affection would plead strongly in favour of her brother, in preference to an alien, and she might sanction even those feelings by a regard for her country. She might be fearful, that a new family, introduced into England from Germany, would bring with it all the notions of arbitrary power which prevail in that country; that it could not easily be satisfied with a limited government, and that all its efforts would be directed to sap the constitution, and to govern by foreign notions. Hence it could not be expected that the utmost zeal should appear on her part in favour of the Hanoverians; yet there is no proof of any effort being made by her to counteract the evident wishes of the nation. She fell a prey to the animosities of her courtiers, and their struggles for places and power occasioned her death.

The demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk, in the year 1713, an act to limit the number of officers in the house of commons, in the same year, and an attempt to prohibit dissenters from teaching in schools and academies, in the year 1714, form the chief occurrences to attract our notice in this period; and we cannot think of the first of them without a melancholy reflection on the present state of our own affairs.

It is not a hundred years since England sent a commissioner to France, to see that the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk should be destroyed. The inhabitants of the town pleaded strongly, and with reason, in favour of the latter, as it would be of as much advantage almost to English as to their own ships. Their petition was not, however, attended to: both fortifications and harbour were destroyed. How different is now the appearance: France no longer trembles at the power of England; but, by a flotilla in a new harbour at Boulogne, keeps our government in perpetual agitation. The wisdom of the measure in destroying Dunkirk harbour may be justly doubted; but that of the French government, in making a harbour at Boulogne, must be admired; and it has had one effect, to compel this country to make a good harbour at Dover.—Thus war may be attended with some good consequences, and give good harbours to both countries.

The act to limit the number of officers in the house of commons, discovered some just notions of liberty; but they who framed it, in their jealousy of one branch of the legislature, could have had no idea how every branch might be brought in subjection to a new power. If a great number of officers was allowed in the house, too great a preponderance would be given to the crown, and it was right to guard against it; but is it not equally necessary to guard against any other influence? It matters not to the people of a country whether they are under the influence of the crown, or the influence of a

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cabal of individuals, independent both on them and on the crown; or rather the influence of the crown is the better of the two, as it may be supposed to look forward with somewhat greater anxiety to the welfare of the country, than can be expected from the cabal. If it is in the power of an individual to send several members to parliament, his influence will be measured by that number; and if several individuals, having each this power, join together, and the number of their members is either half of the whole house, or superior to either of the other parties in it, they must rule the country. If, besides, it should become a principle, that when a person is sent into the house of commons by one of these individuals, he should be so bound to act under that individual, that upon a difference of opinion he must give up his seat, whilst a member sent by a town or county may laugh with impunity at his constituents; then it is evident, that the body of individuals, sending such members to parliament, is far more dangerous to the morals and the liberty of the country, than the unworthiest prince who ever sat upon the throne of England. Whether there is a tendency in this country to the formation of such a body of individuals, it becomes every man, who has a regard for its constitution, to consider, and to express his indignation against the maxim, which is said to be not unknown, of this supposed connection between the individual and the degraded character sent to parliament, who will comply with such conditions. To call such a wretch a member of parliament, is to degrade the legislature; he has not that free voice, which every man going into the house ought to possess; he should be treated as my Lord's, or Mr. A. B's————Men of such a stamp should have a bench to themselves; for the impurity of the mind is as bad as that of the body.

On the attempt to prohibit dissenters from teaching in schools and academies, we are at a loss at which most to express our astonishment—at the folly or the mischievous tendency of the measure. How trifling is the difference between the church of England and the dissenters! In doctrine there is scarcely any difference; their discipline does, indeed, make a distinction. The former is rich, and gives good things to its officers; the latter pay sparingly, and expect their officers to do their duty. —But the dissenters were staunch friends to the house of Brunswick; the higher officers of the church had a hankering after the Stuarts. The death of Queen Anne prevented the passing of the bill; and with the Brunswick family entered toleration. The dissenters have their schools and academies, and some of the best teachers belong to their party. The church of England, in possession of immense wealth, and the great majority of population on its side, ought not to have wished for the assistance of such a bill; yet perhaps it had a pre-sentiment of the consequences of toleration, and that both its doctrines and discipline would, in future times, be impugned with impunity. Whether it be so or not, we shall say, that a church which cannot be supported without the oppression of its enemies, does not deserve support at all; and they who proposed the bill, paid a great compliment to the cause of the dissenters.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

The first concern of Abdollah on his arrival at Tunis, was to find an Englishman to teach him the English language; and he was fortunate enough in finding one that exactly suited his purpose:—this was a young man, who had lived a year or two in a merchant's counting-house, and was on the point of returning to England to establish a mercantile connexion; and the terms offered by Abdollah were sufficient to induce him to quit all other employments for his new office. The chief embarrassment with the Englishman was, that he knew nothing of grammar, and had never been a teacher; but neither of these points weighed at all with Abdollah, who had learned several languages, and had by experience discovered how little useful the grammars, as they are generally drawn up, are to the learner, whatever they may be to an adept in the language. —His only fear was, that his teacher might have an improper pronuncia-

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tion; but in this he was fortunate, for the young man, though born and bred in the east end of London, spoke English tolerably well. He could talk of his Sunday's excursion to an uncle, without complaining of the terrible *Ills* of *Ampstead* and *Igate*; and carve at dinner without mangling the *ams* and the *are*, and speak of his uncle, without puzzling his hearers to know, whether he spoke of his uncle's *heart* or his *art*. He did not talk either like the parsons in some places, who begin their service with a—*Ven* the *vicked* man turneth *away* from his *vickedness*; and on one Sunday read a verse in the bible—*Ven* a man *vows* a *vow* unto the Lord, which, from its setting all the dogs in the church a barking, is called the bow wow Sunday. For his freedom from these and similar improprieties in speech, he was indebted to a sister, who had never been at a boarding-school; and yet from common observation, reading, and good sense, had discovered, that a word beginning with an h, was to be pronounced differently from one without it, and that v is not w. When she had discovered these important facts, which were secrets to most of her neighbours, she told them to her brother, who not only was convinced, but took such pains, that in less than three months he corrected himself of the ill habits to which he had been used from his infancy.

But another difficulty occurred.—The Englishman could speak only his own language, and a little Moorish, of which his scholar knew not a word; but this did not perplex Abdollah, whose experience taught him, that in a very short time the words of any language may be learned. Here the Jew was also of assistance; for, when the Englishman produced the only book he had, which was the bible, the Jew, on his interpreting the first verse into Moorish, found the correspondence between it and the first verse of his law, and learned for the first time that the English had a religion. Thus Abdollah began very successfully: the Englishman translated his words into Moorish, and the Jew gave them to Abdollah in his own language; and before the end of the month, Abdollah read the first chapter of the bible with tolerable fluency, and understood its contents. He could also tell the names in English of the most familiar objects around him; and when he went with his instructor on board ship, he could enter a little into conversation with him, and understood tolerably well what was passing at table.

Their voyage was rather tedious: the first part, till they left the coast of Africa, was favoured with pleasant breezes and fine weather; the latter part was foggy and squally. As they approached the English channel, the account of the coast of Europe seemed to be realized. They had not seen the sun for many days, and a fog or cloudy weather accompanied them, till the vessel came to her moorings at Blackwall. It was one of those days, which sometimes happen in London, when the smoke is accumulated to a great height over the town, and all the narrow streets are in a state of darkness. On such a day Abdollah was landed near the Tower, and conveyed by his instructor to the house of a merchant, in one of the narrow lanes near Thames-street.—The mansion was a very excellent one, and the stranger was accommodated with the best apartments in it; but his entre had been made through the counting-house, where all the clerks were writing by candle light; and though it was ten o'clock in the morning, in the month of November, the candles were necessary on the breakfast-table in the drawing-room.—Abdollah was very anxious to discover the cause of this phenomenon; but in spite of the gloom, which the weather had impressed him with, he felt his heart cheered by the kind attention of his hostess, and her two fair daughters; and he could not but flatter himself with the idea, that though nature had been very sparing in her bounty to the country, the inhabitants had found many methods to remedy its defects. He was particularly struck with the neatness, and even elegance, that reigned in the apartment; the modest deportment of the ladies, though their dress seemed to indicate a very different character; the propriety with which every thing was served up, and the good behaviour of the servants. Above all things, the fire-place excited his admiration, and the brightness of the

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fire-utensils, notwithstanding the dirt of the mineral, which gave warmth to the room, convinced him that there must be a superior degree of civilization to what he had expected.

The darkness was scarcely in some degree dispelled, when there poured down torrents of rain; and candles introduced again about three o'clock, led Abdollah to imagine that natural light was a very scarce commodity, and the day of short duration in this country. He had, however, sufficient objects to attract his attention around him, and notwithstanding the badness of the climate, he found it possible to spend a day very pleasantly, though he never went out of the house. The next day, which was nearly as dark as the preceding, was employed in getting the goods cleared at the custom-house, to which place Abdollah went with his instructor; and the hurry, and confusion, and noise, which assailed him, both in getting to, and transacting his business at the place, began to disturb a little his natural tranquillity; and the account first given to him of the barbarous manners of the country, returned very forcibly to his mind. He could not indeed help observing to his instructor, on their escape in Thames-street from being jammed between some carts, and knocked down by some brutal carmen, that much of that inconvenience might be remedied, by only widening the streets; and, when he came to the custom-house, and saw the river before him, he wondered that there was not a walk on its banks, by which they might have come to such a place of business with less trouble. The Englishman could not give him any information on these heads, but was content with shewing him the long-room, and pointing out to him the bridge, which was noted down as an object for the next day's walk, and Abdollah rejoiced in leaving a place of riot so little adapted to his feelings, and returning to the mansions of hospitality.

The next day his guide was to carry him, according to the preceding determination, to London-bridge; but unfortunately making a little round, exposed the African philosopher to a number of unpleasing incidents. On turning round the corner of a street, he narrowly escaped being tossed by an over-driven ox, and his heels were in an instant after tripped up by one of the drivers. The laughs that were excited on seeing him roll in the kennel, did not impress him with the most favourable notions of the moral character of the English; but a hackney-coach was at hand, and he and his guide stepped into it, and returned back to their apartments.—There Abdollah soon cleaned himself, and was preparing to go on his intended expedition, but he found that he could scarcely walk, and a surgeon, who had been sent for, on examining him, insisted on his staying for some time in the house, and submitting to be treated methodically.—Abdollah submitted, and was confined to the house for three weeks. His fair companions solaced him for his misfortunes, and he made rapid advances under their care and instruction in the English language.

The sun at the end of these three weeks appeared, and they would have recommended Abdollah to move out only in a coach; but the philosopher, who wished to see every thing, could not be prevailed on to make use of this mode of conveyance. No accident occurred this time in their way to the bridge, where the African and his companion saw, as is usual, the people running from one side to the other to see the barges enter, and shoot out from the arch. This sight equally attracted the attention of the philosopher, and regardless of the structure of the bridge, he was occupied solely in looking at the barges. The water was running down, and Abdollah was looking down the river, expecting a barge to shoot from the arch under him, when a sudden scream told the fatal story, and a boat was seen to overset, with persons clinging to it, whilst others were combating with the waves for their lives, or sinking in the waters. In an instant boats came from all quarters.—Abdollah saw them taking up the objects in distress, and among them appeared a female without symptoms of life, carried by a boat to the Southwark-side of the bridge. The crowd naturally went to that quarter. Abdollah and his companion followed, and by means of the latter, they both gained admission to the public-house,

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in which the body was deposited. They saw it laid out apparently dead; when soon after came a surgeon with his assistants, and going very methodically to work, and following well-known rules, they restored the suspended animation, and the lady, in the course of a few hours, was able to walk to her carriage, to be conveyed to her own house.- Abdollah was a silent spectator of the whole of this transaction, and he returned home deep in thought, not knowing which most to admire, the want of precaution in exposing people to be drowned, or the ingenuity manifested in recovering them from the danger to which they had been exposed.

Quest. VI. Was William Tell to be praised or detested for carrying two arrows into the field, when he was ordered to shoot an apple off the head of his son?

This question will be differently considered by persons according to their different habits and situations in life. A priest, in former times, would put a kingdom under an interdict, and think it a meritorious act to encourage subjects to fight against their prince; but then the rights of the church were at stake, and the sovereign had dared to act against the supposed sacred community. Resistance to a sovereign, upon any other ground, was deprecated, because resistance in the multitude one way, might lead them to resistance in another, and to shake off the yoke imposed upon them by priestcraft. A lawyer, brought up in the smoke and dirt of his office, and judging every thing by rules and precedents laid down in courts of law, knows of no resistance to the sovereign will, if it can be made consistent with any of his musty parchments; and he will go no small lengths to find a consistency between a royal decree, however tyrannical, and the dictates of justice. Many noble instances to the contrary were, however, seen in the conduct of the parliaments of France, bodies composed entirely of lawyers; for they stood really between the sovereign and the people, and suffered banishment frequently, rather than register, and thus give a sanction to his tyrannical edicts. The conduct of these parliaments deserves to be studied in every country, where the sparks of freedom still remain. A knavish politician, who has made his fortune by peculation, and the plunder of the public purse, who sees nothing in government, but an artful contrivance by which the few are enabled to wallow in luxury at the expence of the impoverished many, deprecates every sort of resistance, or even thought, in the swinish multitude. What are they made for but to obey the laws, and what business have they to consider about them! Let their superiors do what they please; it is the privilege of their birth, exalted rank, superior merits; and in some countries this episcopal doctrine is carried so far, that the prince's palace is adorned with the skulls of men, and the wretch is not esteemed unhappy, whose head has been dexterously struck off by the sovereign, merely as a trial of skill.

The last instance shews to how low a pitch human nature may be degraded, and the picture of William Tell and his two arrows would scarcely excite any emotion in some despotical countries. Yet surely to strike off heads for amusement, by a legal prince, is just as bad as the striking off of heads on account of a real or a supposed injury, by an outrageous mob. The action of William Tell lies somewhere between these two actions, and there is a point beyond which the caprice and tyranny of a sovereign are not to be borne. The memory of William Tell was long held in reverence in Switzerland, and this small territory produced heroes not to be conquered. But that spirit is now lost, and some centuries will probably elapse before another William Tell arises, and rouses them to energy.

But whether the action of this hero is praise or blame worthy, whether we can blame him or not for his magnanimous answer to the tyrant, that one arrow would have pierced his heart, if the other had touched the child; and whether he is to be praised or blamed for piercing afterwards the heart of that tyrant with an arrow, and calling his countrymen to freedom, the action is a memorable one, and by it we may try our own feelings. Nature will speak it out in some minds, and woe be to that country where its feelings are entirely subdued. Tyrants are, however, taught

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by it not to provoke their people to madness, to give their oppressions the semblance of law, to quench more effectually public spirit by various pretexts, and to make the people themselves their own persecutors.—Thus, in Spain the Inquisition was established under the idle pretext of the good of souls: each man became a spy upon his neighbour: the exact quantum of each man's spiritual goods was to be ascertained: the holy office had its spies in every district to ascertain them: respectable people became familiars, or commissaries of the office: the supposed criminal was to lay before them the whole of his spiritual concerns, and to be subject to every vexatious question from the commissioners; and the people even rejoiced when they saw their fellow-creature brought out to be burnt.

Questions to be answered next month:—

What other occurrences, besides those already mentioned, deserve to be noticed, between the taking of Babylon and the battle of Marathon?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Which are the principal epochs between the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, and the American revolution?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind, a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Can the Volunteers be made as capable to defend the country, as our soldiers, in their present state?

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR, *London, Sept.* 2, 1805.

IN my last I expressed a wish for the erection of public baths in this metropolis. The benefits likely to result from the establishment of the same, in my opinion, will be very great, as few parents would then be averse to the permitting their children to indulge themselves in the salutary, but too often fatal, recreation of bathing, who now prohibit them, from the consideration of the hazard attending it. As bathing, by this means, would become more general, it would naturally lead to the preventing many of those chronic disorders which arise from a relaxed system, so general in most large cities, and imputable to the sedentary employment of the major part of the inhabitants. One thing proper to be attended to (should such a plan take place) would be the employing a superintendant, to discharge all persons from bathing whilst overheated; in this point youth are seldom sufficiently cautious; and I have sometimes been induced to think, that as many lives are lost by this fatal inattention as by accidental drowning; fevers, and not unfrequently insanity, is an almost general consequence attending it. It should likewise be necessary for masters of schools to take their boys frequently to these places, and teach them the art of swimming; an art, rarely acquired but in youth, and in this maritime country essentially necessary for the preservation of the lives of many of our brave seamen, who for want of knowledge in this art are frequently lost. Our neighbours the French, have, for some time past, had numerous institutions of this kind, and I should be happy to see my countrymen copying the minuter decencies and duties from that nation of political economists in this respect. I am Sir, Your obedient, &c. J. D.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE effect of habit upon the moral character has not been sufficiently attended to; though the connection between custom and principle is confessedly great, and it frequently leads to results not expected, and consequently, not guarded against. The early associations of the mind often ripen into settled notions; expand with the growth of man, and according to their rectitude or obliquity, produce consequences either happy or calamitous. Hence we may infer the important necessity of watching over the actions of children with scrupulous attention; it may be said of example, that one precedent is almost sure to create another; and an action once tolerated, gains immense ground in the mind of an infant; for we naturally ascribe to age wisdom, and to our parents or governors, a sort of sovereign supremacy, and infallibility. Now, if those *infallible guardians* sanction by their neutrality, any line of conduct whatsoever, the ductile mind of infants instantly decides that such conduct must be proper.

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Being itself unaccustomed to, and in fact, for the most part, incapable of analysing actions, and estimating their natural and moral propriety or impropriety, by any secular or religious criterion, it is in every respect the passive recipient of the ideas of those to whom we are entrusted in our tender years; and accordingly, as they implant in us the sentiments of virtue, justice, and equity, so do we grow up. The mind of a child has been considered by some as a mere *tabula rasa*, as adopting unconsciously, the impressions of good or ill; it is endued by nature, or at least this is the opinion of some ingenious philosophers, with so little discrimination or energy of thinking and judging, that it may even admit the one for the other, and, however strange it may appear, be taught to receive the dictates of impiety, injustice, and villainy, as the solemn language of truth and virtue. It is impossible to convince a child of ordinary abilities, of the truth of a self-evident proposition, except it be such obvious ones as that *two and two are four*, that a *whole is greater than its parts*, &c. but let the most profound metaphysician try the experiment for once, and see whether they can establish in the mind of a child the following truism, that "it is impossible to be and not to be," at the same time. He will quickly find, that the child must learn the meaning of the terms; for this last is an abstract proposition, relating to a science at once complicated and obscure. Yet, abstractedly considered, it is as obviously self-evident, as that two and two are four.

It would be a matter of not incurious speculation, to contemplate the figure, as we call it, which a man would make in society, on whom the experiment had been tried, of invariably substituting wrong for right, and thus giving him a kind of retrograde education, as to moral principle and conduct—whether such a catechumen would not be, in many respects, inferior to a savage of Labradore? for, let it be observed, that by pursuing such a method, the *natural* sentiments of the human heart would be obliterated, as I conceive, inasmuch as our *received* systems of education have for their object to improve upon nature, and to expand the germs of virtuous excellence which she has sown. In some instances, I am apt to think, that a man so brought up, would be precisely an uncultivated savage; he would have many points of similitude, in common with the "untutored Indian," because the refined arts of civilized society have engendered certain duties, which will ever naturally arise from men being so associated; but which duties are altogether unknown to mankind in its pristine, or unembellished state. The moral code of nature is extremely simple, consisting of but few precepts, which are perfectly well known to men, and which sufficiently bind them in their unorganized condition.

Speaking temperately, a man might, I should think, be taught in many instances, to act in a manner diametrically opposite to what custom has prescribed, and yet act conformably to the suggestions of nature and unsophisticated reason. The moral character of men is replete with selfishness, hypocrisy, and contradictions; a selfish principle often leads a man astray, instead of expanding his heart with universal philanthropy, and imbuing him with ideas that rest upon the broad principles of general and active utility. If he possess an instinctive spirit of self-enquiry, an ardent love of truth, and an abhorrence of that passiveness, which is prone to believe every thing which it cannot comprehend; he will soon reveal the flimsy covering which conceals from mankind their true line of conduct, in the path of conscientious duty, substituting in its stead, a creed composed of dogmas, which are founded in error, supported by opinion, and believed from weakness. Nor will he desist from this scrutiny, influenced by the consideration, that designing and superficial individuals, will stigmatize his character. The self-thinking, self-acting intrepidity of his mind, will not only give ardour in the pursuit, but urge him on to surmount all the obstacles that may be thrown in his way. It requires indeed, no common vigour of genius, or rather of intellectual perspicacity, to suspect the existence of error in that which all are unanimous in upholding; and it appears to me that many men, who really possess this first gift requisite towards the attainment of truth, are

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intimidated from the pursuit, through a too delicate apprehension, if I may so call it, of what may follow; and an injurious veneration for the opinion of his neighbours, and of the world at large.

This is a subject on which I could with pleasure expatiate: but as it is in some measure foreign to the professed object of this paper, I shall wave any further amplification for the present, and apologising for the episodical interruption, proceed to my proper object.

I have already declared my opinion as to the intimate connexion which invariably subsists between habit, and the moral principles which regulate the human character; whence I infer the necessity of paying strict attention to such early habits as children are susceptible of, and are apt to acquire. All this was laid down as introductory to a consideration of the following question, "What kind of influence cruelty to animals may produce upon the morals?"

It is well observed by our great ethic poet, that,

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd,"

a maxim which strongly inculcates the invincible powers of habit. But of habits, as of every thing else under the sun, there are degrees, some being of greater importance than others, either from their inveteracy, or from the evil which they are likely to draw after them. And I am bold to give my opinion here, that among the most inveterate, as well as most productive of evil and calamity, I must ever reckon *that* habit which derides the sufferings of the animal creation. According to my judgment, there is not a more repulsive sight than that of young persons indulging the horrid luxury of beholding the agonies and distortions which the infliction of pain upon dumb creatures produces. Man is ordained by scriptural authority, to be the natural lord over all that lives, and he ought, in course, to be their natural protector; he should never oppress those who cannot resist, nor punish, where offence cannot in the nature of things be given. And can it be expected, let me ask, that the wretch who beholds, unconcerned, the corporeal sufferings of a mute and helpless animal, should ever feel for the woes of a fellow-creature, man or mortal? No. The same tender sensibility of mind, the same "impenetrable stuff," which prompts us to participate in the feelings of the meanest creature that lives, prompts us also to sigh and mourn over the calamities of our brethren. Nay, more; unfeelingness is more venial in the one case than in the other. Man is often the purveyor of his own misery; animals, it should be observed, never are; man often suffers justly, animals never can; they are almost always the victims of human avarice, or brutality. If there *be* degrees of cruelty, that surely is the greatest, which is shown towards those animals which seem to seek our fostering and kind protection. The prowling tyrants of the desart—that lordly savage the lion, the blood-stained hyena, the deathful serpent, or the voracious tiger—seem by their nature to be placed in a kind of hostilities with man; though even to these, I would shew no enmity or needless cruelty. But what feelings must he possess, who can behave with inhumanity towards the noble, generous steed, who carries him safely to his destination, whether for pleasure, for health, or interest;—the faithful, the affectionate, the humble dog, who guards him while he sleeps, who follows him to the last gasp of departing life, who repines not, nor deserts him, though hunger, perhaps, be his constant lot; whom no ill usage can alienate, no caresses can inveigle or corrupt; who raises the mute eye of imploring pity, when the uplifted hand threatens him with destruction; and who even licks that hand which has chastised him. Between these, (and others that might be enumerated) there seems to be a kind of reciprocal affection established by nature, as if to compel man, in despite of himself, to be just and merciful. But yet how seldom do we attend to this plain monition!

Children, from their earliest infancy, should be thoroughly grounded in the the principle of humanity to animals. Never should they be allowed to indulge in the most remote or minute degree, any propensity to inflict unnecessary pain; rather let them be carefully instructed to commiserate the unhappy lot of such as happen to suffer beyond what it may be in their

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power to redress; let them be taught to turn away, with symptoms of horror, from the sight of helpless wretchedness; let their yet unpractised tongues lisp forth accents of benign compassion for the bondage which the dumb creation is subjected to; let them shudder at the bare notion of impaling the helpless, harmless cockchafer, mutilating flies, tormenting dogs, or even treading upon the inoffensive worm that crawls beneath their feet; let them early learn to respect life, and the feelings of all that live. I would not even have them consider the destruction of a spider, a beetle, or any reptile, that we often wrongfully, perhaps, deem noxious, as a matter of indifference, but as a painful necessity, which should be avoided in every possible circumstance. And above all, let infant females be thus tutored: for in them we always expect to find whatever is soft, benignant and humane; and this is the more indispensible, as it is but too often their lot through life, to appear in those situations where the exercise of the milder qualities is perpetually acceptable, and perpetually required.

It cannot for a moment be reasonably doubted, that the ingrafting of this habit upon the juvenile mind, would have a very sensible effect upon the moral character. The virtues that are dependent and mutually coherent, by almost imperceptible links, on the existence of humanity, are many; for it is a principle which pervades, in one or other of its modifications, almost every action of a man. We readily acknowledge the prevailing force of habit in every other respect, nor can we make any scruple to recognise it in this; the child that is allowed to be scornful, dishonest, mendacious, indolent, or wrathful, will, as he grows up, shew all these vices in a greater amplitude, unless he be placed in such particular situations as necessarily compel him to restrain and conceal his native propensities from the fear of superior power. The child that is permitted to behave with cruelty towards animals and insects, will ever retain a certain savage ferocity of character, which, whenever, opportunities offer, will, I will venture to pronounce, be manifested equally towards men and animals. The youth who can wantonly torture a puppy, or a kitten, unless restrained only by fear of the law, or that of personal chastisement, will behave in the same manner when advanced to riper years.

It is a ridiculous mistake to suppose that cruelty is naturally inherent in human nature. I will not deny that this vicious propensity is to be found in almost every infant; but this proceeds, as I take it, from unconsciousness, or insensibility, of what produces pain: pain is an abstract idea relatively to others, but becomes personal when considered with regard to ourselves. A child that has never been burnt, will voluntarily thrust its finger into the candle or fire; but when he finds that this action produces the sensation of pain, he will ever after associate these ideas together, and will in consquence carefully avoid repeating the act. But he does not so soon learn to generalise his conceptions, by supposing that what gives pain to him, must likewise give pain to another; for he would immediately afterwards, if permitted, positively subject the fingers of his mother, or his nurse, to the same trial of fire. It requires frequency of precept or reflection, to establish in his mind the truism, that, generally speaking, what gives pain to himself, will, yea must, excite pain in others. It is, in fact a long time before he completely learns to transfer his own feelings to another.

And the case, perhaps, is still more cogent when applied to the animal creation. It no doubt, requires a great effort of the mind, for a child to conceive that he should behave with the same tenderness towards a kitten or a puppy, as towards his brother or sister. It would certainly be a long time before he would arrive at this truth, by the unaided deduction of his own intellects; and during that interval, he would be insensibly, perhaps, growing ferocious Why is it more *natural* to suppose that cruelty is inherent in man, than that a propensity to lying, swearing, or thieving is? The same previous process as is employed to prevent the practice of these latter enormities, might be adopted, I cannot help thinking, with equal availability, to restrain the commission of the former. Is it not the height of

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absurdity to draw a per contra inference, and is it not the height of moral turpitude to suffer, in consequence, such an inveterate, incorrigible habit, to gain ascendancy in our offspring, by neglecting to tincture their callow minds with the fine feelings of humanity, and the genuine sentiments of Christian philanthropy? Error is oftener propagated through negligence, than from premeditated design; I am willing candidly to hope, that the one I am now considering, may proceed from inadvertency, and I therefore harbour an expectation, that the preceding remarks may have a well-timed influence, with those who peruse them.

I cannot conclude this letter, Mr. Editor, without recalling to the minds of your readers, the following beautiful lines from our admired Cowper, who has been called the "Poet of Christianity."

"I would not enter on my list of friends
(Tho' grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charg'd perhaps with venom, that intrudes
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes,
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die:
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so, when held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field;
There they are privileg'd; and he that hunts,
Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the economy of nature's realm,
Who when she form'd, design'd them an abode.
The sum is this: if man's convenience, health,
Or safety, interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs:
Else they are all, the meanest things that are
As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who, in his sovereign wisdom, form'd them all.
Ye therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too."— *Cowper.*

Indulging the hope that you will give admission to this my letter, I remain a well wisher to your interesting miscellany, and am, Yours, &c.

July 6, 1805. DOFRUMN.

For the Universal Magazine.

AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING ALEXANDER'S TOMB.

"Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole? As thus: Alexander died; Alexander was buried; Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of that we make loam; and why of that loam whereunto he was converted, might they not stop a beer-barrel?" *Shakspeare.*

THE following is a statement of facts relative to the deportation from Egypt of that curious, noble, and wonderful monument, the Sarcophagus, which is now represented to have been, and is expressly shewn, in the British Museum, as the tomb of Alexander the Great. This statement is introduced, and accompanied by some general and historical observations, forming a sort of critical enquiry, which I shall take the liberty to extract, and present for the perusal of your readers, from some of the Reviews and contemporary journals; they are such remarks, however, only as seem to me necessary to contribute towards the obtaining some kind of a decision, whether the particular Sarcophagus, which forms at present the subject of so much investigation among the learned in this country, be really the tomb of Alexander or not. A CANDID ENQUIRER.

The learned Dan. Clarke, LL. D. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, has lately published a critical dissertation on the Sarcophagus, lately brought from Alexandria, and now deposited in the British Museum, in London. Such is the irresistible interest attached to every thing connected with the extensive renown, and the remains of "Great Hammon's son, the invincible" Alexander the Great, that even now, although 20

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centuries have elapsed since his decease, if it could be undeniably ascertained that the Sarcophagus, which is the subject of the work here mentioned, were, in fact, the tomb of that conqueror, its value would be estimated by every lover of virtû at a rate unspeakably greater than if it were referred to a hero of minor importance. The corps of Scavans which was employed during the late attempt of the French to establish themselves in Egypt, collected, in the city of Alexandria, a number of ancient works interesting to science; and these they were so desirous of retaining, that the disposal of them occasioned some delay in the surrender of the starving garrison, and excited no little asperity in the French commander, when he found the British general peremptorily insisting to have them considered as national property.

Among the most valuable of these spoils, one was an ancient marble, found at Rosetta, which is inscribed with three sorts of characters, the Greek, the ordinary Egyptian, and the Hieroglyphic; which last, having never hitherto been decyphered by the learned, it was hoped that this marble might afford a key to unfold the mysteries of that abstruse science.

A second antiquity of much greater magnitude, was a prodigious vessel, composed of a greenish coloured stone, and which measured in length, ten feet three inches; in breadth, five feet three inches, that is to say in the widest part, and four feet three inches at the narrower extremity; in height, it measured three feet three inches. This was hollowed, and the outside of it was adorned with almost innumerable hieroglyphical figures, disposed in perpendicular rows down the sides, and in horizontal rows along the wider end, which is rounded.—It appears that twelve or fourteen orifices have been made toward the bottom, apparently for the reception of water-cocks. Its appearance, at first sight, indicates it to be no ordinary utensil, nor calculated for any purpose in common life; but to ascertain its true character, requires the exercise of much investigation, ingenuity, and argument combined.—The distinction attributed to it by many virtuosi, has been, that of the tomb of Alexander the Great; and the work of Dr. Clarke may be considered as the production of a gentleman, who is leading counsel for the affirmative side of the question. Dr. C. is, doubtless, extremely well qualified for the delicate office he has undertaken, both by his attainments in general learning, and from his profound knowledge as a classical antiquarian; this gentleman having acquired no little celebrity by his travels and researches, during a very fatigueing and uncommonly extensive journey in Asia Minor and other parts, wherein he had numberless opportunities of reconnoitring and ascertaining the nature, forms, and materials of tombs, and other sepulchral monuments in general, some of them derived from very early ages. The Rev. Sam. Henley, whose erudition has been amply demonstrated by his Illustrations of Phenician Medals, and his Explanation of the Egyptian Hieroglyphic of the Year, as copied by M. Denon, &c. may, we are told, be regarded as second counsel in this cause.

It is certain that the sarcophagus, the immediate subject of Dr. C.'s work, was ever secluded from public view by the Arabs, at Alexandria: that Europeans especially found great difficulties in obtaining permission to inspect it; and that the inhabitants of Alexandria did not suffer their city to be deprived of it, without howling, lamenting, and testifying extreme regret. It is certain, too, that M. Denon, in order to procure access to this hidden treasure, took with him a detachment of soldiers, and hewed down the gates of the inclosure with axes, to violate its repository of silence and concealment. The French had contrived, it seems, to secrete it in the hold of their hospital ship, where it was not expected that research would follow it; but the expedient which they had resorted to was communicated to Dr. Clarke, and the consequence was, that this invaluable monument of antiquity, together with the Rosetta inscription, and another sarcophagus, called, The Lover's Fountain, brought by the French from Grand Cairo, were reclaimed by the British commanders, and are now preserved in the British Museum.

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There can be little doubt as to the antiquity of this subject, nor of its rarity, or the profound and early estimation it has been held in, nor of its Egyptian origin: but there may be very plausible and rational doubts as to its primary destination; and considerable doubts are, and have been entertained, whether it be the tomb of Alexander. The evidence that has been adduced for the affirmative may be thus summed up:—Alexander died in the city of Babylon, on the 22d of May, in the 323d year before the Christian æra. The voice of fame had anticipated to his corpse, and to the place where it was to be deposited, the same good fortune that had attended him during life; and therefore every one was desirous to secure the possession of this talisman to himself. After two years, which his surviving generals employed at Babylon, in discussing their opposite pretensions, and in making preparations for his burial, the funereal procession began to move towards Damascus, on its way to Egypt. By his will, Alexander had ordered that his body should be deposited in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the desarts of Libya. It appears that Perdiccas conducted the solemn procession.—The chariot in which it was conveyed, exceeded, in its construction and magnificence, whatever the world had till then beheld. The sight of this gorgeous car, and the prodigious train of attendant pageantry by which it was invironed, brought together immense multitudes from all the cities in its route, to behold it. As soon as Ptolemy received intelligence of its approach, he went in person to meet it, accompanied by an army, as far as Syria. Under the pretence of rendering funeral honours to the body, he would not allow it to be carried to its appointed destination; but first conveyed it to the city of Memphis, and from thence to Alexandria. In the latter place, it was considered as the palladium of the city, was consecrated by the most sacred ceremonies, and was long afterwards regarded as an object of Pagan reverence and adoration. The body was originally shrouded in a covering of sheet-gold, fitted closely to the features, and so ductile as to receive whatever form the artist chose;—and the artist displayed his skill, by producing in this golden investiture, an accurate resemblance of the deceased hero. Over this chased work, was a golden drapery, folded, no doubt, like the clothing worn in those times next the body. They then proceeded to add the splendid purple vest, variegated with gold, and afterwards his armour, wishing to represent him a warrior monarch as he lived. They added also, the sceptre, as an ensign of civil command, denoting the sovereign even after his death. Ptolemy prepared also a sarcophagus of stone, which received the whole body, with its valuable appendages; and the question now agitated among the learned is, whether that sarcophagus was, in fact, the very same individual as the one which has been lately lodged in the British Museum.

Such is the state and history of the existing facts; but does it appear that we have any precise, correct description, by any ancient writer, of the sarcophagus which inclosed the body of Alexander? No mention is made of its colour, nor of the nature, size, or order of its ornaments; nor are there upon record any accurate measures of its dimensions. It is, indeed, said by Diodorus Siculus, to be "in magnitude and workmanship worthy the greatness and glory of Alexander;"—but so vague a description is not sufficient to answer the purposes of identification.

This surprizing sarcophagus is one entire block of Egyptian breccia, and is probably what was termed emerald by the ancient workmen. The stone is extremely rare; the working of it was highly expensive; and the skill and perseverance requisite to execute embellishments in it, exceed the powers of modern artists. It is, therefore, allowed to be worthy of containing the remains of Alexander; but in proof that it actually did so, we must depend on probabilities and inferences from history, in the absence of positive and explicit information. It is certain that the sarcophagus of Alexander was deposited at Alexandria; it was there when Augustus visited the remains of that hero; it was there when Septimius Severus paid his veneration at this shrine, in the year 202 of the Chris-

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tian æra; when he collected the sacred volumes of the Egyptians, and shut them up, with whatever related to Alexander, in the cloistered mausoleum that formed the area around his tomb; which mausoleum, according to Dr. Clarke, obtained the name of "Alexander's body." In these cloisters, the bodies of the Ptolemies of Egypt were also deposited. A question, therefore, naturally suggests itself here:—Might not this sarcophagus belong to one of these kings? In the year of Christ 213, Caracalla affected to perform unusual adorations at this shrine; by which he previously fascinated the affections of the Alexandrians, whom he afterwards massacred.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN the Universal Magazine for July last, you have, with great propriety, recommended the means suggested by Dr. Hawes, for the recovery of persons apparently dead, &c. because the means of restoration cannot be too generally diffused, or put in practice when requisite.

In the subsequent month (August,) under the signature of J. W. Jones, the writer animadverts on the application of spirit of wine, with equal politeness and philosophical induction. In so important a circumstance of sudden apparent death, instant means of relief ought to be resorted to; and it is of the first importance, that these should be applicable to the exigency of the case. It is certain, that in this species of suspended animation, the great object to be obtained is the excitement of vital heat, and of that energy upon which life depends—consequently stimulants of various degrees of power are indicated. As evaporation has a tendency to produce cold, or to carry off heat, it is plain that spirit of wine, which is volatile, cannot possibly prove a stimulus to the surface of the body; the evaporation, however, from a body that is in a state of apparent death, and of course generally cold, cannot suffer in the subduction of heat, by evaporation of spirit, absorbed by the flannel. I should, however, prefer the mode of gentle friction, by dry flannel, without the aid of spirit of wine.

But with respect to the introduction of the fumes of tobacco, the objection to it, in my opinion, is not simply negative, but positive; because experience has shewn and confirmed the influence of tobacco to be sedative, and consequently its application by the rectum is calculated to destroy the little spark of life that might not be totally extinguished. I have seen so many sedative and debilitating effects of tobacco, on the nervous system, as to have long made me oppose its application, in all cases of apparent death, or in any state whatever of debility; and I hope the practice of Dr. Hawes will coalesce with the experience of many professional gentlemen, at the head of whom may be placed the late John Hunter, who, if I recollect right, was avowedly against the use of this debilitating vegetable, in all cases of suspended animation—as is your correspondent,

NICOLOGIA.

London, Sept. 14, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

HAVING been much pleased with the following character of that eminent reformer, Luther, drawn by the masterly pen of Roscoe, in his Leo the Tenth, I have transcribed it for insertion in your useful miscellany.

I am, Sir, &c.

Islington, Sept. 13, 1805. J. E.

"In order to form a proper estimate of the conduct and character of Luther, it is necessary to consider him in two principal points of view: 1st, As an opponent to the haughty assumptions and gross abuses of the Roman see; and, 2dly, As the founder of a new church, over which he may be said to have presided, until the time of his death, in 1546; an interval of nearly thirty years. In the former capacity, we find him endeavouring to substitute the authority of reason, and of scripture, for that of councils and of popes, and contending for the utmost latitude in the perusal and construction of the sacred writings, which, as he expressed it, could not be chained, but were open to the interpretation of every indivi-

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dual. For this great and daring attempt he was peculiarly qualified.—A consciousness of his own integrity, and the natural intrepidity of his mind, enabled him not only to brave the most violent attacks of his adversaries, but to treat them with a degree of derision and contempt which seemed to prove the superiority of his cause. Fully sensible of the importance and dignity of his undertaking, he looked with equal eyes on all worldly honours and distinctions; and emperors, and pontiffs, and kings, were regarded by him as men and as equals, who might merit his respect, or incur his resentment, according as they were inclined to promote or obstruct his views. Nor was he more firm against the stern voice of authority, than against the blandishments of flattery, and the softening influence of real or pretended friendship. The various attempts which were made to induce him to relax in his opposition, seem in general to have confirmed, rather than shaken, his resolution; and if at any time he shewed a disposition towards conciliatory measures, it was only a symptom that his opposition would soon be carried to a greater extreme. The warmth of his temperament seldom, however, prevented the exercise of his judgment; and the various measures to which he resorted for securing popularity to his cause, were the result of a thorough knowledge of the great principles of human nature, and of the peculiar state of the times in which he lived. The injustice and absurdity of resorting to violence, instead of convincing the understanding by argument, were shewn by him in the strongest light. Before the Imperial Diet, he asserted his private opinion, founded, as he contended, on reason and scripture, against all the authorities of the Roman church; and the important point which he incessantly laboured to establish was, *the right of private judgment in matters of faith.* To the defence of this proposition he was at all times ready to devote his learning, his talents, his repose, his character, and his life; and the *great* and *imperishable* merit of this reformer consists in his having demonstrated it by such arguments, as neither the efforts of his adversaries, nor his own subsequent conduct, have been able either to refute or invalidate.

As the founder of a new church, the character of Luther appears in a very different light. After having effected a separation from the see of Rome, there yet remained the still more difficult task of establishing such a system of religious faith and worship, as, without admitting the exploded doctrines of the papal church, would prevent that licentiousness, which it was supposed would be the consequence of a total absence of all ecclesiastical restraints. In this task Luther engaged with a resolution equal to that with which he had braved the authority of the Romish church; but with this remarkable difference, that in the one instance he effected his purpose by strenuously insisting on the right of private judgment in matters of faith, whilst in the other he succeeded by laying down new doctrines to which he expected that all those who espoused his cause should implicitly submit. The opinions of Luther on certain points were fixed and unalterable. The most important of these were the doctrine of the real presence in the eucharist, and the justification of mankind by faith alone. Whoever assented not to these propositions, was not of his church; and although he was ready on all occasions to make use of arguments from scripture for the defence of his tenets, yet when these proved insufficient, he seldom hesitated to resort to more violent measures. This was fully exemplified in his conduct towards his friend Carlostadt, who not being able to distinguish between the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, and that of the real presence of Christ in the sacrament, had, like Zuinglius, adopted the idea that the bread and the wine were only the symbols, and not the actual substance, of the body and blood of Christ. Luther, however, maintained his opinion with the utmost obstinacy:—the dispute became the subject of several violent publications, until Luther, who was now supported by the secular power, obtained the banishment of Carlostadt, who was at length reduced to the necessity of earning his bread by his daily labour. The unaccommodating adherence of

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Luther to this opinion, placed also an effectual bar to the union of the Helvetic and German reformers; and to such an uncharitable extreme did he carry his resentment against those who denied the real presence, that he refused to admit the Swiss and the German cities and states which had adopted the sentiments of Zuinglius and Bucer, into the confederacy for the defence of the protestant church, choosing rather to risk the total destruction of his cause, than to avail himself of the assistance of those who did not concur with him in every particular of belief.

Nor did Luther adhere less pertinaciously to the doctrine of predestination and of justification by faith alone, than to that of the real presence in the eucharist. In support of these opinions, he warmly attacked Erasmus, who had attempted to maintain the freedom of the human will: and when that great scholar and candid christian replied, in his *Hyperaspistes*, Luther increased his vehemence to scurrility and abuse. "That exasperated viper, Erasmus," says he, "has again attacked me: what eloquence will the vain glorious animal display in the overthrow of Luther!" In defending his opinion, as to the all-sufficiency of faith, he suffered himself to be carried to a still further extreme; and after having vindicated his doctrines against the authority of councils, and popes, and fathers, he, at length, impeached the authority of one of the apostles, asserting that the Epistle of James, in which the necessity of good works to a perfect faith is expressly stated and beautifully illustrated, was, in comparison with the writings of Peter and of Paul, a *mere book of straw!*

It would too far exceed the necessary limits of these pages, to dwell on the dissentions to which this inflexible adherence of Luther to certain opinions gave rise, or on the severity with which he treated those who unfortunately happened to believe too much on the one hand, or too little on the other, and could not walk steadily on the *hair-breadth line* which he had prescribed. Without attributing to the conduct of Luther all those calamities which a diversity of religious opinions occasioned in Europe, during the greater part of the sixteenth century, and in which thousands of innocent and conscientious persons were put to death, many of them with the most horrid torments, for no other reason than a firm adherence to those doctrines which appeared to them to be true, it is sufficient, on the present occasion, to remark the wonderful inconsistency of the human mind, which the character of Luther so strongly exemplifies. Whilst he was engaged in his opposition to the church of Rome, he asserted the right of private judgment in matters of faith, with the confidence and courage of a martyr: but no sooner had he freed his followers from the chains of papal domination, than he forged others in many respects equally intolerable; and it was the employment of his latter years, to counteract the beneficial effects produced by his former labours. The great example of freedom which he had exhibited, could not, however, be so soon forgotten; and many who had thrown off the authority of the Romish see, refused to submit their consciences to the control of a Monk, who had arrogated to himself the sole right of expounding those scriptures which he had contended were open to all. The moderation and candour of Melancthon in some degree mitigated the severity of his doctrines: but the example of Luther descended to his followers; and the uncharitable spirit evinced by the Lutheran doctors, in prescribing the articles of their faith, has often been the subject of just and severe reprehension*. Happy indeed had it been for mankind, had this *great reformer* discovered, that between perfect freedom and perfect obedience there can be no medium—that he who rejects one kind of human authority, in matters of religion, is not likely to submit to another—and that there cannot be a more dangerous, nor a more odious encroachment on the rights of an individual, than officiously and unsolicited to interfere with the sacred intercourse that subsists between him and his God!"

* "The conduct of the Lutheran doctors," says a very candid and competent judge, "in the deliberations relating to the famous form of concord, discovered such an imperious and uncharitable spirit, as would have been more consistent with the genius of the court of Rome, than with the principles of a protestant church."

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Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Robert Orme, Esq. F. A. S. the learned and elegant Historiographer of the English Establishments, Conquests, Traile, &c. in the East Indies.

"Mr. Orme, the historian of India, unites an exquisite taste for every fine art, with an accurate knowledge of Asiatic manners." *Sir W. Jones.*

IT is universally admitted, that national strength and prosperity is ever best produced and secured in a state where the interests of commerce and manufactures, and the means of possessing military power, (in a sufficiently large extent of fertile territory) have an equal place in the estimation of the legislators—and where they are not only made compatible with, but can be, in a great measure, united and rendered subservient to each other. The Greeks, as we learn from ancient history, rose to a great ascendance of power and political distinction, by cultivating, with activity and industry, the arts of peace as well as those of war—and I remember to have read an ingenious remark somewhere, to the following purport, that if the councils and military discipline of Lacedemon, had been added to the commercial strength of Athens, or in other words, if the power and policy of the two states could have been properly amalgamated, Greece would have remained to this day, invincible; the Macedonian subjugation of its different states, would never have taken place, and the Romans would have been effectually arrested and controuled in the progress of their arms. It is true that industry will make a small city a great one—will make a very small or barren territory populous and capable of abounding both with men and money; it has, likewise, been often seen that a small state may overcome a great one, by superior policy and courage, by military skill and discipline: it is necessary, therefore, that every nation which would support and extend an advantageous system of commerce, should likewise exert its best councils and endeavours to acquire superior strength in making war. Great Britain possesses both these inestimable advantages, and being an island united within itself, can only be invaded by sea, and as such, will ever find its naval strength to be its grand security against foreign foes. The possession of remote territories, colonies, and settlements abroad, which have a political dependance on the mother country, is the surest foundation wherein to found a large and growing commerce. Every other species of commerce must, of necessity, be more or less dependant upon the disposition of other states, and of course must be confined and precarious. Since the late disastrous revolution in North America, it cannot be denied that the Britannic empire is most peculiarly indebted to its connection with India, for a very considerable degree of its maritime strength, opulence and grandeur. Our East India Company have now in subjection to them, a vast extent of territory, either provoked by war, or solicited by negotiation with the native sovereigns and chiefs or Indostan;—and these our establishments in that quarter of the globe, are now intimately connected, directly or indirectly, with the highest interests of every Briton: Indeed no person can be considered as even moderately skilled in the theory of politics, who has not made himself acquainted with the actual state of the British interests in the East. But it is not too much to say, that since our first knowledge of India, no gentleman has so amply elucidated its history and policy as the late elegant and much lamented Mr. Orme. A few authentic particulars of his life, will, I doubt not, therefore, prove an acceptable present to the British public and nation.

Robert Orme, the subject of the following memoir, was born at Anjengo, in the Travancore country, in India, on Christmas-day, in the year 1728—It appears that Dr. Alexander Orme, his father, went out to India, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, as physician and surgeon, and that he arrived at Bombay about the year 1706. He continued there, and at the dependant settlements, a considerable time, with great reputation.* It further appears that Dr.

* The following paper is extracted from the public records of that period:

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Orme having long distinguished himself in the country, was, at length, appointed chief of the settlement of Anjengo, where he had issue of his marriage, two sons and two daughters. Of these, Robert, whose labours have derived such eminent advantages to this nation, was the second son, The mother of Governor Bourchier was one of his sponsors. With a view to improve at once his education and his health, for Robert was naturally of a delicate constitution, the Doctor sent him to England, when scarcely two years of age, and he was placed under the care of his aunt Adams, then residing in Cavendish-square, London. With this lady he continued two or three years, and was then committed to the tuition of a clergyman, for about twelve months; after which he was sent to the school of Harrow. Here he continued between seven and eight years, became an expert proficient in classical literature, and was no less distinguished by the brightness of his parts, than by the sedulity of his application. In 1741, young Mr. Orme was removed from Harrow; and being intended for the civil service in India, he was placed in the office of the accountant general, that he might acquire an insight into the theory of commercial transactions.

Callicut, Aug. 30, 1707,

"Mr. Alexander Orme, surgeon, of Anjengo Fort, has made his request to us, that he may be made a Company's servant. We find him a very capable and ingenious person, that would be extraordinarily serviceable to our masters and us, in sickness. If your excellency and the council are pleased to enter him a factor, we request that we may have him at this factory, being in great want of assistance, as above specified.

"Robert Adams.
"John Johnson."

In a subsequent letter, they write thus:

"We are heartily sorry that the rains have been so very unhealthy with you, that Dr. Orme could not be spared. We request you would afford us his assistance, as soon as you can," &c.

Robert Adams, esq. who signed the foregoing letters, as chief of the settlement of Callicut, on the coast of Malabar, and Dr. Orme, had married two sisters of the name of Hill.

The facility and alacrity with which Mr. Orme applied to studies so different from those more attractive ones, which he was obliged to relinquish, evinced an uncommon degree of diligence, as well as great vigour of mind.

Having laid a firm foundation for subsequent attainments in commercial life, young Orme embarked for India, where he arrived in the year 1742, at Calcutta, where his brother William then resided as a cadet, in the East India Company's service. William was originally intended for the sea; but that element not being congenial to his temperament, he obtained the above mentioned appointment at Calcutta, where he died at about twenty-five years of age, before which time he had lost both his parents. Robert did not return to India in the company's service; but, on his arrival in Calcutta, engaged himself, for improvement, in the house of Messrs. Jackson and Wedderburne, at that time considered as the first English mercantile house in India, Mr. Jackson being one of the council, and Mr. Wedderburne, (of the same family as the late Earl of Rosslyn)* a free merchant. While with them, young Orme made a voyage round the Peninsula to Surat, in one of the freight ships; and it was on his return to Cal-

* The following prayer, or pious supplication to the Almighty, and which was written in the sixteenth year of his age, appears in his *memoranda*, dated November, 1744:

"O God, whose infinite power is not more shewn in the works of thy creation, than thine eternal beneficence in the preservation of thy creatures, vouchsafe to hear the humble supplications of one of the meanest among them, who, in all due sense of the lowliness of his condition, presumes, on the authority of his Redeemer's command alone, to throw himself, in all his sins, at the throne of thy mercy. Forgive him, O Lord, his manifold breaches of thy ordinances, and endue him with grace to amend his ways before thee. Cast from his heart the rancour of pride, the malignity of envy or malice, and all those tumultuous passions and urgent emotions, of which our frail beings are, without thy prevention, so susceptible; endue him with humility; grant him charity to all men."

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cutta, that he received or found an appointment from England, authorizing him to be a writer in the Company's civil service; in which service, Mr. Orme continued between nine and ten years, becoming after the first five years a factor, according to the Company's regulations in India.

In the year 1752, some regulations in the *jamadary* or police of the town of Calcutta, were thought necessary, and Mr. Orme, although only twenty-four years of age, was desired to state his opinion on the subject. In his short narrative on that delicate, but important concern, he observes that the office of *Jamadar* in Calcutta had not been rightly understood in England. It comprises in itself two distinct offices; the administration and execution of justice, and the collection of the revenues. Some of his advice on this subject was as follows: "Separate the revenues from the justiciary power. Divide those revenues into different branches, by farms and by distinct collectors. Divide the town into particular districts, each capable of being superintended by one person; and over these districts appoint particular gentlemen, some of the council, some not, as they can be spared. Let an appeal lie to the governor and council. Let the prison and the *cutcheree* be methodized into distinct offices, for regulations and punishments, according to the districts."

In the same year, 1752, and during his residence at Calcutta, Mr. Orme composed the first and second books of his "General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan," which has lately been first printed complete from the author's MS. This little essay, though a juvenile production, shews the great zeal and industry with which he had applied himself to the investigation of Indian concerns, and may be considered as the germ of his greater and more important work. The first two books he corrected and enlarged on board the ship Pelham, in the month of September 1753; and the third book he composed on board the same vessel, during a voyage which he was then making to England, and where he arrived at the latter end of that year. This voyage from India to England was principally made at the desire of his favourite aunt, Mrs. Adams. With this lady, who entertained a most affectionate regard for him, he resided, during his stay in this country, at her house in Cavendish-square, the same house which came afterwards, by the testament of Mrs. Adams, into the possession of the late Lord Gainsborough. This lady, we may further observe, at her decease, left Mr. Orme an annuity of 200l.

The following are the author's concluding reflections on his work, the essay above mentioned:

"Having brought to a conclusion this essay on the government and people of Indostan, I cannot refrain from making the reflections which so obviously arise from the subject.

"Christianity vindicates all its glories, all its honours, and all its reverence, when we behold the most horrid impieties avowed amongst the nations on whom its influence does not shine, as actions necessary in the common conduct of life; I mean poisonings, treachery and assassinations, in the sons of ambition; rapines, cruelty and extortions, in the ministers of justice.

"I leave divines to vindicate, by more sanctified reflections, the cause of their religion and their God.

"The sons of liberty may here behold the mighty ills to which the slaves of a despotic power must be subject; the spirit darkened and depressed by ignorance and fear; the body tortured and tormented by punishments, inflicted without justice, and without measure; such a contrast to the blessings of liberty heightens, at once, the sense of our happiness, and our zeal for the preservation of it."

It may be necessary here, for the better elucidation of what will follow, to transcribe some of the author's political observations, applicable to that period when commerce was the sole object of the Company, as it was the first principle on which their settlements were established within the peninsula of India.

"The Mogul government had, during the long and wise administration of Aurengzebe, taken such deep root, that the many nations which formed the empire of Hindostan, were subjugated to the Mogul, in various forms; some of them tributary and hereditary, and others governed by

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nabobs or viceroys, under the immediate appointment of the emperors.

"Such was the state of the empire when the English settled in India, and obtained *phirmunds*, or royal grants, for establishing themselves in Bengal, Madras, and Surat, with privilege of trading duty free; and a grant of a certain district of land to settle upon, with liberty to fortify and govern themselves by their own laws. But as the English saw no violence to be apprehended from a people who had a just idea of commerce, and a government, at that time well administered, they built with very little view of defence, and carried on their trade free from oppression.

"The governors of the distant provinces, discovering the weakness to which the power of the emperor was reduced, by the invasion of Nadir Shaw, were no longer restrained by fear; each assumed and exercised sovereign authority over his province, and looked on his government as an heritage to his family. Scarce any more of the annual sums, before paid by them to the Mogul, were sent to court; and to maintain themselves in their sovereignty, they levied forces far beyond what the ordinary revenues would maintain. From hence oppressions became necessary, and in their turn, the Europeans were oppressed, not only in their trade, but large sums were extorted from them, by violence. Mons. Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry, was the first who took the alarm, and was the first who discovered the superiority of European discipline, and from hence was led into the idea of acquiring a territorial sovereignty in India.

"It is probable he at first extended his views no farther than a district round Pondicherry; but when once engaged in the politics of the country, his success so far surpassed his expectations, and opened such a scene of power to him, that he disdained the narrow limits he might at first prescribe to himself; and no doubt but they were enlarged not only to the conquest of the Carnatic, but to the extirpation of all other European nations, and even to the reduction of the whole Mogul empire, and to make it a dependant state on the crown of France.

"The English beheld his progress with astonishment, but were not roused to action till they found themselves on the point of being swallowed up by the French power. Forced to it, they with reluctance, in 1750, undertook the support of Mahomed Ally, against Chunda Saheb, under whose name the French carried on their ambitious projects.

"It is not our intention to enter into a minute detail of that long war, maintained on our side against a constant superiority of numbers, at the expence of the lives of many thousands of brave men, and at the risk of near a million sterling of the Company's property; we shall only observe, that from our successes, the nabob's situation was so different at the end of the year 1753, from what it was in 1750, at which time the single city of Trichinopoly was the only part of his dominions that remained unconquered by the French, that in 1753, he had recovered, and was master of almost the whole Carnatic; and at that time the French resources seemed nearly exhausted.

"The French company, elated with the success which attended Mons. Dupleix, in the commencement of the war at first, faintly approved his measures; but the opposition of the other European powers, the unforeseen events of war, and the deviating so widely from their natural object of commerce, rendering the event very uncertain, there was nothing could fix their faith in the rectitude of those measures, but successes that might attend them, and a happy period to the war, which Mons. Dupleix promised them in every letter. But instead of these successes, they saw the countries, of which they expected the revenues would be their reward, in the hands of their enemies; and their stock exhausting in the support of an uncertain war, which ruined their trade, and the manufactories of their country, from which they had before reaped advantages suitable to their establishments.

"The war appeared in the same light to the English company; and therefore, both agreed on a neutrality for the Carnatic, till means should be found to put an end to that and all future wars, by negociations at home. But as it regarded the Carnatic only,

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it did not check the progress of the French arms in the Deccan, the soubah of which had ceded to them Massulipatam, and four provinces, which yielded them a revenue of 400,000 *l.* sterling a-year. Nor did there appear any check to their progress in that country; the French gave law, by their influence over the soubah, to a country as extensive and populous as France; and by a prudent management of what they had so acquired, or by increase of dominion, it was in their power even then to have laid a foundation on which M. Dupleix's great ideas of conquest might have been realized. And although the French company themselves should have chosen to adhere to their commercial interests, Dupleix's projects suited too well with that spirit of conquest which prevails in the French court, to be neglected; and upon the breaking out of the war, it is reasonable to conclude, from the forces sent out under General Lally, that they adopted them in their utmost extent. Our settlements were but a secondary object; their forces were so formidable, that they with great probability, imagined them a trifling obstacle (which surmounted) Cape Comorin, and the Ganges might have been the boundaries of their dominions."

(To be continued.)

Respicere exemplar, vitæ morumque jubebo
Doctum imitatorem, et veras hinc duce voces.

TO THE REFORMER.

SIR,

THE stupendous title you have chosen for your lucubrations, gives me a hope that the subject of my letter will meet alike with your reprobation and reform. Although I am one of those who are firmly of opinion, that the more speculatively refined the world is grown, the progress of corruption, or (if you please it) vice, is by so much the more extensive, yet I mean to expatiate upon one particular folly, which may even yet be amended, but from a thousand accidents to which "flesh is heir to," cannot be totally done away; I mean that egregious insanity of people bringing up their children without any certain means of acquiring their livelihood, when left to themselves, by death, or any other misfortune,

Quæque ipse miserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui.

It will readily be understood, that a thousand circumstances intervene to render abortive, the wisest and best plans; but I mean those who, from some adventitious cleverness or smartness, are trained up with the idea of something very great happening to them; and who fancy the seals, or a mitre, dancing in their reveries of splendour and magnificence, setting aside the numerous tribe who are supposed to possess talents without having received any from nature; but of whom I do not intend to speak.

Doctor Johnson has said, that the best books have been written in want. In deference to so great an authority, I humbly imagine, that the world could amply dispense with half the volumes we find in the library, so far as genius goes; and I do not learn that Otway's Orphan ever yet improved any body's morals, or that any one condescends to read the Panther and Hind of Dryden. That want may stimulate a man to uncommon exertions, is not to be denied; but she was not the companion of a Pope nor a Gibbon, together with a whole host of others. There certainly ever will be productions from the necessity of the moment, according to the medical expression, *pro re nata*. Let us cease to expatiate upon evils that certainly must happen; but if I can make one honest cobler out of the embryos of a drunken author, (of whatever genius) my end is answered.

Without ascribing to myself any particular proficiency, I think I am perfectly qualified to speak on this subject, from the whole tenor of my life. At the same time, Mr. Reformer, I must inform you, that my greatest misfortune throughout the period of my existence, has been my being imagined always too clever. From hence has arisen that miserable concatenation of disasters, which have invariably tormented, and has raised such a host of difficulties about me, as will infallibly overwhelm me. I do not by this mean to give you a dull history of my life, nor wish to gain your pity; all, as I said before,

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wis to induce some body to make their child an honest tradesman, instead of a starving gentleman.

The youth of most men pass alike; forward boys are imagined clever, and thoughtful ones are supposed to be stupid. You will readily suppose I was among the former; and the foremost of the former was I in every respect.

Training up in a liberal style without a penny of prospect, I ran through my studies with inconceivable alacrity, and although my mother stinted herself to supply my wants, (I had lost my father when I was very young) she heard such flattering reports of my progress, as to induce her to imagine me already in possession of the seals, and those self-deprivations gave no pain. She died soon after, and I burst out at once a meteor on the world, with ninety-five pounds in my pocket, but with such a store of accomplishments as could not fail to render the whole world subservient (in my opinion) to my beck, and obedient to my call. I hastened to that young man's heaven, London, the theatre of every thing great and every thing infamous; and here, Sir, I first met with a disappointment, severe indeed, particularly to a person who had been led to expect that every one would be ready to bear witness to his convivial powers, his talents for argument, and extent of information; every one did ample justice to my abilities, but left me to seek applause by myself, ending their remarks with this comfortable assurance, that I could not want employment, I was so very clever.

This was certainly a change to me; from having been the object of court while at college, so suddenly to have it changed to a kind of dignified solitude, a kind of armed neutrality, left to indulge myself with my own remarks, and no opposition, no charming opposition, to render my life comfortable. In short, I had met with several before whom my powers of argument were quickly dispelled, my fund of information equalled, and my talents in repartee, if not excelled, at least blunted so, that I had not spirits to advance them but in self-defence.

My money was gone long before this, and I had been obliged for subsistence, to exert myself, in some of those daily papers, which are a medley of lies and deception; but in this employment, my health soon began to be impaired; my spirits flagged, and I had recourse to the never-failing asylum of men in want—I turned my thoughts towards the army. It being then war-time, I found little or no difficulty in acquiring a commission in the only scientific regiment then in the service, I mean the artillery. Here I expected to tread (if not the most classic ground) at least that path which is algebraically laid out; and that my steps should be invariably guided by the doctrine of projectiles. But, would you believe it, Mr. Reformer! I protest I found as great *ignoramuses* as in any other walk in life, and a set of men who had read the ascribed works of Aristotle infinitely oftener than those of Antoni. The want of a sufficient number to choose from, is one principal cause of this deficiency of scientific men; and a quick and honorary method of rewarding such as distinguished themselves, since promotion would not do, as the whole regiment proceeds by gradation. My being ordered off to Scotland very shortly after my inauguration into this corps of *luminati*, gave me some hopes of emancipating myself from the shackles of difficulties into which I had immerged myself; but at the same time I lost every opportunity of making myself known to higher powers, and some how or other, I found my society after the first year grow very contracted. My military society was pretty much the same, composed for the most part of fools, consisting chiefly of fencible officers, who were either taken from the plough tail, or from behind the counter. You will not wonder that I should prefer myself to these "sons of the earth," and that I should hold myself considerably aloof from such company; but whether it was the exclusive affection that reigns throughout Scotland for their own country, to the utter rejection of every one else, (and particularly Irishmen) save a great man, I do not know, but here I found a number of hours hang heavy on my hands, whilst the untutored cubs were revelling in every social enjoyment, which that place afforded. I cannot think that there was any want of sociality in me, and I have reason to believe that my person was not so

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intolerable; but certain it was, my solitary hours far exceeded my moments of society, and I had ample leisure to ruminate upon the *cleverness* which they universally ascribed to me. Notwithstanding this solitude, I possessed a certain pride, or rather folly, which led me into numerous extravagancies, which had no excuse in nature, and which were ultimately my ruin; place it to my wishing to outdo my coequals in lustre, and to eclipse them personally as well as mentally, if you please, but certain is was, I ran a career of the most heedless profusion, which in the end crushed me. After sojourning in Scotland (that seat of the arts) for 7 years, (another transportation!) I was obliged to throw up my commission, and betake myself once more to my wits; thus fell the ephemeron of the day!

That the motive which induced me to launch out into that scene of dissipated extravagance, did not partake of the amiable, I am ready to acknowledge: it was evidently to raise the envy of my companions, and must sooner or later end in their disgust or dislike. It is no excuse to say that they were worthless; for, as to be the object of hatred and indignation, gives more real pain than all the evils which any brave man can possibly fear from his enemies; so there is a secret satisfaction in being beloved, and thought well of, which, to any person of delicacy, any one of sensibility, is of infinitely more consequential importance to happiness, than all the advantage he can ever hope to derive from it. It is from this consideration that we begin to discern between the social and unsocial passions: while every thing amiable emanates from the one, and as disagreeable arises from the other; the open animating glow of confidence, opposed to the chilling, refrigerating cool of suspicion: the one the effect of ingenuous nature—

——arte, natura potentior omni,
Est deus in nobis, agitante calescimus illo,

the other the mixture of hypocrisy and pride. To the want of this intrinsic pacificator of the passions, I attribute that sullen *sang froid* and *hauteur* which is so much my characteristic; it arose from my being early initiated into adversity, and being, when very young, the sport and prey of designing men: how much this would have been avoided, had my early youth been bred up to work at some trade, or have followed employment in a counting-house, I leave you to judge; my time would have been occupied, and instead of dancing attendance at a great man's gate, I might this day be turning over the leaves that might bring me countless thousands. I remember a school-boy who was always opposed to me, and who, on account of his stupidity, was always the butt of my ridicule, now annually in the receipt of thousands, and I should be very glad if he would ask me to dinner. The life of a soldier gives rise to any other passion but that of diligence, and although they have (in this country at least) more time upon their hands than they know what to do with, yet they employ that frequently to the worst of purposes. It was not to be supposed that I could reap much advantage in that line; and indeed I seldom or ever read any thing that could further me in my profession. Unless a person be brought up with a certainty of a fortune, I am convinced that some certain occupation should be found for him, independently of the learned professions; by these means he will have something to recur to, and prevent his becoming afterwards a burthen to himself or his friends: the return to diligence is the hardest effort that the human mind is capable of making, and the uncertainty of employment renders every step more difficult and laborious: for to use the words of an agreeable novelist, "it is as unpleasant to be alone in the midst of the desarts of Arabia, as to be in the middle of Leadenhall market without six-pence in your pocket:"—not to mention the want of an accurate estimation of our own talents, which (as we seldom under-rate them) we are most commonly given to think very extensive, ready to overcome any difficulty, and capable of assailing any danger: the

——Æstuat Ingens
Uno in corde pudor, luctusque, et conscia virtus,

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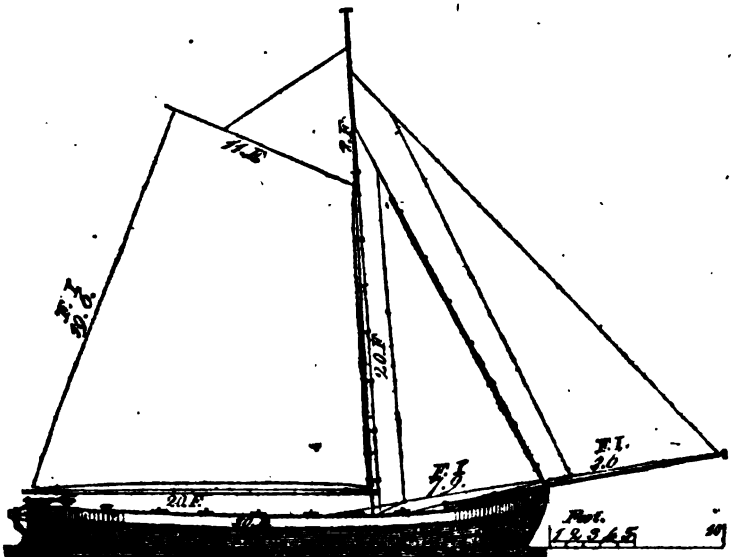
will be of no use; art must be assailed by art, and every effort strengthened with magnanimity and resolution.

Thus, Sir, from the first period since my animal life has ceased, I have been the sport of fortune, and a butt for the shafts of disappointment; there is no prospect open for me; all is gloomy and comfortless; and although the pleasures of this life are but few, I am sorry to be obliged to confess that I have not learned to bear their loss without regret.

VERAX.



HOPE Life-boat, by Christopher Towill, with a Scale of ten Feet.

OUR readers in general, will doubtless be pleased to find the subjoined description of a newly invented Life Boat, accompanied with an engraved representation in wood, constructed by Mr. C. Towill, of Teignmouth, in Devonshire. This has been sent to us for the perusal of our subscribers, in consequence of a recent application made to that ingenious mechanist, expressly for the purpose, by the Editors of the Universal Magazine, who wish at all times, to furnish every information in their power that may conduce to serve the purposes of public instruction, utility, knowledge and entertainment.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IT affords me great satisfaction that I have now an opportunity of meeting your request relative to my life-boat—and I shall accordingly proceed to communicate to you a short description of her.

Her length is 30 feet, her breadth 10, and depth 3 feet, 6 inches. The space between her timbers is fitted up with pine wood; this is done with a view to prevent the water lodging there. The pine wood is boiled over, well caulked and paid.—Between the cases are Norwegian baulks, bolted to the bottom, engrafted to each other by iron clamps and decked over. The depth of her keel is about 9 inches below the garboard stroke—the dead rising is 4 inches. Her keel is narrow at the under part, and wide above, for the purpose of giving the timber a good bed, which will support the bolts, in case a necessity should arise to encounter sand-banks.

In sailing over a bar, or in places where the water is shallow, the rudder will, with ease, draw up even with the keel, and when in deep water, it will let down, instantly, and with equal facility, a foot below it—in consequence of which advantage, the boat is found to steer remarkably well.

She is buoyed up by 8 metal cases, 4 on each side; these are water-tight,

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and independent one of another. They will serve to buoy up 6 tons;—but I find that all the buoyant parts of the boat, taken collectively, will buoy up more than 8 tons.—The cases are securely decked over, and boarded by the sides with pine. There is a scuttle to each case to put goods in; the edges are lined with baize; and over each scuttle, in the case, is one of wood, of a larger size, the margin of which is lined in the same manner, to exclude the water. The room of the boat is 10 feet wide, 6 long, and 4 feet deep, in which women, children and disabled persons may be put. It is amply supplied with air, by means of 2 copper ventilators. There are, moreover, two grapnels, very proper to be thrown on board a wreck, to ride by. —The grapnel ropes will assist the sufferers to remove and escape from the wreck to the boat.

Should any of the crew unfortunately be washed overboard, there are seven life lines attached to each side of the boat. The ends in the water are, moreover, floated with cork, on which the men may lay hold before they can be taken into the boat. She is, likewise, equipped with mast and sails, and is as manageable with them as any boat of her dimensions can possibly be.

In a tempest, however, she must be dismantled, and rowed by fourteen men, with oars 16 feet long, double banked. The men are all fastened to the thwarts, and cannot be removed from their seats. In the most wild and tempestuous seas, which break in over her bows, the water is immediately seen to run out at her stern, so that it is naturally impossible for the boat to sink or to be water lodged—and I will further venture to assert, that every part of her mechanism is as simple as simplicity itself.

I lately sailed in her, with great security, from Teignmouth to Weymouth, during which voyage her stern ports were continually open—and I am given to understand, by the best maritime and mechanical judges, in confirmation of my own opinion, that this boat may safely bid defiance to any sea; it will, therefore, amply fulfil my wishes, in preserving the lives of my fellow-creatures.

I shall conclude this letter, by boldly advancing, that the principles which have given rise to this boat are almost if not altogether new, to the best of my knowledge. They originated in shipwreck, and with the horrors of death around me. I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER TOWILL.

Teignmouth, Aug. 14, 1805.

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

Aristotle.

THERE is no passage in any ancient author which hath more exercised the sagacity of the most learned and ingenious critics, than two lines of Aristotle's Poetics; which lines form the concluding part of a sentence in that profound and elaborate work, and contain Aristotle's definition of the proper end and aim of Tragedy. That part of the definition which is here alluded to, is expressed in the following words: δια ελεου και φοβου περαινουσα την των τοιουτων παθηματων καθαρσιν—which, as Victorius has rendered it, in his Latin translation, runs thus: *Per misericordiam et metum conficiens, hujusmodi perturbationum purgationem*; or, according to the learned Dacier's translation in the French language, *Tragedie, par le moyen de la terreur et de la compassion, achève de purger en nous ces sortes de passions, et toutes les autres semblables.* Now the difficulty is to explain in what manner tragedy, by exciting the two passions of terror and pity, at the same time *refines* and *purifies them.* Dacier and Du Bos have argued very largely on this doctrine of the purgation of pity, terror, and other passions, by the means of exciting these same passions in tragedy; a doctrine, however, which the great Corneille, although he never attempted to call in question the scholastic interpretation of these words of Aristotle, had yet good sense enough, and was so ingenuous, as frankly to declare that he could not comprehend. Now, after all the mighty pains and embarrassing labours, which the numerous critics, commentators, and poets have taken, in order to prove and illustrate this same notion of the purgation of the passions by tragedy, and although the Abbé Du Bos roundly asserts, *Que l'on a dit dans tous les terms, que la Tragedie purgeoit les passions*—or that the power of tragedy, in

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purging the passions, has been maintained in all ages, as an expression proper to be used,—it may be very safely pronounced and asserted, on the contrary, that Aristotle at least never said so, neither is there the smallest foundation for imagining that such was Aristotle's meaning or intention. On the contrary, the whole of this specious fancy may be justly considered as nothing more than a factitious chimæra of the moderns, which has arisen and been produced from a total misconception, and mistranslation of this so much studied passage: in fact, it should seem that the critics have not given themselves the trouble to enquire thoroughly into the origin, sense, and meaning of it, but have rather taken it upon trust. To come to the point. In the Greek sentence or clause above quoted, the three last words have been each of them altogether misconstrued. For τοιουτων does not refer to the preceding words, ελεου και φοβου; nor does παθηματων properly mean *passions*; nor καθαρσιν, a *purification* or *refinement*, as have been confidently believed. The mistaking of the just signification of the word παθηματων appears to have drawn in along with it the mistake of the other two words. The translators have not attended to the distinctive propriety of the language, in the different acceptation of the two words παθος and παθημα. The word which Aristotle uniformly uses to express the passions, is παθη and by παθηματα is always meant, not the passions of the human soul, but *sufferings* or *calamities*; this may be satisfactorily proved by various quotations from Herodotus, Thucydides, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and indeed by the constant usage of all the principal Greek writers. The proper sense, therefore, of these words of Aristotle, concerning the rational object or *end* of tragedy, is simply this, that it proposes to effect the removal of such calamities out of human life, by means of exciting the passions of pity and terror. And thus it will appear, that Aristotle has, in as plain and precise words as the Greek language could possibly have enabled him to do, defined that to be the natural end and aim of tragedy, which every judicious and sensible person will readily enough admit it to be, viz. to *deduce* or *draw a moral* from an *example*. This interpretation of a very important passage, is not merely to be considered as an ingenious effort of verbal criticism, but it is supported and confirmed by the dictates of common sense, by the fidelity of translation, by the rules of grammar, and by the justice of criticism. To conclude: Aristotle's definition, at large, runs exactly in the following words: Εστιν ουν τραγωδια μιμησις πραξεως σπουδαιας και τελειας, μεγεθος εχουσης, ηδυσμενω λογω, χωρις εκαστου των ειδων εν τοις μοριοις δρωντων, και ου δι απαγγελιας, αλλα δι ελεου και φοβου περαινουσα την των τοιουτων παθηματων καθαρσιν. This sentence, if construed rather literally than liberally, as school-boys would express it, in conning their lessons, it is plain, would run thus: "Tragedy, therefore, is the imitation of a serious and entire action, having due greatness, [* by pleasurable language, each of the forms acting separately, in their parts] and endeavouring to effect the removal of the like calamities, not by narration, but by pity and terror."

Criticism.

In learning the Hebrew language, the old paradigm commonly received in schools, as an example in the *tyrocinium* of declining Hebrew verbs, appears to have been פעל, as we may reasonably gather from the names of most of the voices, such as Niphal, Pihel, Puhal, &c.—but this being evidently improper, inasmuch as the middle radical letter, which is a guttural one will not admit of a *dagesh forte*, which it ought to do, in order to distinguish properly the two voices, Pihel and Puhal, another example has been chosen, and has come into vogue, of late years, as more unexceptionable, viz. פקד; but as this admits of a *dagesh lene* in its first radical, I have pitched upon לקד as being much better adapted to the purpose of exemplifying a general paradigm of perfect Hebrew verbs.

Burnet.

Burnet has been censured for the seemingly contemptuous term, *One* Prior; but perhaps this mode of expression might, in past years,

* The two clauses contained between crotchets, relate merely to the form of the ancient Greek Tragedy.

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have borne a different acceptation. Over one of the entrances of Thornbury Castle, is an inscription of this import:

"This gate was begun in the yere of our Lord Gode MCCCCCXI, the 11th yere of the Rynge of Kynge Henrie the VIII, by *one* Edward Duk of Bukkingham, &c. &c."

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I have no doubt, that as a man of public spirit and a Briton, you will regret with myself, to learn, that the very noble and justly celebrated collection of natural and artificial curiosities called the Leverian Museum, is at length advertised for sale, by public auction.

This Museum has been justly considered as an honour to the British Nation; and it would be a subject of deep regret to every liberal-minded person, to see its principal beauties go to enrich the cabinets of our national enemies, and rivals. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the accustomed spirit and enterprize of our countrymen, so laudably exerted on every national occasion, will prevent such a fatal loss, and not subject us to the disappointment experienced by the king of Sweden, when he found that the Linnæan collection had been consigned, and had set sail for this country; to prevent which he actually dispatched a ship in pursuit of the vessel containing that collection, with orders to bring it back, his subjects not having shown sufficient spirit to prevent the purchase and consequent removal of it.

It will be recollected by many of your readers, that this collection, which is by far the completest and most interesting in the * world, was made at an expence of nearly fifty thousand pounds, by the late Mr. Lever, afterwards Sir Ashton Lever, at his seat at Alkington, in Lancashire; from whence it was removed to Leicester house, London: and that Sir Ashton, finding himself particularly embarrassed in his circumstances, applied to parliament, in the year 1784, and had leave granted him to dispose of the whole collection in one lot, by public lottery, in 36,000 tickets, at one guinea each, of which only 8,000 were sold. It was Mr. Parkinson's good fortune to obtain the possession of it, he being the holder of two tickets; and he has continually been adding to its value by subsequent collections, and by erecting a building for its reception, upon a plan best adapted for displaying such an important deposit to the greatest advantage; which building stands on the Surrey side of Black Friar's Bridge.

A VIRTUOSO.

* Mr. Thomas Tennant stated to the Hon. the Committee of the House of Commons, that he had inspected all the public and private cabinets of curiosities in Holland, France, and Portugal, those of Brussels, Dresden, Brunswick, and Vienna, and that not one of these foreign collections could sustain a comparison with Sir Ashton Lever's. The late Sir William Hamilton, who had examined the curiosities of Naples, Italy, Sicily, &c. prefers those contained in the Leverian Museum, to any other. This was also the opinion of the late Baron Dimsdale. That great naturalist, the late Mr. Pennant, pronounced it a a matchless collection. Mr. John Church valued it at 53,000*l.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN answer to Lancasterensis' enquiries (see Vol. III. page 494) I beg leave to state, that the author of the Lancashire Dialect was John and not Joseph Collyer. This comical and truly original genius was born at Harrison's Fold, near Warrington. His father was a clergyman, who having only a small curacy, became a schoolmaster, and continued to teach for many years. The joint income of the two pursuits enabled him to bring up a large family in a respectable manner, but unfortunately losing his sight about the fortieth year of his age, the intention which he had formed of bringing up his son John to the church was frustrated, and the youth was accordingly appren[illegible] to a Dutch-loom weaver, a[illegible]h business he was employed [illegible] twelve months, but disliking [illegible]tary an occupation, he preva[illegible] upon his master to release him, when he commenced an itinerant school-master, and afterwards became assistant to Mr. Pearson of Milnrow, near Rochdale, whom he

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also succeeded as master of the school. In his leisure hours he practised himself in music and drawing, and soon became such a proficient, as to be capable of giving instruction to others. On the hautboy and common flute he was supposed to excel most provincial performers. He likewise drew landscapes in a superior style, and attempted some heads in profile; but his natural comic humour led him to slight the painting of faces, unless he was permitted to give them a dash at the caricature. In the latter way he employed no small portion of his time to a very good account, sending his pieces when finished to the different inns in the neighbouring towns, with the prices affixed to them, and the landlords becoming his agents; these were bought up with extreme avidity by riders and others who frequented that country; and orders were sent to him from Liverpool and other places; and many of his most curious groups were sent on speculation abroad, particularly to the East Indies. Early in life he discovered some talent for poetry, or rather an easy habit for humourous rhyme, in which he was sure to attack in every particularly absurd or eccentric character. The first regular poetic composition which he published was, the *Blackbird*, containing a spirited and sarcastic ridicule upon a Lancashire justice of the peace, more remarkable for political zeal and ill-timed loyalty, than for good sense, judgment or discretion.

His wife, or as he was used to term her, his crooked rib, was the daughof a Mr. Clay of Flocton, near Huddersfield, and proved herself a virtuous, discreet, prudent, sensible, woman, a good wife, and an excellent mother of a large and almost annually increasing family. The increasing demand upon his industry, in consequence thereof, obliged him to relinquish, in a great measure, his hautboy flute and amusing pencil, and seriously to wield the brush and pallet to a more lucrative purpose: his leisure time was now filled up with painting altarpieces for chapels, and signs for public houses—but his most profitable pursuit was copying dame Nature in her most grotesque sportings with the human race, especially where she had made particularly free with the visage, into which he was sure to blend some striking features, the creation of his own fancy, and which were sure to excite surprise and risibility in the beholder—the large demands made upon him for these pieces, and the encouragement he met with from the purchasers, has often induced him to say, that if ever Providence meant him to be a rich man, this would have been the time, especially if she had furnished him with two pair of hands instead of one; but the idea of laying up a store never entered poor Tim's head—a cheerful glass and a social companion were temptations not to be resisted.

His View of the Lancashire Dialect, in the adventures of a Lancashire clown, formed from some rustic sports and gambols, and whimsical modes of circulating mirth and merriment, at the expence of silly Tony Lumpkins, amongst the then cheery gentlemen of that peculiar neighbourhood; was drawn by him, after having collected from the rustics during his excursions, all the awkward, vulgar, obsolete words and local expressions, which ever occurred to him, of which he formed a glossary or vocabulary. The rapid sale of this work soon required a second edition; and much to his vexation, one or two pirated editions appeared, which made him exclaim violently against the printers, and declare, there was not an honest man amongst them; and afterwards, in his preface, to lash them with his keen, sarcastic pen, and which also contained some smart lashes upon the reviewers.

The above-named performances, his drawings, caricatures, and satires, spread his name through Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire. His peculiar vein of pleasantry in his hours of relaxation, induced many gentlemen when in the neighbourhood to send for him to an inn, to have a personal specimen of his uncommon drollery; and his hosts were seldom disappointed, for he had a wonderful flow of spirits, with an inexhaustable fund of native, genuine, Falstaffian humour.

Amongst many others who noticed and admired Tim, was a Mr. Richard Hill, of Kibroid and Halifax, a considerable clothier and manufacturer of baizes and shalloons, who thinking Collyer would be useful to him as his

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principal clerk in business, from his being remarkably ready in accounts, and writing a most beautiful small hand in any kind of type, especially in imitation of printed characters, after several fruitless attempts, at last, by offers of an extravagant salary, prevailed upon Mr. Collyer to enter into articles of service for three years certain, and to take his family to Kibroid; but the confinement which he found his new situation subjected him to, by no means suited his volatile disposition; he very soon repented of his agreement—the secession from his former habits of relaxation preyed upon his spirits, joviality and jocularity fled from his presence, and he sighed after his old school, his old seats, his old companions—in fact, to be restored to his former situation. This being made known to Mr. Hill, he acquainted him, if he found himself uneasy in the situation, he might regain his liberty at the end of twelve months—which arriving, Tim set off without tarrying for to-morrow. Hiring a large Yorkshire cart to bring away bag and baggage, he arrived by six o'clock the next morning at his own house at Milnrow. When arrived on the west side of Blackstone-edge, he thought himself once more a free man, and his heart was as light as a feather. Being replaced in possession of his former school, through the friendship of Richard Townley, Esq. (who had kept it vacant for him) and replaced himself in his tottering elbow chair, he declared that no temptation of emolument or profit should ever induce him again to quit the humble village of Milnrow, but that he would use additional diligence with his pencil, brush and pen, to make up the deficiency in his family's income. This resolution he strictly adhered to, and the inns of Rochdale and Littleborough were soon enlivened and ornamented with a display of ugly grinning old fellows, and mumbling old women on broomsticks, &c.

His Remarks on Mr. Whittaker's History of Manchester, in two parts, was, I believe, his last literary production, in which there appears a very large share of his usual acumen.

He died at the age of near eighty years, in possession of his mental powers, which were but little impaired, and his eyes not so much injured as might have been expected, from such a severe use of them during so long a period of time. His wife died a few years before him. Mr. Collyer left three sons and two daughters behind him: the sons were all attached to the pallet and brush, but in different branches of the mimetic art.

The following whimsical Epitaph was written by and intended for himself.

A yard beneath this heavy stone,
Lies Jack-of-all-Trades, good at none,
A weaver first, and then schoolmaster,
A scrivener next—then poetaster.
A painter, graver, and a fluter;
And Fame doth whisper, a C------r;
An author, carver, and hedge-clark:
E whoo-who-whoo, whot whofoo wark!
He's laft um aw, to lie ith dark!

Your's, &c.

Rochdale, Sep. 10, 1805. T. S.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM for SEPTEMBER, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

ART. II. *Gordon's Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action.*

(Continued from page 144.)

OUR Author is unquestionably the first who has given just rules for extending this science to battalions. He seems to think, as we do, that the most arduous part of the business consists in the preparing and grounding the individuals in the elementary parts, and that the general instruction of the battalions becomes easy, when the component parts are thus previously prepared. His Treatise, which may be termed *multum in parvo*, consists of an Introduction, eight Sections, and an Appendix. The first five Sections are appropriated to individual, and the three last to the mode of extending the science to any number of troops.

We have furnished our readers with citations from the Introduction, first Section, and Appendix, which cannot

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fail to impress them with an idea of the diligence, sagacity, and erudition of the author, however short and imperfect his description of the arm must be considered.

In the second Section, he gives an idea of the Roman practice of instructing recruits to cut and thrust, according to mathematical principles, the laws of motion, and the powers of the lever.

"Previously to the attempt of explaining the Roman practice, it may not be irrelevant to state what Vegetius says generally regarding it, in the 11th and 12th chapters of his 1st book. The purport of the 11th chapter is, "that the recruits were exercised twice a day, every morning and evening, with arms of double the weight of such as were used in real action; that every soldier and gladiator, who had acquired glory, either in the field or upon the arena, had been in the habit of exercising, thus heavily armed: that after being drilled in the attitudes by a master, and instructed to make the most forcible cuts, (which, according to gravity, are vertical) they were practiced also in cutting at a post six feet high: that there was a post appropriated for every soldier; that they were taught how to strike at the head, sides, and arms; how to advance, 'by throwing the centre of gravity dextrously forward upon one leg,' and to retire, 'by throwing the weight of the body backwards.'"

We are of opinion, that Major Gordon being determined to ground his system of cutting on that of the Romans, shews much taste and judgment in omitting what he conceived impertinent, and in superadding what seemed to him pertinent to his purpose. For example, Vegetius does not in this 11th chapter say that the recruits were previously drilled by a master in the attitudes, and instructed to make *vertical cuts*; nor does any author, ancient or modern, we have perused, lay down any just rules or directions for that purpose. Major Gordon is, therefore, not only blameless, but meritorious for suggesting the idea, and supplying the defect; and in this Section, he lays down a mathematical standard, which determines the force and the disadvantage of all cuts whatsoever, derived from gravity.

Vegetius says, that the recruits, &c. with the wicker shields, and clubs twice as heavy as the real public shields and swords used against the enemy, exercised against the post as against an enemy, "ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret, nunc a lateribus minaretur, interdum contenderet poplites et crura succidere, accederet, recederet, assultaret insiliret, et quasi presentem adversarium, sic palum omni impetu, omni bellandi arte tentaret, &c." "The recruit would one time strike, as it were, at the head and face; now he would menace the sides; at times he would exert to cut under at the hams and legs; he would advance, retire, assault, and leap in upon, and exert all his force in assaulting the post, by all the rules of war, as if it had been an enemy opposed," &c.

Major Gordon's words are, that they were taught to strike at the head, sides, and arms, and he makes no mention of the hams and legs, for the reason which we collect from his fifth Section, and Plate XI. which demonstrates the absurdity and imminent danger to the person who cuts low, at the legs or even thighs of the adversary: he therefore omits "interdum contenderit poplites et crura succidere." Vegetius says, *accederet, recederet, assultaret*, &c. that is, that the recruit would advance, retire, assault, &c. but does not specify how. Our author supplies the defect, by briefly saying, "that he was to throw the centre of gravity of his body dextrously forward, upon one leg in advancing," and "that he was to retire, by throwing the weight of the body backwards." This is advancing like a swordsman.

"They were thus critically instructed in a mode of fighting, which they did not practice for the reasons which he states in the 12th, Chapter, which is translated as a gem of inestimable value, and perhaps the only passage of antiquity which elucidates the Roman practice."

"Cap. XII. Non cæsim, sed punctim ferire docendos tirones.

"Præterea non cæsim, sed punctim ferire discebant. Nam cæsim pugnantes non solum facile vicerè, sed etiam derisere Romani. Cæsa enim quovis impetu veniat, non frequentur interfecit; cum et armis, et ossibus vitalia defen-

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dantur. At contra, puncta duas uncias adacta mortalis est. Necesse est enim, ut vitalia penetret quicquid immergitur. Deinde dum cæsa infertur, brachium dextrum latusque nudatur. Puncta autem tecto corpore infertur, et adversarium sauciat antequam videatur. Ideoque et dimicandum hoc præcipue genere usos esse constat Romanos; duplicis autem ponderis illa cratis et clava ideò debantur, ut cum vera et leviora tiro arma sumpsisset, velut graviori pondere liberatus securior alacriorque pugnaret."

"Translation of Chapter XII.

"That the Romans were instructed to strike home with the point, and not with the edge of the sword. Moreover, observe that they learned to strike home with the point, not with the edge of the sword, in real action; for the Romans not only conquered with facility all those who fought with the edge, but also derided such a ridiculous practice. For a cut, however forcibly directed, seldom kills, because the vitals are defended by the opposition of arms, and by the bones: whereas, on the contrary, a slight prick of the point, penetrating only an inch or two into the vitals, is mortal. Again, in drawing the cut, the right arm must be raised; consequently this arm and the right side are exposed to any thrust, (if you deviate or raise your hand out of the line, you are undone): whereas, on the contrary, the thrust is sent home, whilst the body is perfectly covered at the same instant; and it is sent with such velocity, that the wound is inflicted before it is possible to see or avoid it. Such were the incontrovertible reasons which determined them to use the point, and not the edge of the sword, in close action. They were in the habit of using such ponderous arms at exercise, for the purpose of doubling their dexterity and alacrity with the light arms which they used in real action."

Our author, in his researches, finding these two chapters to be the only passages in antiquity, which give a satisfactory detail of the Roman method of cutting and thrusting, adopts and appropriates them as a basis for the construction of his fabric of individual defence. He promises no literal translation or imitation, but, on the contrary, he selects, supplies, and rejects from them.

Although he is no advocate for cutting, he prescribes and demonstrates the rules for it in so clear a light, that every person not blinded by prejudice and pre-conceived opinions, must yield to the force of his demonstrations. All cuts should be made as much as possible in conformity, and not in opposition to the laws of gravity.

"Gravity is that uniform tendency of bodies exerted in a perpendicular direction to the centre of the earth: it uniformly accelerates all motions, or cuts vertically downwards, and retards uniformly all bodies projected perpendicularly upwards. The force of any cut from gravity, is determined by the following well known proposition, viz. "The force of gravity, by which a body descends along an inclined plane, is to the whole force of the gravity, with which it falls perpendicularly, as the height of the plane to its length, or as the *sine* of the angle of elevation to its radius." This he demonstrates by a diagram. Having thus found a mathematical standard to determine the force of one cut, the force of all cuts, from gravity, is found in the same manner.

"For example, the force from gravity of a cut in a line or plane, ten degrees above the horizon, compared to any other cut, must be as the altitudes or elevations of the planes. Compare it to the horizontal cut. The horizontal cut has no angle of elevation above the horizon; it coincides with the horizon; therefore it is to the horizontal cut as 10 : : 0. The vertical cut, being impelled by the whole force of gravity, is the most powerful of all powerful cuts; if compared to any cut ten degrees distant, it is as 90 : : 80, &c. It is to the horizontal cut as 90 : : 0. As the force from gravity of all cuts delivered from points above the horizon is precisely as the altitudes of these points, or as the *sines* of the angles of elevation, so the imbecility of all cuts made from points below the horizon, is, in proportion to depression of those points, below the horizon. All such, therefore, and particularly the cut made upwards, in a line, from the *nadir* to the *zenith*, should be rejected, as the most diametrically opposite to the laws of gravity, and the practice of the Romans."

The author demonstrates here by the means of letters and diagrams, what we have attempted in general terms without such aids.

In his third Section, he demonstrates

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the advantages of using simple thrusts rather than compound, and proposes the reduction of all cuts and thrusts to two denominations—quarte and tierce.

"A simple thrust is one direct motion, impelled with such celerity as to be finished in the least point of time. A complex thrust is a combination of two or more simple motions. All cuts are invariably complex. Simple thrusts are to be used in preference to the complex, as will appear from comparison. Feints are either single or double, but rarely triple.

"The single feint is the least complex of all the compound thrusts; it menaces an attack on one point, to cover the real impulse intended upon another. The French mode (which is erroneous) is as follows:—The point of the sword is moved from the one side to the other, describing a line: it retrogrades in the same line, that is, describing the base, or the whole triangle twice: 3dly, the point is projected to finish the thrusts. That is, the single feint is composed of three motions, equal to the three sides of a triangle. But by Euclid, 20th Prop. lib. 1, any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third, and the three sides are much greater; and the times being, as the spaces described, the velocities being equal, the time of the single feint is to that of the simple thrust 8 : : 1; therefore the advantage of the simple thrust is in that proportion Q. E. D. Any further illustration of the advantage of the simple thrust over cuts and thrusts, still more complex than the feint, seems to be superfluous, &c. &c."

The fourth Section, in a clear and nervous style, details the true principles of making the simple thrusts and guards of quarte, tierce, &c.

According to Cicero's definition of a great orator, or swordsman, as Major Gordon applies it, 'Vir bonus *dicendi* (id est) *defendendi* peritus,' "Worth and merit are the primary qualities, and skill in the science merely secondary." "The defenders of the country, adorned with the inherent primary qualities, will find the science of defence concentrated in the three following particulars. 1st. In the graceful *command* of the body and *limbs*, and in the acquisition and practice of the essentials subservient to this end. 2dly. In the proper opposition of the hand, and in the application of the *fort* to the *foible*. And 3dly. In the possession of the proper line of direction."

He gives directions to acquire precision and expertness in each of these essential points, and how to *stand*, *advance*, and *retire* on guard, which he calls the second position.

"The sword must not be held in a line parallel to the horizon, as that would subject your *foible* to his fort; and much less should your point be depressed below the horizon, for the same reason; therefore it should be raised thirty degrees above the horizon, and directed nearly in the line of his eye. You cannot be too much practised in advancing, retiring, and in parrying simple thrusts and cuts in this attitude. Having completely obtained the graceful command of your person by this practice, you are to spring from this into your third position, which is that of the allonge. Plates V. and VI. In the second position you are to sink on your knees, and to have all your powers restrained, and ready to be exerted: the exertion of these powers will place you firmly in your third position, your feet at right angles, about thirty-six inches asunder. This third position or attitude is termed the allonge. Although the allonge, in due time, will be made with rapidity, yet you will better accomplish it, by engraving the ideas of the mode upon your mind, one after another. Thus, first form your extension, Plate V. Elevate your right hand in quarte as high as the direction of your left eyebrow; lower your point in the line of the cavity under your adversary's arm; extend your left hand and left knee; then project the thrust, rolling your right hand still more in quarte, or supination; throw forward your right foot at the same instant, fifteen or sixteen inches, so that your feet may be at least thirty-six inches asunder. Practise thus, until you acquire firmness, ease, and precision. The blades are to touch in a point about ten inches distant from their extremities. The quarte is to be thus delivered. Form the extension by a rotatory motion of the arm and wrist raised and extended, &c. Project the sword or firelock in and along the identical *point* of *contact*, as in a *nick*; oppose your *fort* thus against his *foible*, as it were in the *nick*. Direct your thrust or cut in the line, in such a manner as to infix your point into the cavity

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under his arm. Plate VII. All is to be executed in one motion, with such celerity, as you may hit your adversary an instant before your foot strikes the ground, which is to resound with every stroke.

" There are only two good cuts, the cut vertically downwards in quarte, and that hurled vertically downwards in tierce, neither of which have been noticed by the French, nor by their disciples in this country.

" In cutting, the hand is to be in the most natural position, between supination and pronation; but it is to be rolled into complete supination when you are to end your cut in a thrust.

" Make the vertical cut in quarte thus: Raise your point vertically, and oppose your identical fort (which is the point of your sword in contact with his shell) to the very extremity of his sword; contract your arm: having thus secured his *foible*, strike in the vertical cut on the quarte, or inside of your adversary. Terminate this cut in a thrust, and recover, using your round parade of quarte with all celerity. Plate VII.

" The terms *fort* and *foible* are relative, and used to mark out the different forces of the different parts of the hand weapon. That part of the weapon held by the hand is the fort. The powers of the other parts of the instrument vary in the following proportion. They are in the reciprocal proportion of their distance from the fort. That is, the power of any point decreases as its distance from the fort increases, and vice versâ. The reason of which depending on the powers of the lever, is detailed in the Appendix. The extreme point of the weapon is more weak than any point between the extremity and the *fort*. The very fort itself of the instrument is the foible, in regard to the power of the elbow, &c.

" The guard, cut, and thrust of *tierce* are formed by turning the fore-arm, wrist, and hand into pronation. The delivery of the cut and thrust, in tierce, is similar in principle to that of quarte, in the just application of the *fort*. The formation of the extension and of the allonge are the same in all thrusts; but your opposition, in tierce and quarte over the arm, is to your right. Feel your adversary's blade *constantly*, but do not press it; for you will be exposed to his time thrust if you relinquish the point of contact. Therefore, in disengaging from quarte to tierce, " move your point closely, within a *hair's breadth* of his blade, and so quickly, that your change shall be imperceptible, retaining your hand in supination, as it was before: for if you roll your hand into pronation, as you change your point, your motion will be wide. Roll your hand into pronation, as you project the thrust along his blade, in the *point indented* in it, as it were in a *nick* to direct your course. Oppose your hand high, and over his blade to your right direct your point into the cavity under his arm. His effort to parry this thrust (if you have seized his *foible*) by his parade in tierce, will materially serve you, as it will serve as a fulcrum assisting your thrust, unless your sword whips or bends."

Then follow his strictures on the weakness of cuts, thrusts, and guards of *prime*, *seconde*, and *quinte*, and the absurd guards derived from them, termed *protects*, *inside* and *outside half hangers*, &c. all which are used by the cavalry.

Instead of the guards of quarte and tierce, which would, as he thinks, be too wide for the use of troops in close order, he recommends two other guards, which are more safe and effectual, for the reasons he assigns.

" Although the guards of quarte and tierce, and their combinations are sufficient for *individual* defence, and although the general adoption of these guards would eventually tend to the destruction of the enemy, not similarly disciplined, yet if that moment should unhappily arrive (which may God avert) when the enemy would apply the science of defence to the bayonet, in such event the parades of quarte and tierce would not answer the purpose of defence as effectually as the guards, which are here termed the *pointe-volante* in quarte, and the *pointe-volante* in tierce. Plate VIII. For the parades of quarte and tierce are too wide to be used with safety by troops in close order. For this reason, the writer took the liberty of deviating from the practice established in the schools, by introducing the pointe-volante, instead of quarte and tierce."

" From all the experiments he had been ordered to make with the men, whom he arranged in an order much closer than any existing, it appears that no man was ever hurt in the ranks by the wide guard of his comrade standing on the right or left. The parade of the

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pointe-volante produces this desirable effect.

"Secondly, it is more quickly and easily executed.

"Thirdly, it gives more facility in opposing the fort, and withdrawing the foible, in which consists the very essence of the science.

"Fourthly, because the return from this attitude is irresistible, it is impelled vertically, by the united force of the muscles; and this impulse is aided by the accelerating force of gravity in the perpendicular direction: whereas, the power of gravity in favour of *quarte* and *tierce* acts feebly, because diagonally, on an inclined plane. And lastly, because no parade of *quarte* and *tierce*, nor combination of them, can parry the return from the *pointe-volante*. Nothing but the parade of the *pointe-volante* itself can effect it."

The fifth section details his method of making compound thrusts, cuts, and guards, *disarming* and *timing*.

"Notwithstanding the danger generally resulting from the use of all cuts, and compound thrusts, and more particularly from any combination of the guards of *prime*, *seconde*, &c. yet the complex guards, termed the round parades of *quarte* and *tierce*, and of the *half circle*, cannot be sufficiently practised. These guards counteract, and confound the projects of the adversary. The round parade of quarte, circled twice round with celerity, and combined with the half-circle annexed, or the rapid rotation twice or thrice of the half-circle, with the round parade immediately annexed, or any combination of the round parades of quarte and tierce, terminated by simple quarte and tierce, form a shield sufficient to guard off all cuts and thrusts whatsoever."

Unable to describe these parades without the aid of plates, we must refer our readers to the Treatise. He prescribes rules for disarming in six instances. 'But attempt none of these modes of disarming, before you feel yourself completely dextrous in the preceding parts.'

"Of the time thrust.

"Timing is the summit and the very last stage of the science, and not to be attempted except by the ablest swordsman. It consists in the anticipation of your adversary, by *nicking* that *point* of time which is the most favourable and safe for you to make a thrust. The thrust delivered at this critical moment is called the time thrust, and is of four kinds.

"The 1st is the time thrust which you deliver on his first movement to assault you, when you are both engaged within the proper measure. As suppose he raises his point or feigns, in either case dart in a simple thrust, opposing your fort either in quarte or tierce, as the case may require, and you will probably anticipate him, it being above 2 : : 1 in your favour, if you nick the *time*.

"2d. The *time* of the *arrest* is decisive, when properly executed. Be careful to take your station on guard at least twenty-four inches beyond the extent of his allonge; at this distance he cannot reach you, he must therefore advance one step. He means, suppose, to engage your blade in tierce: do not meet or touch his blade with yours, but *nick* the time of his first movement, and anticipate him by your well-delivered quarte. Recover quickly, and spring back to your former ground, or rather 24 inches farther back. Use your round parade of either quarte or tierce as you are recovering. Repeat the thrust if you can seize an opportunity, as it will be safer for you to act in this manner, than to risk a contest with him in close action. For you give the time thrust *gratis*, unless he is pre-eminent in the art.

"3d. Should he, standing out of measure as before, advance to join your blade in quarte, do not suffer your blade to be touched: seize the time of his advance, and send home a quarte over the arm. Spring back to your guard as before; you may throw in a quarte under his arm as you recover.

"4th. Countertiming. If your antagonist should decline to advance, in the expectation of timing you as you advance, you may countertime him in this manner: "Advance in tierce, to excite him to deliver his time thrust in quarte: as you are advancing, whirl up your hand forcibly into the half-circle, with your point directed in the line, and you will parry and countertime him at the instant he delivers his thrust." Again, he will not advance, but stands guarded in tierce to allure you to engage in quarte, that he may time you with his quarte over. As you advance from the pointe-volante in tierce, and his foible will be precisely applied to your fort, from this position hurl down a vertical cut, end your cut in a thrust.

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along his blade over his arm. If you succeed in this stroke, as you must if you do your duty, you may continue to pour in thrust after thrust incessantly, until he submit. But you will carry in mind the memento of Virgil as particularly applicable to your art.

"(Hæ tibi erunt artes) pacisque imponere morem:
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."

"To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free;
These are imperial arts and worthy thee."

DRYDEN.

"If, however, your antagonist hath recovered and parried your assault by the pointe-volante, (the only parade adequate to the purpose) the assault may be continued. In this case, your best general rule is to use your round parades, and the pointe-volante. Hesitate not to excite him to cut at your lower extremities. For example, if he cuts low at your thigh, withdraw it a little; seize this critical moment, and cut vertically through his face; terminate this cut in a thrust, in conformity to the practice of the Romans."

(To be concluded in our next.)

*** We propose in our next introducing some observations on a cotemporary Reviewer of this Work.

ART. VII. *A Grammar of the Greek Tongue on a new and improved plan, by John Jones, Member of the Philological Society at Manchester.*

THE language of that renowned and far-famed people, the ancient Greeks, holds a high and distinguished rank in the scale of a learned and liberal education. Nor ought this circumstance to excite our astonishment: there is something in their intellect, manners, customs, and of course, *language*, eminently subservient to mental improvement.

We have several grammars of the *Greek tongue* in use amongst us, but without meaning to depreciate the labours of others, we cannot refrain from observing, that the present is entitled to our peculiar approbation, for its accuracy, copiousness, and simplicity. Great pains have been taken to arrange its various parts, and to render them intelligible to the learner: the *nouns, adjectives,* and *pronouns,* are classed together, so as to make them plain in all their variations, even to the meanest capacity. But the author has more especially displayed his skill in the investigation of the *verb*, which, it is well known by all lovers of Greek learning, has ever been a subject of no small difficulty. He has traced them to their origin—pursued them in all their windings—unfolded their intricacies, and stated their moods and tenses with a clearness which cannot be misunderstood. With the *syntax* also, we have been much pleased: where it differs from the Latin, the peculiarity is not only pointed out, but satisfactorily explained. Indeed the author has, it is evident, thoroughly studied his subject, and will contribute by means of this, his truly excellent grammar, to the easier attainment of the Greek language. Hitherto we have had no elementary productions which have united classical discrimination with philosophical investigation. The study of language is closely connected with the study of the human mind; rhetoric and logic are nearly allied to each other; he, therefore, who cultivates them together, has the double advantage of invigorating his intellectual principle, and of improving that wonderful medium with which the Almighty hath endowed us, of imparting the treasures of knowledge to mankind.

ART. VIII. *A Short Treatise on several Improvements recently made in Hothouses, by which from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the fuel commonly used will be saved; time, labour and risk greatly lessened; and several other advantages produced. And which are applicable to hot-houses already erected, or to the construction of new hot-houses—illustrated by nine large copper plates. By J. London. Edinburgh, Constable and Co. and Longman and Co. London. 8vo. Twelve Shillings, Boards.*

AS the intentions with which this treatise has been produced, are amply detailed in the title, it is given at length.

Every attempt to extend the utility, or improve the principles of an invention that is necessary to the convenience of any class in society, is highly commendable. The usefulness of hothouses is practically demon-

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strated by their produce, and the great encrease of their number, in every county in the united kingdom. Without the assistance of art, a considerable variety of elegant flowers and shrubs would never adorn our gardens; numerous tribes incapable of culture in the atmosphere of this country, would be lost to the admiration of the many lovers of botanical science, who cannot seek the objects of their pursuit in foreign climates; and our deserts would be without some of their choicest delicacies. We should sigh in vain for many valuable plants, whose beautiful variety of tints, splendour of colour, and agreeable fragrance, enrich our horticultural collections; and we should be unable to produce some of the most delicious fruits upon our tables, that now ripen beneath our cultivation. In proportion, therefore, as the views of Mr. Loudon are directed to the more easy attainment of objects so desirable, his work is entitled to liberal attention.

The improvements recommended in this treatise, are chiefly in the internal structure of the hot-house. An improved furnace and fuel chamber, having valves to the doors of each, for the partial emission of heat, are minutely described; as is a flue, directed into compartments, each of which will be completely filled with smoke and heat, before any can fill the next. Other particulars are added, which exceed these limits to enumerate, and for which reference should be had to the work itself. The author seems confident, that if a hot-house be altered or constructed upon the plan he recommends, that, however extensive may be its dimensions, more than one fire will in no case whatever be necessary.

The principal advantages derivable from the preceding instructions are stated to be, a clear and regular fire, a concentration in the flue of the whole heat generated, and a rarefaction of the air entering either by the valves in the doors, or by an aperture purposely left round the mouth of the furnace when constructed. The due management of the fuel, of the valves in the doors, of the doors themselves, and of the dampers in the flues, regulates the heat, which may be either encreased or diminished by those means, and may at all times, with little inconvenience, be obtained at any required degree.

"The inner roofing (of the Hot-house, is simply a collection of curtains of coarse woollen cloth, which are made so as to slide down upon wires, six or eight inches within the glass. The use of this inner roofing is to prevent the warm air of the house from coming in contact with the glass—an object by this means completely effected. The advantages which will result from the roofing, will be understood by every one, when a well known fact is adduced, viz. that heat passes more rapidly through glass than through any other material. And that, on the contrary, through wool or stagnated air more slowly than through any other body. The time of using it in stoves and pineries is during the winter and spring months, and in vineries and peach-houses during the forcing season."

The reasons for the admission of air into hot-houses are mentioned, and thence is argued the necessity of different modes being adopted for obtaining it: "the most economical and simple mode of doing this that occurs to the author, is by using an air pump or bellows, the form and construction of which" is the subject of a section. This improvement, however, is principally intended for pineries, and such plant stoves as are heated by making fires during the whole winter season.

A ventilator to put the heated air of the house in motion, so as to produce a breeze of warm air at pleasure, is the next object of Mr. Loudon's invention and recommendation. The expences attendant on the principal improvements, in old houses are said to be moderate, and the cost of constructing new hot-houses with these improvements is from eight to ten per cent. more than when built in the common way. The author also suggests the practicability of heating hot-houses without flues, and also describes a method of heating them by steam.

Descriptions are given of a stove, &c. for growing pine apples—an improved pit for growing young pines, raising melons, &c. and an improved peach-house; and some observations on architectural decorations in hot-houses, and reflections on the objects

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proposed, conclude the work. The plates are not the least valuable part of the treatise; the designs have the advantage of perspicuity, and the explanations of the separate figures are numerous and satisfactory. Models in wood, of the improvements, have been made by Mr. Loudon, and are described for the use of those persons who choose to inspect them at the places mentioned by him in London and Edinburgh.

It appears that Mr. Loudon has drawn up this treatise for the satisfaction of several gentlemen, and that it is merely introductory to a work on a larger scale, that at no distant day will be given to the public. He apologises for several marks of haste and inattention that are very observable; but as his style is by no means calculated to meet the public eye, it will be advisable for him to submit his future labours, before they are published, to the correcton of a literary associate. The printer of this work has been inattentive to his department, and to him there can be allowed no excuse, that would not in this instance divulge either his ignorance or his neglect of his duty to the author.

The limits afforded to the remarks on Mr. Loudon's treatise are more than, perhaps, our department can well spare, and would not have been extended to a work that had not much claim on the public attention. The principles on which his improvements are founded, appear to be accurate, and we shall be happy to notice an enlarged work, on the same subject, by the same author, with equal approbation. H.

ART. IX. *The Domestic Medical Guide; in two parts. Part I. The Family Dispensatory; or a complete Companion to the Family Medicine Chest, &c. Part II. The Modern Domestic Medicine: comprehending the most approved methods of treating and obviating the different diseases that assail the human frame; with the most important information relative to the cure of those chronic diseases which have been generally considered incurable. Third edition, considerably enlarged and corrected. By Richard Reece, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme.*

IT has long been a moot point with the philosophical among the writers on diseases and their remedies, whether most mischief or good be done by familiarizing mankind to medicine and its administration in every illness, however latent the cause may be. The perfectioning the arts is not unattended by its evils: it has entered into our very kitchens, and thereby the refinements of the table have swelled our nosological list, in almost the same proportion as a chemical nomenclature.

It cannot be a doubt, however, that if we must have recourse to medicines on every occasion, we ought to be particular in obtaining them in their purity, and in ascertaining their usual effects. There are many occasions where a succedaneum for an apothecary's shop is a very useful and desirable thing; as such, a medicine chest claims our notice, and becomes an object of main consideration in the work before us. In cases of sudden attack, where the malady and its primary cause are obvious to every one in the slightest degree acquainted with physic, such a resource must afford great satisfaction, and often be the cause of abridging the duration of pain, and sometimes of saving life. In the country too, at a distance from physician and apothecary, such a little depôt as a family medicine chest, may direct the sufferer to a safe remedy, or enable the professor himself to prescribe one, without the delay of returning or sending for it to his own house: and certainly as far as medicines may be affirmed requisite in any particular case, so far is it advisable to obtain them in as short a time as possible after they are prescribed, lest the very nature of the indisposition may become changed, as it were, and render the same prescription less expedient and proper.

The Family Dispensatory which accompanies the Medicine Chest, and forms the first part of this kind of *vade mecum*, describes the properties of the medicines contained in it, and points out their doses with propriety and accuracy.

The second part of this tract, under the head of Modern Domestic Medi-

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cine, descants on nursing, and the treatment of children, where some of the barbarous customs of old nurses and old women, with regard to the management of infants newly born, are laudably exploded. "The feeding of children (he says) is of greater importance than their clothing. Great care should be taken that their food be wholesome and good, and in such quantity only as the body requires for its support and growth. In the business of nursing, as in physic, we should endeavour to follow nature. When a child is born, it is full of blood and excrement; its appetite and senses awake, and requires then some intermediate time of abstinence and rest, to compose and recover the pressure and struggles of the birth, &c."

In the course of this work, the author, among the other afflicting diseases of the human body, bestows a proportionable share of reasoning on that most afflicting one *cancer*, where he says, with too much reason,

"No medicine has yet been discovered, capable of specifically curing this disease; various poisons, both of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, have been recommended, which often injure the constitution, without affording much apparent relief. Even the pretensions of empirics have not escaped the examination of practitioners of candour, and their nostrums have been tried with perseverance, without any evident advantage whatever; and it must be acknowledged, that since the time of Hippocrates, (a period of upwards of two thousand years) notwithstanding the important discoveries that have been made in the anatomy and physiology of the human body, and in chemistry, we can add nothing new as to the nature, cause, or even symptoms of this disorder that has not been noticed by that accurate detailer of diseases. The very flattering reports of medical men, on the effects of the exhibition of different airs, and particularly the topical application of fixed air to the open cancer, ample experience has proved erroneous, and the practice is very deservedly abandoned, even by those who were its warmest advocates. In fact, the different specifics recommended by practitioners in this country, and on the Continent, have turned out mere palliatives.

"Dr. Lambe, a physician of great celebrity, in his minute examination into the properties, &c. of common water, detected not only a portion of lead, (from the use of leaden cisterns, pumps and pipes) but also a mineral salt, which he asserts to be so extremely prejudicial to the human frame, as to be the cause of those chronic diseases which so often baffle the medical art. From this conviction, the learned Doctor confined his patients, afflicted with such diseases, to the use of water divested of these obnoxious combinations by the process of distillation; and it appears that in several instances, some of which are cancerous, his apprehensions have been happily confirmed. I have had an opportunity of witnessing the salutary effects of his treatment in two very obstinate cases with the Doctor, and have since much employed it with the most flattering success, which, I shall notice under the heads of the different diseases, in the cure of which it is likely to prove serviceable."

Now, though we are not of the opinion with Dr. Lambe, as to the deleterious effects of leaden cisterns, pumps, and pipes, nor of the injurious quality of mineral salt found in the water, the quantity being so very minute; yet we have thought proper to give the above exract at length, as containing a question, or rather enquiry, well deserving the notice of other analysers of the most useful and necessary of beverages.

Our author takes an opportunity of giving a lash at the numerous empirics of the present day, and especially to a certain *quack divine* turned *quack doctor*. It is undoubtedly a lamentable circumstance, that so many persons, wholly unskilled in the science of anatomy and physic, should be permitted to deal out medicines, which, to say the least of the matter, may do as much harm as good. Not that we object to a regular practitioner selecting one branch of the profession for his particular occupation and attention. The multiplication and division of labour in the arts tends to facilitate and improve the produce of them. It is the same with the sciences. We have, therefore, gentlemen of the first respectability, who confine their practice to diseases of the eyes, the ears, &c. others who prescribe only to cancerous, dropsical, calculous cases. But when we hear

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of a mechanic styling himself Medicinæ Doctor, and a dancing master vaulting into a doctorial chair, we are disgusted with this mockery of a sublime calling, which can never be sufficiently well understood by the most laborious researches and observations.

To conclude our remarks on the work before us, except in the inaccuracies which sometimes occur, by the want of grammatical concord, we have no doubt of its giving satisfaction to its readers.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC JOURNALS.

NICKEL.

IN a Memoir lately published by M. Thenard, and which has been read to the National Institute, it is observed by the author, that the mineral called Nickel has not been known scarcely these fifty years, and that in the said space of time it has been the object of a great number of researches, and that nevertheless, by a striking contrast, there is no substance that has given rise to more discussions, and in respect of which chemists have been so much at variance. Some, at the head of whom appears *Cronstedt*, to whom we owe the discovery of it, and Bergman, who first investigated it carefully, have considered it as a metal of *sui generis*, or of a particular nature; others, not sufficiently consulting experiment, and seduced by its magnetic properties, have made no scruple to pronounce it of the nature of iron, more or less impure, or more or less altered. These last, who have suffered themselves to be imposed upon, more especially by the blue dissolution of its oxydes in ammoniac, have confounded it with copper. The former, relying too confidently on slight or not profound researches, have only discovered in its composition the arsenic and the cobalt which accompany it almost always in the mines, and they have taken it for an alliage or mixture of these two metallic substances. Opinions so different and so singular should disappear in the progress of time: the interest of science demands that this be done; and it ought to be a necessary sequel of the products of mineral analysis, formerly uncertain in its course, and consequently in its results, but in our day brought to almost its highest point of perfection. But although all doubts have been dispelled, with respect to the existence of nickel as a mineral, and although this has been proved incontestibly, by numerous exact and authentic experiments, its magnetic property which it partakes of, or seems to partake of in common with iron, has not been demonstrated. If several chemists, among whom is Bergman, allow it, several others dispute it. This is, therefore, a question that has not had, as yet, a definitive answer; and so much the more so, as we are not certain that we have hitherto been able to procure it in its greatest state of purity. In fact, art is destitute of means wherewith to separate the cobalt from it: those resorted to, to separate arsenic from it, are not exempt from blame; and perhaps a rigorous analysis may give rise to suspicions, with respect to those that have been adopted, in order to separate iron from it. The problem to be resolved, and which forms the subject of this memoir, is consequently the following one, viz. to separate exactly from nickel all the substances that alter it, and particularly arsenic, iron, and cobalt. The author names these three last metals, because they are such as can communicate to it or take from it the magnetic properties. The mine of nickel, which was the subject of the author's investigations, had been already melted at several reprises; and thus, all the terreous substances, and a part of the arsenic, and of the sulphur, were separated from it. Different experiments, which the author judges it unnecessary to repeat, proved that it was composed of nickel, of iron, of cobalt, of bismuth, of copper, of arsenic, and of sulphur. The author then proceeds to describe and state the mode of analysis which he pursued in five successive experiments, and the result of which, as he remarks in the conclusion of his memoir, is more than sufficient to solve the question which the author sets out with: in fact, he says, they establish in an incontestible manner, that very pure nickel really possesses the magnetic virtue, as Bergman and other chemists have surmised. It demonstrates, that this property which it possesses in common with iron, and, doubtless with cobalt, may be masked or destroyed in these metals, by their union with other bodies, and above all with arsenic; from which we must necessarily draw this consequence, that the loadstone is an inaccurate instru-

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ment to ascertain them, and that it can only indicate its presence decisively there, where they are only intermingled, but not combined. They confirm the property of demi-ductility, which has been recognized for some time past, and its approach, under this point of view, to zinc and to mercury. The above experiments shew, that it is much more difficult to melt than has been hitherto thought, and induce a presumption that it has been only obtained hitherto, as mingled either with arsenic or with cobalt. They instruct us, that it is susceptible of suroxygenation, and that it may form a new black oxyde, soluble in sulphuric and nitrous acids, with disengagement of oxygene; and in muriatic acid, with disengagement of muriatic acid oxygenated. They ascertain the presence of bismuth in the mines of nickel, and the passage of this latter to the state of insoluble arseniate, when they are treated by the nitric acid. They likewise furnish us with an assured method how to extract arsenic from any mine whatever, and to determine the quantity of it. And, lastly, they exhibit an unexceptionable process, which was hitherto wanting to analysis, and which it had long called for, to separate nickel from cobalt and from iron, and of consequence, to obtain these two prime or principal metals in their greatest state of purity.

Ocroïte.

M. VAUQUELIN lately read to the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the National Institute, a letter which he had received from M. Klaproth, which, among other things, noticed that he had lately discovered, in a mineral brought from Riddarhyttan, in Sweden, a new earth, to which he has given the name of *Ocroïte*, because it acquires a yellow colour from heat; and that he, M. Vauquelin, had likewise received a small sample of it. On this substance M. V. made several experiments, the results of two or three of which may be mentioned here: 1. It communicates, by fusion, a yellow colour to borax. 3. The dissolution is without colour; its taste is acid and styptic. 12. The dissolutions of the *Ocroïte*, deprived of iron and of superabounding acid, have a sugary taste, very analogous to that of the yttria. From the whole of the facts, M. Vauquelin concludes that it is highly probable that the yellow colour of the earth of M. Klaproth, is owing to the presence of a small quantity of iron which it contains, and that the name of *Ocroïte* is not perhaps very suitable to it. As to the earth itself, the analyser had not a sufficient quantity of it to distinguish its characters accurately, and to decide whether it is really a new one, and different from those already known; for it has as many metallic characters as terrestrial characters.—But, adds M. Vauquelin, there is every reason to expect, that the author, whose ability is well known, will, himself, furnish some details that shall enable the chemists to judge concerning it.

FASCINATION.

Dr. Benj. Smith Barton, Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, has attempted to contradict and refute the power of fascination, which has, in so many ages, been attributed to the serpent tribe. After collecting different statements in a number of authors relative to the manner in which this power is represented to have been usually exerted, &c. the Doctor proceeds to say: "In almost every instance I found that the supposed fascinating quality of the serpent was exerted upon the birds, at the particular season of their laying their eggs, or of their hatching, or of their rearing their young, still tender and defenceless. I now began to suspect that the cries and fears of birds, supposed to be fascinated, originated in an endeavour to protect their nest or their young. My inquiries have convinced me that this is the case. Though the rattle-snake does not climb up trees, yet the black snake does, and some other species of the *genus coluber*, &c. When impelled by hunger, and incapable of satisfying it, by the capture of animals on the ground, they begin to climb up trees or bushes upon which a bird has its nest. The bird is not ignorant of the serpent's object; she leaves her nest, whether it contains eggs or young ones, and endeavours to oppose the reptile's progress. In doing this she exposes herself to the most imminent danger. Her cry is melancholy; her motions are tremulous. Some times she approaches so near the reptile, that he makes her is prey. But this is far from being universally the case. Often she compels the serpent to leave the tree, and then returns to her nest.

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Oftentimes she prevents the destruction of her young, attacking the snake with her wing, her beak, or her claws. Some years since, the ingenious Mr. Rittenhouse was induced to suppose, from the peculiar melancholy cry of a red-winged *maivershief* (the *oriolus phaniceus* of Linn.) that a snake was at no great distance from it, and that the bird was in distress. He threw a stone at the place from whence the cry proceeded, which had the effect of driving the bird away. The poor animal, however, immediately returned to the same spot. Mr. Rittenhouse now went to the place where the bird alighted, and to his great astonishment he found it perched upon the back of a large black snake, which it was pecking with its beak. At this very time, the serpent was in the act of swallowing a young bird; and from the enlarged size of the reptile's belly, it was evident that it had already swallowed two or three of the young birds. After the snake was killed, the old bird flew away. Mr. R. says, that the cry and actions of this bird had been precisely similar to those of a bird which is said to be under the fascinating influence; and I doubt not that this very instance, would, by many credulous persons, have been adduced as a proof of the existence of such a faculty," &c. &c.

RHIME.

IN an Essay on the Use and Progress of Rhime, lately published by Theophilus Swift, and to which the gold prize medal, proposed by the Royal Irish Academy, for the best treatise on the subject, was adjudged, the author makes this remark: "It has long been my opinion, and the more I have lately considered the subject, the less I have found reason to change it, that rhime hath its origin in no exclusive language, but is original in all those where it hath at any time prevailed. To find, therefore, the origin of rhime, we must seek it in the origin of language itself." In the course of his work, Mr. S. examines the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, Italian, Spanish, and Otaheitean languages, in all and every one of which he finds the use of rhime in a greater or less degree; and collects a variety of curious particulars respecting the subject, which appear to have escaped the notice of other writers. The Essay terminates with a list of conclusions, from which we shall select the major part. That the first empires, states, and governments began from the East, and having spread over Chaldea, India, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Tartary, and China, from thence diverged into Africa and Europe. That each successive people, at the confusion of tongues, and at their first migration from the parent source, used the language in which they were capable to converse. That each language had great affinity with the other; and in proportion as each people advanced in refinement, their poetry was decorated with the rhime or correspondent sound. That the descendants of each people still use the rhime in the structure of their poetry, as they had done originally. That the first colonization of European Greece was from Egypt. That under whatever names their leaders were called, their language was Egyptian, and adopted the rythmus to which it was congenial. That the Greeks, and afterwards the Romans, were the only people who, by adding quantity and feet, pretended a melioration of their verse, by abstruding the rhime which all other nations had found so natural to language. That when the Greek and Roman states lost the power of conquerors, by which alone their languages were either extended or sustained, the different tongues into which the Greek and Latin were split, each as soon as formed, resumed the rhime that had been continued by general use. That although the language of Greece and Rome for some centuries denied the rhime, by adopting quantity, yet no sooner did invading nations destroy that custom, than a return to the ancient rhime in their several poetries became universal, and remains in that pristine state. That as poetry was primarily introduced, in honour of the religion of the country, no sooner was it restored, than the Greek and Latin languages also had their rhimes in the service of the Christian church, a mode that continues in practice, as well in the hymns of the Greek, as those of the Roman and other churches. And, in fine, that from the first ages, rhime ever was, and now is, and ever will be, the universal voice of nations.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD.

(Concluded from page 150 of our last.)

BUT this aperture, this diaphragm, which only leaves free a diameter of half a line, (a line is the twelfth part of

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th inch) for the lenses of four lines of focus and upwards, or even a quarter of a line in diameter for the lenses, the focus of which is shorter, ought to be placed behind the lens and not next to the light. Our pupil, nevertheless, is placed in front of, and not behind the lens of the cristallyne humour of the eye. But our pupil is moveable, susceptible of dilatation or of contraction. Besides, the transparent cornea and the aqueous humour are before the pupil, in order to serve the place of an achromatic glass. The study of the eye has improved our achromatic glasses; but we have not hitherto been acquainted with, or sufficiently appreciated, the marvellous structure of this organ, so as to venture to think that we know all its mechanism and perfection. Experience has taught me, that the microscopic lenses, the diaphragm or aperture of which is placed in front of the external side or of the light, produce less effect than when the diaphragm or artificial pupil is placed behind the lens of the side of the microscope. The skilful and ingenious Dollon was not ignorant of these advantages; three excellent microscopes of his construction, which I have had in my hands, were thus made; whilst all those which I have seen at Paris, and even those of Delabarre himself, have the aperture of the lens close to the light, and without side of the lens.

It would be superfluous, and even puerile, to dwell longer on the mechanism and the use of microscopes; I have only marked out some of the most apparent advantages and inconveniences, in order to enable the reader to judge of the degree of confidence which he may attach to the observations that follow, respecting the globules of the blood.

If we put a small drop of blood on the objective glass of a microscope, we see the globules so much the more distinctly, as the drop is smaller, or as it is scattered on the edges, and diluted with a little water, milk, or other liquid; in order to perceive them, by the simple microscope, there requires to be a lens of two lines of focus: and in the compound microscope a lens of 10 lines shews them as large, but not so distinctly; their diameter appears with these same lenses, to be about the 10th part of a line; but they magnify the diameters 50 times. And then the globules of the blood are about one hundredth part of a line in diameter, or 0,000,222.

Another manner of measuring them, is the following—I have observed that the visible focus of each lenticular glass, from the convex of the *Palais Royal*, which has more than 10 feet in focus, to the smallest lenses, which have only a millimeter, is a sphere at their focus, the diameter of which measures the 10th part of the length of the focus. But in taking a lens of half a line of focus, and fixing the globules, we may count from 20 to 25 inclusive, on the greatest diameter of the small circle which the focus, visible by this lens, embraces. In multiplying these two numbers, one by the other, we have 500; for the 10th part of a demi-line is assuredly the 20th part of a line. If we consult the Physiology, vol. ii. page 55, and that of Blumenback, page 11—13. parag. 13 and 14, we shall find this measure to be a mean proportional between the dimensions given to the globules of the blood, by a great number of learned naturalists that have examined them.

When the blood is hot, issuing from the vessels, the globules often touch one another; but in getting cool, they become isolated, leaving between them intervals to about a third or quarter of their diameter. They then conglobate of themselves, and diminish their volume as they get cold.

If we cause a small drop of hot blood to fall upon a small drop of hot milk, issuing from the breast of a nurse, and received into glasses that have been held in hot water before, a curious phenomenon will ensue. The globules of blood, as being heavier, cause the globules of milk to give place, just as small shot plunged into a glass of water, would remove pease; at the least shaking, a very lively movement is made; the globules of milk are somewhat smaller than the globules of blood, and have an argentine colour, like quick-silver; they retire probably when rolled, whilst the reflection of the light, changing its direction, gives them an apparent motion every way. This little combat only takes place for a few instants; but it is very curious and amusing, and may serve as a caution to keep us on our guard against miscroscopical illusions.

Little drops of blood, when dried on a glass, quickly form a curious net-work by black ill-traced unequal lines, which divide the little cake into compartments, square, pentagonal or irregular, but always in right lines, like a kind of brick-

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work or Mosaic. These black lines had been perceived by Bonani, towards the end of the 17th century, but he had indicated them without treating of them. These lines or nets have embarrassed me for a long time; they are so much the more numerous, better proportioned, and more ready to form themselves, as the subject is more robust and more vigorous: the blood of infants produces but little; that of the turkey still less. I thought at first, that these black lines might be the fibrine in its birth or fœtus; their colour, however, militates against this; besides I found myself mistaken, for they are crevices which take place, in a manner in miniature, upon a strong argilous land analogous crevices take place on a larger scale, as is likewise the case in a number of argilous stones. The blood as well as argile, contains iron—can these two substances have any other affinities? their cohesion, their tenacity, their withdrawing by evaporation, are remarkable enough; other similarities may perhaps hereafter be discovered.

When we leave the drops of blood thus dried, for several days or even months, it will be found to retain its lively colour, the middle part of the polygons will appear to sink in a little, like the black clefts, then to separate, and the light will appear through more or less: by inclining the mirror of the microscope which is underneath, we see alternately disappear and appear again, these black lines, close by a blue or white line which separates them; and we are then convinced that these black lines are only the effect of the shadow projected by the thickness of the borders of the little cake of blood.

If we dilute with water, blood that has been dried for several days, there will appear again globules such as they were before, but darker and in a smaller quantity.

Globules isolated out of the vessels are pale, yellowish, never red, not more in the simple microscope or in the convex, than in the compound microscope: when combined and two or three of them are brought near together, they are red; and when they are placed two by two, there appears a commencement of an aurora red colour.

Human blood, considerd as to the globules, differs but little from that of quadruped animals, oxen, hogs, &c, but the globules of oviparous animals and reptiles, which have a mutual resemblances are essentially different in their form and in their volume.

The globules of the blood of the frog and those of the tetard, are at least twice as large as those of the human blood; they are elliptical and flat and are elliptical lenses: those of the green frog, the *rana temporaria* of Linnæus, are of the same form, but are a little less voluminous and more colorous.

Globules circulating in the vessels of the frog, appear to have a diameter triple to those of the human blood; out of the vessels, their diameter appears double.

There often appear air-bubbles in the human blood, as well as in that of animals; they are perfectly spherical, unequal, motionless, having an areola, or small circumscribed circle. To guard against illusion, with respect to these bubbles, let some bits of spittle be put under the microscope, which are full of bubbles; it appears to me that many observators have confounded them with globules of blood, and even Fontana himself, in his treatise on the poison of the viper. I am unable to account for the origin of these air bubbles in the blood; they are amalgamated with the bronchical mucosity in the lungs, by respiration: Spallanzani saw some in the vessels.

Let me remark here, (what we should always keep in view) that so long as the microscope augments and multiplies the diameters of objects, in the same degree it multiplies their intervals and their velocity. The torrent of the circulation appears rapid; but this movement is augmented 3 or 400 times by the microscope, and it would be imperceptible to the eye, were we able to follow and perceive it, such as it is, without augmentation; it is the same with respect to the position of objects, the direction of the blood, and other movements.

The following is the author's conclusion: Conformably to the observations and experiments above indicated, it appears, 1. That the globules of the blood, in depositing themselves by couches or layers, with the gelatine, form the fibrine of the blood. 2. That the globules cannot penetrate into the muscular fibres, because they are solid, and because the diameter of these fibres exceeds the diameter of the globules, only once or twice. As to the red vermilion colour of the muscles, it is owing to the globules: water takes it from them; and this is an additional proof of it, that the

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globules do not penetrate the fibres. 3. It is very probable that water, in dissolving and decomposing globules, decomposes itself, and suffers the hydrogene to escape by fetid, oily bubbles, &c. while azote takes its place, and identifies itself with the organic fibres of animals. And 4. It is very probable that the grand phenomenon of respiration, of sanguification, and of animalisation, takes place, by the contact of the blood with the organic fibres, and the atmospherical air in our skin, in our muscles, and in our lungs, as at the extremities of the branchiæ of fish, of tetards, and in the digestive and alimentay organs of worms, of snails, shell-fish, sea-nettles, aplizies, &c.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET-THEATRE.—This theatre re-opened on Thursday evening, 5th of September, after the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester; and on Friday the play of *Wild Oats*, by O'Keefe, was acted to a very respectable audience. —Elliston is an excellent substitute for Lewis, in characters of bustling vivacity and eccentric whim, and he sustained the character of *Rover* with unabating spirit: if any fault was to be found, he was rather too grave in his more serious moments. There is a dry something which lurks under the pathetic even of Lewis, in this character, which always keeps us in mind of the jovial honest-hearted genius; his seriousness is the seriousness of a gentleman, and a man of feeling; but it still maintains our good humour, and makes us long, as the soldier said of the great Marshal Turenne, to slap the fine fellow on the shoulder.

In our opinion Matthews excels Munden in the character of *Ephraim Smooth*; the latter humourous comedian hurts the self-solemnity of the Quaker, by putting the muscles of his visage into too great action: Matthews, on the contrary, looks sufficiently comic through his mask of unmoved sanctity, and renders the humour so much the more striking, as it is the more dry and unobtrusive.

Mr. Elliston was complimented on Thursday night, 12th of September, with a full bumper for his benefit;—and on Monday, 16th, this theatre closed for the season with the benefit of Mr. Waldron, the prompter. Mr. W. chose for his benefit the tragedy of *Douglas*, to be performed *entirely by young ladies and gentlemen*.

"There is, Sir, an aiery of children, little eyases, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't:—these are now the fashion. Do the boys carry it away? Ay, that they do, my Lord."
SHAKSPEARE.

The youth, of eleven years of age, who performed *Norval*, and the boy that of *Glenalvon*, as children, deserve the highest credit.

DRURY-LANE.—This theatre opened for the season, on Saturday night, 14th of September, with the *Country Girl*, and *The Irishman in London*. Mrs. Jordan performed, and was received, as usual, with that glowing welcome, which is produced by a recollection of past, and the hope of future delight. She was in excellent spirits. The house was well attended with a very respectable audience. The theatre is much enlivened by the fresh gilding: the whole of the house before the curtain has a very beautiful effect. A new drop-scene, inclosed in a frame, has been finished, which extends from one side wall to the other of the theatre, at that depth of stage which is sufficient for the performance of comedies and farces, and also such pieces as do not depend upon spectacle. This improvement will make the stage much more comfortable to the performers, and render their voices more clear and distinct to the audience. On Tuesday the *Honey Moon* was performed at this theatre. Elliston's performance of the *Duke* is full of simplicity and force. Miss Duncan was never seen to more advantage. Miss Mellon may, also, share the compliment. A Miss Fisher appeared in the *Spoiled Child*.—She is a clever sprightly little girl, and probably one of the best of the Roscia swarm. We do not, however, approve of the conduct of the Managers in professing to bring forward indiscriminately boys and girls, because the *Young Roscius* has, in one of John Bull's *infatuated moments*, succeeded. They should aspire to more dignity and independence—they should endeavour to give a tone to the public taste, and not assist to corrupt it. The plea, that such exhibitions attract, is mean and sordid. We should be extremely sorry that Drury-lane theatre should be the first to apos-

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tatize from the dignity of the Drama, and, stifling the high spirit of its former principles, adopt the mercenary motto of—

Rem facias, Rem—quocumque modo Rem.

COVENT-GARDEN.——This theatre opened on Monday, the 16th, with the *School for Reform*. Lewis, Emery, Munden, and Mrs. Litchfield, were received with great applause. A Mr. Bennet, from Bath, appeared to some advantage in the *Padlock*. On Wednesday the *Blind Bargain* was performed, with the farce of *The Review*. Miss Tyrer made her first appearance at this theatre, and was extremely well received; and on Monday, 23d, Mr. John Kemble made his first appearance for the season, and was received with the distinction due to the greatest actor of whom this degenerate age can boast. —He chose the wild part of *Octavian* for his entré, which he supported with his usual ability. The other characters in the play of the *Mountaineers* were extremely well supported, and the piece went off with *eclat*.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

THE RETREAT,

Or Country Pleasures; addressed to W. S. W.

This tribute to my early friend,
(Congenial to his views) I send,
Wherein is shewn the peaceful seat
My fancy chooses for retreat.

SOME distance—twenty miles from town,
An easy, plea ant journey down,
A house upon a rising ground,
With view extending miles around;
Diversified with hill and dale,
And open to the healthful gale,
Devoid of any noxious damps,
Arising from unwholesome swamps,
But from the channels of its side,
The waters to unceasing glide.
The house, my fancy bids me seek,
I wish not modern, nor antique,
But neat and pleasing in its form,
And built secure against a storm;
To merit praises from a friend,
Without disclosing faults to mend.
On entrance floor, a kitchen neat,
For housewife's use made quite complete;
A brewhouse, pantry, and a dairy,
That, stor'd abundant, may not vary:
But hanging round the walls, alluring,
Good bacon flitches of home curing;
With hams, and tongues, exceeding nice,
To form a dinner in a trice.
The dairy's charms must too prevail,
Where milk is flowing in the pail;
Fresh cream, and butter set to view,
And cheese to vie with all in hue.
Next, even with the kitchen door,
A parlour, on the same ground floor,
The view extended o'er a slope,
Giving imagination scope
To scenes the distant prospects bound,
Where friends in happiness are found.
The parlour, furnish'd neat and trim,
Where ease, content, reside within;
Cheering to friends when they come down
Divested of the cares of town,
To tell me news, to frugal dine,
And take a glass of home-made wine.
O, then, what pleasure 'tis to see
With them a spreading family!
While o'er the whole a wife presides,
Whose worth directs and prudence guides.
To form a pleasing, cooling shade,
Surrounded by the peaceful glade,
Two trees shall stand before my door,
Thick set with foliage spreading o'er,
Impervious to the scorching heat,
Refreshing there to take a seat,
Listening to the mirthful tale,
And quaffing draughts of home-brew'd ale;
Within the view the village spire,
Whose pleasing bells can never tire,
That chime so merrily and gay
On every rustic holiday,
When rural sports the swains enjoy,
And kiss the nymph no longer coy.
Two chambers on the upper floor,
To rest when daily toil is o'er;
The one for me, the other spare
To lodge a friend, tho' friends are rare
Two rooms above those chambers, made
For serving-man and servant-maid:
The one for housewifery, her care;
The other nature's gifts to rear.
To tend the garden, mind the field,
And hoard the produce which they yield,
To wait on friends when they come down,
Or ride with messages to town.
A garden, pleasing to the view,
And stock'd with flowers of every hue,
When seasons give each varying bloom
And gales are wafted with perfume,
Then clip luxurious shoots away,
And sort them into bouquets gay.
The garden, as I turn it o'er,
I'll fill with vegetable store,
Mark the encrease by genial aid,
My toil and care so well repaid;
Then draw them forth from nature's hoard,
And taste their flavours at my board.
Divided by an hawthorn fence,
An orchard next must greet the sense,
Where fruits in embryo lie conceal'd,
Till autumn bids their branches yield;
And gives their luscious juices true,
For cyder, and for perry too.

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A river at the orchard's end,
With angling rod an hour to spend,
Well stock'd with varied finny tribe,
That sportive play upon the tide;
To catch a dish of jacks or trout,
To send as presents round about.
A meadow too for sheep to browse,
On which will feed my horse and cows;
A horse that's fit to ride about,
In saddle, or in harness stout,
To carry presents, yearly fruits,
My poultry, cheese, and garden roots.
A piece of ground I would retain,
My pigs and poultry to contain;
And, form'd complete I'd have to boast,
A good pig-stye and large hen-roost;
With cover'd shed to hold a cart,
And useful articles apart;
My stock of poultry, taking care,
By rearing young ones, to repair
The ravages that chance might tend,
The surplus I'd to market send,
And there receive from scruple free,
The profits of industry.
My poultry should be geese in flocks,
Ducks, turkeys, pigeons, hens, and cocks;
And eggs, unnumber'd, I'd put by
For puddings or a bacon fry.
Convenient to the toiling bee,
I'd have, near plac'd, an apiary,
Where mingling sweets sequester'd lie,
Secur'd from ev'ry droning fly.
A lesson man may there derive,
To imitate the busy hive,
And gather honey from his store,
Nor early negligence deplore.
But still, to keep my mind in tone,
The house and land must be my own;
Two hundred pounds half yearly paid,
Would full secure those joys display'd.

THE PLEASURES OF WINTER.

BUT think not as the seasons veer,
And winter's chill effects appear,
The loss of summer I shall fear.
Tho' o'er the land the tempest blow,
Heaping on piles the drifted snow;
Tho' trees have lost their leafy green,
And slip'ry ice o'er fields is seen;
There still some comfort is in view,
And still there's pleasure to pursue,
As sitting near a cheerful fire,
The flame from faggots rising higher,
Good authors reading, old and new,
And making from them extracts too,
Perusing papers, weekly sent,
Or on some fav'rite study bent;
Or corresponding with a friend,
To such my wishes ever tend;
Or pleasing with a mirthful tale,
For mental pleasures must prevail;
Or walking through the meads around,
Where sparkling icicles abound;
Or skaiting on the solid tide,
And coursing round its bosom wide,
Where rippl'd tides were wont to appear,
When genial seasons deck'd the year.
E'en so, dear Sir, our wishes stray,
As through this life we bend our way;
We each have happiness in view,
Tho' diff rent paths we oft pursue.
To hoard, the miser's wishes tend;
The prodigal, his means to spend,
The soldier courts the cannon's roar;
The sailor seeks a distant shore.
Each on his views is anxious bent,
But yet how frail without content.

W. GOODCHEAP, jun.

ODE,

*Translated from the German of Count Stolberg, by the late J. S. Esq.**

THE APPARITION.

I.

RECLIN'D I lay on grassy bed,
Spring scatter'd odours o'er my head:
On her alone I mus'd, who of my soul
Alike by day and night, fills and inspires the whole.

II.

The falling beam, dew-dropping skies,
And lulling zephyrs clos'd my eyes,
Just as the spangled evening 'gan appear,
And Philomela's notes died on my slumb'ring ear,

III.

When, lo! a form, celestial bright,
In vision broke upon my sight:
The gleam of Hesp'rus in her eye I view'd,
Her heav'nly smiling lips exhal'd beatitude.

IV.

Like waves, by Vesper ting'd with gold,
Her robe, with many a rosy fold,
Flow'd o'er her limbs, light-gliding o'er the ground,
While clouds of fragance shed ambrosia all around.

V.

"Thou knews't once," with accent mild,
She aid, while every feature smiled;
"Thou knews't me once," the heav'nly form pursued,
And with a nectar-drop my trembling lips bedew'd.

VI.

"Joy is my name, with endless flower,
"In realms immortal blooms my bower;
"Yet stoops my pinion ev'n to earth below,
"And with my nectar-drops I sweeten mor-
"tal woe.

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* In our last, page 163, we presented our readers with a very spirited translation of Count Stolberg's Ode to Homer. We take this opportunity of correcting two errata's in that poem, viz. in the title, for *Holberg* read *Stolberg*, and in verse 4, for *love* read *lave*.

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VII.

" I love thee; come to me, devote
" Thy beating heart, thy trembling note:
" Oh! come, and banish her, who of thy
" soul,
" Alike by day and night, fills and inspires
" the whole."

VIII.

" Goddess! I cried, the mortal race
" Incessant sigh to see thy face,
" In thee immortals find their highest bliss;
" I love thee too; but oh! spare if I judge
" amiss.

IX.

" Lo! to attend thee I forbear:
" Yet spare the mortal, Laura spare;
" How can I banish her, who of my soul,
" Alike by day and night, fills and inspires
" the whole?"

X.

As lightning quick she fled, and I
Awoke as quick: my heart beat high;
Yet still it beat for her, who of my soul,
Alike by day and night, fills and inspires
the whole.

LOVE AND MUSIC.

By the Author of the Sorrows of Seduction.

YE lovers, how sweet is the mild thrilling air,
When love his soft magic imparts;
What rapture to gaze on the charms of the fair,
When music enlivens our hearts.

When soft swelling melody glides o'er the soul,
And the nymph of our choice smiles benign,
O'er every sense fancy bears sweet controul,
And raises a passion divine.

What gay scenes of bliss in perspective arise!
Scenes fairer than nature e'er drew;
Enraptur'd, all meaner delights we despise,
And pay, O Love, homage to you.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr. James Sharpless, of Bath, for his newly invented Combinations and Arrangements of Implements and Mechanical Powers, and for certain Principles and Forms of Tables useful for Surveying, &c. Dated November 24, 1804.—The nature of this invention consists in the following particulars: Two or more wheels, pullies, rings, rollers, chains, or cords, toothed or notched, with different numbers of teeth or notches, are any how so arranged, as to be capable of being impelled, by an equal number of teeth or notches at a time, so that a successive variation of their parts or points will take place, by which the number of the said impulses may be correctly ascertained. What particularly distinguishes this part of Mr. Sharpless's invention from all others, intended for ascertaining distances and counting animal or mechanical motions, is, that the wheels, pullies, &c. that compose the instrument, may be separated and enclosed in different compartments of the same box, or in separate boxes, or in separate rooms, provided that they are equally moved by the same power, a notch at a time, or if they are rings, rollers, &c. of different diameters, an equal portion of their peripheries. The rule which Mr. Sharpless gives for counting figures, or finding a number sought in complicated mechanical motions, is, he observes, so easy in its application, that his daughter, a child only eleven years of age, can answer any question relative to a combination extending to a cycle of 999,900, almost as soon as she can write down the figures. He further observes, that the great advantages that will attend this mode of counting, are the very small expence attending the instruments; and that every impulse is designated without fractional parts. This peculiarity distinguishes Mr. S.'s numerical indexes from all other counting instruments: for example, if one hand of a counting engine moves over a circle of 10, which signifies 1000, another of 10, which expresses units, the pointer in the circle of 1000 is progressing a fraction of a thousandth part of its circle at every impulse; and the hand in the circle of 100, a hundredth part, which occasions much uncertainty in extensive counting, when the engine has been a little time in use, for the pointers in the different circles will not exactly coincide at their

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whole numbers. The endless variety in which the combination wheels may be put in motion, by connected and intermediate powers, are obvious to every mechanic. Another part of Mr. Sharpless's invention consists in certain modes of giving motion at the end of every revolution of one wheel, to a tooth in another wheel of the same axis. Mr. Sharpless's invention, for the particular purpose of surveying, is a combination of a slay and a wheel, which he calls a geographer. The pole of the wheel is supported by a swivel, which has an horizontal motion within a socket, at the end of the pole, and a perpendicular one on its own axis. The advantage of this over the perambulator is, that it may be drawn by a horse, and that the surveyor may ride in the seat fixed upon the pole. If the wheel is 10 feet in diameter, and acts by a crank on its axis, upon the numerical index, the number represented thereon will be the number of feet, by adding a cypher at the end of it.

Patent to Mr. Thomas Barnett, Mathematical Instrument-maker, of East-street, Lambeth, Surry, for an Invention, whereby a requisite quantity of Air would introduce itself into any Vessel containing Fluids, or a superabundant quantity of Air therein discharge itself, so as to preserve the Fluid in a constant state for use, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity, and prevent its becoming flat or dead, by an improper communication with the external Air, or the bursting of the Vessel, by an expansion of its Contents, as is frequently experienced by Persons conserving Liquors, particularly when fermenting. Dated November 6, 1804.—This invention consists in the following particulars: It consists of a tube, which may be made of glass, earthenware, brass, copper, or any metal or material of which a tube can be formed, which tube resembles in shape, in the upper part, an inverted syphon, into which is to be inserted such a quantity of quicksilver or other fluid as will fill up the diameter thereof, at the curve or circular bottom of the instrument, the long leg or branch of which is to be inserted into the vent hole, bung hole, or aperture, in the upper part of the cask or vessel; which hole or aperture should be so closed, as totally to prevent any air from passing into or out of the cask or vessel, excepting through the tube. The consequence of which will be, that by every alteration, either of the quantity of the fluid within the cask or vessel, or its state, the quicksilver or fluid will be operated upon, and will vibrate or be forced towards the enlarged part of either of the branches of that part which Mr. B. denominates an inverted syphon so as to permit a sufficient quantity of air to introduce itself into the cask or vessel, or to emit itself therefrom, as occasion may require; immediately after which the quicksilver or fluid will resume its situation, operating in principle as a perpetual stopper, valve, or regulator. By which properties the invention possesses the advantage of adjusting the atmosphere within the cask or vessel, preserving thereby the liquor in a constant state for use, and preventing its becoming dead or flat, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity. And also, it will prevent its bursting the cask or vessel during its fermentation, which it must inevitably do, when the cask or vessel is closed with the common vent peg, and which, if taken out to prevent this inconvenience; and if it be not reinstated at the instant the fermentation has subsided, the circulation of the atmospheric air on the surface of the liquor will occasion it to become dead and flat, and unfit for use; both which events the instrument or regulator in question is calculated effectually to prevent.

Patent to Mr. Samuel Lucas, Refiner, of Sheffield, for a method of separating the Impurities from crude or cast Iron, without fusing or melting it; and of rendering the same malleable and proper for the several purposes for which forged or rolled Iron is now used; and also, by the same method, of improving Articles manufactured of cast Iron, and thereby rendering cast or crude Iron applicable to a variety of new and useful purposes. Dated May 13, 1804.—The above-mentioned invention is described and is to be performed in the following manner: The pig or cast iron being first made or cast into such form as may be most convenient for the purposes for which it is afterwards intended, is to a steel-converting or other proper furnace, together with a suitable quantity of iron stone, iron ore, some of the metallic oxydes, lime, or any combination of these, (previously reduced into powder or small pieces) or with any other substance ca-

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pable of combining with or absorbing the carbone of the crude iron. A degree of heat is then to be applied so intense as to effect an union of the carbone of the cast iron with the substance made use of, and continued so long a time as shall be found necessary to make the cast iron either partially or perfectly malleable, according to the purposes for which it may be wanted. If it be intended to make the iron perfectly malleable, from one half to two thirds of its weight of iron stone, iron ore, or other substance will be found necessary: if only partially so, a much less quantity will be sufficient. Five or six days and nights will, in general, be found sufficient during which to continue the heat, which, towards the close of the process, cannot be too great. Care should be taken that the pieces of cast iron be not of too great thickness, as it would have the effect of lengthening the process. But the proportion of the several substances made use of, and the degree and duration of the heat to be applied, must materially depend, not only on the nature of those substances, but also on the nature and quality of the pig or cast iron employed; a knowledge of which can only be obtained by experience. The cast iron to be rendered malleable, and the substances to be made use of for that purpose, may be placed in the furnace in alternate layers; and in order to prevent the iron stone from adhering to the iron, a thin layer of sand may be placed between them. For the improvement of articles manufactured of cast iron, the same directions may be observed, except that when the articles are small, a less proportion of the substances for producing malleability will be required, and also a less degree and continuation of the heat.

Patent to Mr. Jol. Rider, Clock and Watch-maker, of Belfast, for certain Improvements on the Steam-engine.—This invention consists of various improvements in the steam-engine, that is to say, 1, in lining the steam-cylinder or cylinders with a soft metal, or a composition of metal similar to hard pewter, of a sufficient thickness to admit of finishing the inside of the cylinder or cylinders of such metal, by draw-boring or otherwise: 2, in applying a hollow piston rod, answering the purpose of an aduction pipe: 3, the order of opening and shutting the valves: and 4, in regulating the engine's speed by a pendulum.

Mr. Matthew Gregson of Liverpool, has been led to investigate the various means which may render useful the articles that remain after the calamity of public fires; and in consequence of the singular attention which he has successfully paid to this subject, a gold medal has been awarded to him from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. of the Adelphi.

From the ruins of the warehouses which were burnt at Liverpool, by the great fire which happened there in the summer of the year 1802, Mr. Gregson collected burnt sugar, wheat, rice, flour and cotton. The damaged articles of every description sold for 13,000l. and upwards; but Mr. G. is of opinion, that if the plan had been recurred to which he has since adopted, a saving of 44,000l. might have been made on the article of grain only; and he thinks that nearly as much might have been gained upon rice, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, hemp, &c.

Th eprocesses which he has tried, and which have been found completely to answer, are as follows: The burnt sugar was reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water-colour paint. It answered also the purposes of a varnish ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink—Burnt wheat may be rendered applicable to the same purposes. The burnt American fine flour, Mr. G. successfully manufactured into paste.—That corn, when charred, is incorruptible, is a fact that was known to ancient writers; and if so Mr.G. pronounces that the colour will be durable. Mr.G. does not decide whether it may be used for dying, but he conceives that the Chinese make Indian ink of rice, or of some vegetable black—If realised, this will prove a very important discovery, in as much as cargoes of grain and flour rendered almost useless in long voyages by heating, may be converted to the most useful purposes, and their value be thereby greatly increased; and the drying quality will recommend their use, as lamp black is much objected to, on account of its slowness in drying.

A gentleman already well known in the literary world, will shortly puplish a work on the Trinity, under the title of A NEW WAY OF DECIDING OLD CONTROVERSIES.

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A second edition of that beautiful poem, entitled the Sorrows of Seduction, with two additional delineations which complete the work, is now in the press. —it will be embellished with engravings, from original drawings, by Corbhold and Buck.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published, a small treatise, entitled the Domestic Guide, in cases of Insanity—Pointing out the causes, with the means of preventing, and proper treatment, of that disorder.

Mr. Sutcliffe of Halifax, is engaged in translating a new volume of Saurin's Sermons which will shortly appear, uniformly printed to correspond with the six volumes already published, as translated by Robinson and Hunter.

John Cartwright, Esq. will shortly publish a very important work, entitled the State of the Nation, in letters to the Duke of Bedford, which will comprise a concise history of the administration of Messrs. Pitt and Addington, tending to enforce the absolute necessity of a Parliamentary Reform, as the only radical cure for those evils under which the nation has so long laboured. We understand that the Duke of Bedford has, in a correspondence with Mr. Cartwright, expressed himself decidedly on the necessity of this important measure.

The Rev. Theophilus Brown's long-expected work, entitled, "Plain and useful Selections from the Books of the Old and New Testament" will be ready for delivery in ten days.

It is not unknown to such of our readers as are conversant in chemical subjects, that Mr. W. Peele, of Cambridge, has lately announced the production of muriate of soda, by the Galvanic decomposition of water.—A continuation of similar experiments, it was natural to suppose, might probably lead to some knowledge of the composition of soda, and the base of the muriatic acid. M. Cuviers, in his late report of the labours of the class of the mathematical and physical sciences of the National Institute, from the 20th of June, 1804, to the 20th of June, 1805, published on the 25th of the last mentioned month, states that M. Pacchiani, of Pisa, has discovered the radical of the acid in question, which he pronounces to be hydrogen. By taking from water, by means of the Galvanic pile, a portion of its oxygen, he asserts that the water is converted into oxymuriatic acid; and that consequently muriatic acid is hydrogen at its *minimum* of oxydation; the oxymuriatic acid, hydrogen in the middle state; and water, hydrogen at its *maximum* of oxydation.

A new edition of the Travels of Anacharsis the Younger, in Greece, will shortly be published, revised and corrected, from a copy in which the late Abbé Barthelemy had made numerous corrections and additions. Four new tables are also added, viz. 1. Of the attic months, 2. Of the tribunals and magistrates of Athens. 3. Of the Grecian colonies. 4. A geographical table or index of the countries, cities, &c. mentioned in the work, with their modern names.

Mr. Maclachlan, of Calcutta (East Indies,) has lately communicated to the Society of Arts, the particulars of a process for dying by means of the chaya or red die root, which has been long known as a powerful astringent. Mr. Maclachlan further observes, in the said communication, that many of the hills in Bahar and other parts of India contain immense quantities of mica, talc, or Muscovy glass. The natives of India and China make splendid lanthorns, shades, and ornaments of it, tinged with different fanciful colours; and it is, moreover, used by them as a medicinal drug. When calcined, they use it as a specific in obstinate coughs, and in consumptive complaints. When powdered, it serves to silver the Indian paper used in letter-writing, and is, in short, applied to a great variety of purposes.

Mr. Roscoe has lately published an Address delivered before the Proprietors of the Botanic Garden, in Liverpool, previously to opening the garden, May 3, 1802. This work which was printed for private use, contains a Defence of the Study of Botany, in general, as likewise the Laws of the Institution, and a List of the Proprietors. We learn that a handsome fund has been raised by subscription for the support of this garden, consisting of five acres, surrounded by a stone wall (held by a 21 years lease, under the corporation, who generously made a free grant to the proprietors of the reversionary interest, so long as the same should remain appropriated to the purposes of the original institution) and stocked with specimens of every plant, shrub, and tree, medical plants, those used in agriculture, and grasses;

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a large and well furnished conservatory, a library, and the collection of dried plants, of many thousand specimens, by the late Dr. Foster and his son, in the South Sea islands, and by his correspondents, Linnæus, Thunberg, and Jacquinæ. At the opening of the garden, lectures were read by Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society.

There are now in the Menagerie of the National Museum of Natural History at Paris, two Bactrian camels, each having a couple of bunches on its back. —They are both males, and were formerly employed on particular occasions to draw a carriage. They always sleep with their eyes open, and are supposed to be at least fifty years of age.

Eating the leaves of bohea-tree is stated, in a recent provincial print, to have effected several striking cures in cases of a dropsical habit—to be continued during the course of three or four days. Let nearly two large tea-cup fulls of the tea be infused in a quart of water, and the decoction should be taken, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

The following is recommended as having in many cases proved an effectual cure, for the complaint of which cattle in the summer months are sometimes apt to die, in consequence of eating young clover:—Fill an egg-shell with tar, and make them swallow it, taking care to break the shell as it goes down their throats.

In the late dreadful earthquake, which took place in the kingdom of Naples, not less than 800 houses were destroyed in the city of Naples, and 4000 damaged; besides which, 40 churches have been shaken to their very foundations. In some parts whole villages have been destroyed, and all the inhabitants. The little town of Isernia has been reduced to a heap of ruins, and 1500 individuals have been buried under them.

The rights of citizenship have been lately extended, by an imperial ukase published at Petersburg, to the Jews dispersed throughout the immense Russian empire. The children of Jews will henceforth be admitted, like the other Russian subjects, into the different schools, colleges, and universities.—The Hebrews will be divided into four classes, viz. farmers, artificers, and workmen, merchants and citizens. The farmers are declared, and as well as the artificers, will be entitled to purchase lands; and those who wish to engage in the pursuits of agriculture, and possess no personal property, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands.—Such as may incline to establish manufactories, are allowed to enjoy, in the carrying on of their commerce, all the franchises of Russian subjects.

During the Pope's late residence at Paris, one circumstance took place, which, though but little known, may be considered as unparalleled in the art of printing. On the 1st of February last, the pontiff visited the national printing-office; as he passed along the galleries, 150 presses furnished him with a sheet each, upon which was given the Lord's prayer in some different language or dialect, in Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabbinical, ancient and vulgar Arabic, Armenian, Persian, and also in the languages and letters of the Crimea, the Malay, of Hindostan, of China, of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Asia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects; but we learn that they amounted to 75. Africa furnished 12, and America the remaining 17.

The following is prescribed in some weekly provincial papers as a method to drive away or to keep crows from corn-growing fields: Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder; boil them together, and when made sufficiently hot, dip fragments of old rags in the composition—after which fix them on sticks in the fields, after the rate or proportion of about four for an acre.

Rats and mice will instantly quit barns and granaries, if the field-plant, known by the name of Dog's Tongue (the Cuneglossom Officinale of Linnæus) gathered when full in sap, and previously bruised with a hammer, be placed or strewed in them.

Dr. Dyce, of Aberdeen, has lately discovered a mine of manganese, equal in value to that imported into London from Devonshire and America, and which sells at about 10l. per ton. This mine contains a very fine vein of manganese, of immense extent, which yields to the labour of 12 men 20 tons per week. The bed of veins runs through a large tract of country, extending 7 or 8 miles in the direction from south to north, commencing at the banks of the

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river Don, and proceeding from thence in that line to the sea, where it is found in the form of block sand, and sometimes in pretty solid masses

Mr. W. Pontey will shortly publish a new work, on Forest Pruning, and on the Training and Management of British Timber Trees, whether intended for use, ornament, or shelter, illustrated with plates.

The German journals announce the late discovery of a thick rampart, in the territory called the Margravate of Anspach, which extends from the foot of the highest hills in the country, to the Rhine; and is supposed to have been erected by the Romans, to stop or prevent the marauding incursions of the Germans.

For several months past, a newspaper, in the Italian language, has been published weekly in Malta, which is said to be actively distributed in the Mediterranean, and at the regencies on the coast of Africa, &c.

Every person concerned in the practical part of gardening and rural economy, will hear with pleasure, that a new periodical work is now in the press, and will shortly be published, entitled, The Practical Gardener, containing plain and familiar instructions for propagating and improving the different kind of fruit-trees, plants, and flowers, with a new gardener's calendar; being a complete directory for performing the different work which may be required in every month throughout the year, in every department relating to gardening and rural economy. The principal articles are written by Philip Miller, esq. F. R. S. and the whole arranged, with considerable improvements and additions, by W. Shaw, M. D. The work is to be completed in about twelve numbers, to be published weekly.

From the German Journal of Literature, Arts and Sciences, &c. April 8, 1805.

The rapid progress German literature has made in England, during the short period of twelve years, is at once a proof that the English now assiduously apply themselves in the cultivation of that language; a language become indeed highly necessary, not only to every commercial man, but likewise to all officers in the British service, and travellers in general. We are led to this remark, from beholding, we confess with much pleasure, the elegant specimens of printing, in German characters, lately issued from the British press. Among others, the Rev. Dr. Render's* 'German and English Grammar,' and his 'Exercises on the Rules and Construction of the German Language.'

Among the memoirs lately published in Germany, containing a notice of the labours of the members of the university and academy of Gottingen, to the year 1803 inclusive, volume 15th, published by Dieterich, 1804, we find the following by Professor Heeren, entitled, *Explicatio planiglobii orbis terrarum faciem exhibens, ante medium sæc. XV. summa arte confecti; agitantur simul de historia mapparum geographicarum recte instruenda consilia.* The first notion of drawing up this memoir was suggested to M. Heeren, by a monument very interesting for geography, which is extant in the museum of his eminence, Cardinal Borgia, and of which he had received an engraved description. He made use of this opportunity, at the same time, to draw up a history of geographical charts, which has been much and long wished for. A good history of geographical charts becomes more and more necessary, in proportion as their number continually increases; but it, likewise, becomes the more difficult, in the same proportion. Its excellence will depend upon the arrangement that will be pursued, and on this account, it will not be amiss to hear the opinion of different learned men. A history like this, in the author's opinion, ought to contain something more than a simple catalogue of charts, although this said catalogue must necessarily compose a principal part of it. In order to make an advantageous use of such a catalogue, certain necessary branches of knowledge are to be acquired; and for this reason, the author requires that the future historian of the geographical chart should divide his work into two principal parts, the general and the special. —The general part should advert to all that kind of knowledge which is necessary in order to judge of charts, and as every chart requires, in order to its completion, three different species of knowledge, viz. historical, mathematical, and technical, this part must, likewise, be divided into three others. The historical part must be founded

* The Doctor is now engaged in the compilation of a complete German and English Pocket Dictionary. EDITOR.

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upon the examen of the globe itself, and of its principal parts, inasmuch as all improvements with respect to accurate representations on charts, are, conclusively, to be referred to the progress that has been made in the knowledge of the object represented; and so it is, that voyages or expeditions by sea wars, missions, &c. extend the limits of geographical knowledge. Then the periods present themselves to our notice, agreeably to which the history of charts ought necessarily to be divided. One of them comprehends the attempts to represent the land, before the discovery of America, and, in particular, since the times of the crusades. The second comprehends the 16th century, which comes down to as low as the voyages of the Hollanders, and will present the Spanish and Portuguese charts. But, nevertheless, as these charts are, in general, very rare, and but little or at all known, the charts of the two first periods may be comprized under the general denomination of *geographical antiquities*. For the history of modern charts, such as were made at first, by Mercaetor and Ortelius, commences with the navigation of the Hollanders, and their voyages to the Indies, or in order to discover the Indies.—This third period, which embraces the first half of the 17th century, might very properly bear the name of the *Hollander's period*. It was from the shops of the Blaeuw's, the Jansson's, the Vischers', &c. that proceeded the charts, which very shortly enjoyed a general estimation which, was not confined within the limits of Holland. The French were the first who imitated the Hollanders; and it may be observed, that the second half of the 17th century, that is to say, the reign of Louis XIV. forms the fourth period, which might be not improperly named the French period. The services which the academy of sciences, then established, rendered to geography, the charts of the Sansons, of the De Fers, of the De Lisles, &c. have secured this honour to France. Under the name of the German period, the author designates the first half of the 18th century, from the time that the Homann's flourished at Nuremburg.

With respect to the last half of this century, or the sixth period, which, perhaps, has seen more charts published than the five others together, although the English have merited well of the science during this time, the author is, nevertheless, of opinion, that it cannot be designated with propriety, as of any nation, as all appear to have an equal right in it.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

A new Instrument, to which the Greek name of *Topognomon* has been given, has been lately invented by M. de Ries, Adjutant-General of the Danish army. The principal object of this instrument is to discover the Eastern point of the compass, which may be ascertained, as we are told, by means of it, even in the darkest night, as it points out a place where there is a light, although we cannot perceive it. This invention, it is added, will be found of great importance in the operations of war, and, particularly, in sieges.

The same ingenious officer has likewise invented an instrument, by means of which, in a given place, and in the darkest night, we may recognise the precise moment when a vessel sails out of harbour

A new method of manufacturing and spinning yarn, has been lately invented and published. Its principal object is to lay the fibres of the flax, hemp, &c. in the yarn, without being doubled, and as nearly as possible, to their full length; by which process much unnecessary consumption of the raw material is avoided, and the yarn, at the same time, considerably strengthened.

A new and neat edition of the late Rev. Mr. William Mason's, (of York,) poems, containing *Caractacus*, *Elfreda*, *Monody on the death of Pope*, odes, elegies, letters, &c. &c. are in the press, and will speedily be published in one volume, small octavo, accompanied with an elegant portrait of the author.

From certain experiments made by J. M. Romero de Terreros, Doctor in Medicine, and lately published in *Le Journal de Physique*, &c. it appears, that the aqueous extract of opium, prepared by a long digestion, may be administered in excessive doses, without producing death, inasmuch as the Doctor has given eighty-four grains, in one day, to dogs of different ages, and twelve to a very young animal, a puppy only thirty-five minutes of age.

Mr. Belsham is preparing, we understand, a new edition, considerably corrected, of the Essex-street Liturgy.

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M. Bodeau, primary Institutor of the Commune de Vimontier, in the department of Orne, has lately announced to the president of the National Institute, what he calls a new prodigy of intelligence, in a child only seven years and some months old. The facts reported by the Institutor, are attested by a verbal process of the council of administration of the chief place of the Canton; it is also signed by the *maire*, the adjunctes, and a justice of the peace, and by a great number of individuals. The following are the principal facts:—A child of seven years and four months old, born of indigent parents, not knowing either how to read or write, takes pleasure, on the market days, to repair to the place where the merchants and others reckoned up the accounts of their purchases and sales. There he calmly hears them; and, if they are wrong, puts them right, saying, with a smile, "That is not cast up right—it comes to so much." He repairs next to the cloth-hall, and, as soon as he has heard the *aunage*, or admeasurement, and the *quotite*; that is, the *pro rata*, or the fixed sum to which each part amounts, he says, This comes to so much, and then passes on to another stall. Thus he performs, in an instant, the calculations of all the sales, and then retires, with a self-satisfied air and a sort of irony, amusing himself to see the greater part of the merchants employing themselves, pen in hand, to verify his operations. On the report that was made of him to the primary institutor, the latter wished to be personally acquainted with this little prodigy.—The first question that was put to him, viz. how much is 9 and 7, he seemed to disdain, as too easy, and the Institute passed on successively, to questions of subtraction, multiplication, and division, both simple and compound—Take 25 from 59, how much does there remain? 7 times 7, how much is it? 6 times 13? 8 times 16? 13 times 17? How much is the worth of 83 ells of cloth, added to 3 livres, 2 sous? how much is 88 do. added to 4 livres, 10 sous? What does 24 francs, divided by 6, come to? 32 francs, divided by 4? 72, divided by 8? 53 livres, 10 sous, divided by 5? 63 livres, 14 sous, divided by 7, &c. Precise answers were given, instantaneously, to all these questions.—The Institutor tried an easier one, viz. *Quel est le tiers et demi de* 16 *francs*? or What is the third and one half of 16 francs? To this the child replied, that he did not know what a third was; and, on being told that three thirds made a whole, he answered on the spot, that the third and one half of 16 francs was 8 francs.—Then, eyeing the Institutor archly, he says, "And you, who put questions to me, tell me, how much is a thousand sous, a thousand demi-sous; a thousand liards, and a thousand demi-liards; a thousand deniers and a thousand demi-deniers?" After enjoying the embarrassment which the Institutor was plunged in, he replied, with an agreeable smile, and a turn of his shoulder, "*Cela fait cent francs*;" that is, It comes to a hundred francs, and then took a precipitate leave. The primary Institutor observes, that he has exercised this child, but taught him nothing. His physiognomy is pretty regular; his head is large, and the hind part of it projects in length; his face is flat and broad; his eye is fine, and denotes abundance of wit; his sight very weak; his smile agreeable, and his movements lively. The Institutor and the council of administration affirm, that they are well assured, that the answers of this child are not the effect of a cultivated or happy memory, but of intellectual faculties of the most extensive kind, and adapted to the purposes of calculation. His name is Louis Robert Desvaux. His parents have not the means, apparently, to bestow upon him, any kind of education.

Mr. Joseph Matthews, of Great Barrington, Glo'stershire, intends, shortly, to publish, by subscription, tables under the title of "The Farmer's and Land-Measurer's Assistant." By this work, any person may learn the exact sum of money, which every rood and perch, in an acre of hoeing reaping, mowing, &c. will come to, from one farthing to twenty shillings per acre. Mr. M. will likewise soon have ready for publication, tables, by which any person may learn the accurate contents of any piece of land that does not exceed a certain degree of length and breadth.

From a report of the Society for bettering the Condition and increasing the Comforts of the Poor, lately published, (the whole of the reports in 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. and in duodecimo, 18s.) it appears, that this truly patriotic society was founded in the month of December, 1796, in consequence of conversa-

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tion having been held on the subject, between his lordship the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Wilberforce, and the late Hon. E. J. Elliott, who died shortly afterwards—that the business of the institution, when it had been once fully resolved upon, was intrusted to a committee, now consisting of eighty gentlemen, some of whom meet monthly to conduct it—that the Bishop of Durham has, from the commencement, occupied the post of President; that four Vice-presidents are annually chosen—that the institution is supported by the annual subscriptions (from one to five guineas each) of nearly 400 gentlemen, and (from 10s. 6d. and upwards) of 200 ladies. The accounts communicated to the society, of various means which have been successfully resorted to, for affording local relief and encouragement to the poor, amounted to 124, at the close of the 4th vol. of the reports, not including fifty-eight articles of useful information, which serve as appendixes, and are collected to bind up with each volume.—Although the communications are so multifarious, that we could not possibly attempt to give even a summary of them, yet we do not observe one article that is not more or less estimable, and interesting to humanity.

The bank directors have ordered a new List to be printed of the names and descriptions of the proprietors of unclaimed dividends on bank stock, and on the public funds transferable at the bank of England, which became due on and before the 12th of October, 1800, and remained unpaid the 29th of June, 1805.

It has long been the opinion of the medical faculty, that the position of sitting of several mechanics, while at their occupations, and particularly of shoemakers, is very prejudicial to the constitution. A correspondent of this magazine, who is himself a shoemaker, represents to us, that, after many ineffectual trials, he has, at length, brought matters to answer his purpose, by changing the position from sitting to standing, whereby he is able to perform his work, in equally as short time and as well as by sitting. The position alluded to, is described as easy, inasmuch as the foot is not used in the stirrup, as is the case in sitting, and yet he has the command of the stirrup in every direction, the same as in sitting. Women, or even boys, may do the work of sewing or stitching, without sitting, and as easily and as well as a man.

We learn from a report lately made to the Society de Medecine, by M. du Puytren, that a fœtus was lately found in the body of a young man, named Amadee Bissieu, fourteen years of age, who lived at Verneuil, in the department of the Eure. This person had complained almost from his infancy, of a pain in his left side. This side had risen and presented a tumour. The above symptoms had remained, however, without preventing the faculties, physical and moral, of the youth from developing themselves and ripening; and it was only at the age of thirteen years, that he was seized all at once, with a fever. From that time, the swelling became voluminous, and very painful, and his evacuations puriform and fetid. At the end of three months, after the attack of this first malady, a sort of pulmonary phthisis began to shew itself. Soon after the patient evacuated a ball of hairs, and died at the end of six months in nearly the last stage of a consumption. When his body was opened by Messrs. Guerin and Bertin, of Mardelles, there was found in a pouch placed at the back of the transverse colon, some balls of hairs, and an organized mass having many features of resemblance to a human fœtus. From an examen of the pieces sent to the society by M. Blanche, surgeon, at Rouen, there can be no doubt that the organized mass was inclosed within a kystus situated in the transverse mesocolon, near to the intestine colon and out of the track of the digestion. This kystus communicated, indeed, with the intestine; but the communication was recent, and in some measure accidental; and the remains were evident to be seen of the partition which separated these two cavities. In the forms of this organic mass, among a great number of resemblances to a human fœtus, there were also visible a multiplicity of particular dispositions; some of which seemed to depend on the vices of the conformation, and others to deformations successively produced by time, and by the position which it had taken in the mesocolon. The dissections of this mass which were made with an extraordinary care, discovered the traces of some organs of sense, a brain, spinal marrow, very voluminous nerves, muscles that had degenerated into a sort of fibrous matter, a skeleton

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composed of a vertebral column; of a head, a basin, and a rough sketch of almost all the members: and lastly in an umbilical cordon, very short and inserted in the transverse mesocolon, but of the cavity of the intestine, an artery, and a vein ramified by each of their extremities, near the side of the fœtus and that of the individual to whom it belonged. The existence of the foregoing organs is perfectly sufficient to establish the individuality of this organized mass; although, otherwise, it was deprived of the organs of digestion, of the secretions of urine and of generation. This fœtus being out of the alimentary canal, it could never have been introduced into the body of young Bissieu, after his birth, and, besides, his sex having been accurately ascertained, at the request of M. the Prefect of the department, by Mess. Delz and Brouard, the fœtus could neither have been fecundated, nor could he have fecundated himself, as he was provided with the organs of a male, and contained not the slightest trace of those of the female sex. It is evident, therefore, that this unfortunate youth, had, at his very birth, the cause of the malady under which he fell at the end of only fourteen years.

M. Schroeter, according to the foreign journals, has lately ascertained the existence of an atmosphere to the moon, by certain observations on the twilight round that planet; which twilight extends from two degrees thirty-eight minutes to three degrees six minutes. The atmosphere of the moon is conceived by this observer to be 28-94 times less dense than that which incompasses the terrestrial globe.

A memoir has been lately addressed to the National Institute, by M. de la Drouette, Prefect of the department of the Upper Alps, which relates the particulars of the discovery of the ancient city of Mons Seleucus, and which, according to this account, must have been overwhelmed and destroyed either by a convulsion of the earth, or by some extraordinary inundation. In the subterranean researches which have been made, during the last two or three years, by order of the French government, there have been discovered an edifice, five hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, by three hundred and sixty in breadth; as, likewise, a furnace, a semicircular bason, stoves, brick cellars, covered with strata of very fine cement; also canals and aqueducts, lined throughout their whole length; also apartments for the directors of some great manufactory, and lodgings for the workmen &c. In front, the streets terminate in an extensive palace, and there appears to have been a great number of houses. The workmen employed have likewise found a prodigious quantity of articles in bronze, fragments of statues of alabaster, bass-reliefs in marble, fragments of Mosaic work, and a multiplicity of vessels of glass and earth, wrought in such a manner, as to convey a very high idea of the art of pottery in ancient times: and, lastly, not a few Celtic and Roman medals have been discovered, containing inscriptions, some in a better, and some in a worse state of preservation.

HUMBOLDT.

Among the great number of curious facts which M. Humboldt has collected, in his voyage, the following is one of the most curious, and which he has recently communicated to the National Institute. Several volcanoes of the Andes Cordilleras discharge, at times, dirty or muddy eruptions, mingled with large masses of fresh water, and what is very remarkable, an infinite multitude of fishes. The volcano of Imbaburu, among others, ejected once so great a number, near the city of Ibarra, that their putrefaction occasioned several disorders among the inhabitants. This phenomenon, astonishing as it is, is not even a rare occurrence; on the contrary, it is very frequent, and public authority has preserved the epochs of it, in an authentic manner, together with those of earthquakes. What is particularly singular, is, to find these fishes, in no respect, damaged, although their bodies be very soft, and they do not appear to have been exposed even to a strong heat. The Indians maintain that sometimes even living fishes are known to fall at the foot of the mountain. Sometimes these animals are projected from the mouths of the crater, and sometimes they are vomited through the lateral apertures, but always at the height of about 12 or 1300 toises above the surrounding plains. M. Humboldt is of opinion, that these fishes live in the lakes situated about the said height, in the interior of the crater; and what confirms this opinion is, that the same species are found in the rivulets that run at the foot of these mountains. It is the only one that is 1400 toises in height within the kingdom of Quito. This species of fishes is a new one for naturalists.

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Christoph. Theoph. de Murr.—There has been lately published, at Mentz, a commentary on the Greek papers, or volumes, that have been found, at different times, at Herculaneum. M. De Murr, of Nuremburgh, long known as the compiler of a journal upon the history of arts and literature, and by an abridged translation of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, has given, in the work here noticed, an extract of the grand Neapolitan edition of Philodemus, which was but very little known, and but little diffused in the commerce of booksellers. We find in it an historical introduction, in which M. de Murr rehearses the labours which the court of Naples caused to be undertaken for this purpose, and which informs us that, down to the year 1761, there had been four volumes unrolled, viz. the 4th book of Philodemus upon music, which is now published; the 2d book of the rhetoric of the same author; a work of Metrodorus on letters; and also another, of Philodemus, on the vices, and on the virtues which resemble them. After having interrupted, or suspended, the unrolling of a 5th work, attributed to Phanias, this has been replaced by a 6th, which they have been at work upon, since 1761, but of which neither the author nor the argument is, known. M. de Murr, next gives a short notice of the life and writings of Philodemus; and proceeds to analyse the work published by M. Piaggi. He discovers and shews, by two cuts, a specimen of the writing of this roll, of the most ancient MS. unquestionably, that has come down to our times. Each plate is accompanied with an explanation, and with the notes of M. Rossini, to which M. de Murr has added a number of learned and judicious observations. In general, we can recommend this work, which is not voluminous, to all those who wish to form an accurate judgment as to the state of those books which have escaped destruction, in so very singular a manner, and of the important labours which it has been found necessary to undertake, in order to derive advantage from the circumstances. With respect to the work of Philodemus, we may briefly take notice, that he was an Epicurean philosopher, and a poet, contemporary with Cicero, and that many of his epigrams have been preserved in the Greek anthology. He endeavours, according to the principles of his school, to demonstrate, in his treatise, that music is prejudicial to a state, and that it produces a fatal, or noxious, influence upon the soul and upon the body. Although it may be reasonably thought, from this statement, that the work of Philodemus can consist of scarcely any thing but common-place arguments and desultory remarks, it is, notwithstanding, not destitute of a certain degree of interest, and particularly, when he quotes the philosophers prior to himself, in order to support his opinions; or, when he combats his adversaries, Diogenes of Babylon, Perseus, and others, because he then informs us of a great number of facts which we were not before acquainted with.—It is well known that 1700 rolls of papyrus were discovered and found at Herculaneum, upwards of fifty years ago, and that artists have been long employed at Naples, in unrolling some of these volumes; but this labour has always advanced very slowly. It appears, that a work copied and explained, in the year 1754, by M. Piaggi, a learned Neapolitan, employed expressly for the purpose by his government, was not given to the printers, until the year 1793, nine-and-thirty years after; when it appeared under the following title: *Herculanensium Voluminum quæ supersunt, tomus primus, Neapoli*, 1793. *Ex regia typographia, fol. cum* 39 *tabulis æneis, delineatis ab Antonio Piaggi, et G. B. Malesei, et æri incisis ab Antonio Lentari, Bartolomeo Oratii, Josepho Aloja, et Januario Casanova, Pagin.* 180, *præf.* 21, *fol. maj.* —To the above dissertation of M. de Murr, two others are added, by the same author, the first of which is drawn from a work of M. Ignarra, entitled, *Commentarius de Phratriis, primis Græcorum politicis Societatibus. Neapoli*, 1797. It relates to an inscription upon a plate of bronze, found near Policastro, in the kingdom of Naples, and which has exercised the sagacity of the most skilful and discerning antiquarians of Europe, such as Messrs. Barthelemi, de Villoison, Lanzi, and others. The last of his commentators, Heeren, now professor at Gottingen, thought he had found in it, a contract of hospitality, drawn up between two inhabitants of Great Greece, in a very ancient time. M. Ignarra, on the contrary, finds in it, a decree which punishes a criminal with exile, and which menaces any one with the wrath of the gods that should pre-

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tume to give him an asylum. If the literati, who have already described this monument, have given to it, explanations commendable on account of their simplicity, that of M. Ignarra appears to us estimable on account of its ingenuity.

Dr. and Professor Engelbert Wichelhausen of Berlin, has lately published a tract which he calls a Picture of Moscow, &c. &c. which, in a variety of respects, may be considered as well deserving of the public attention. M. Wichelhausen says, in his preface, that his work contains only fragments of a medico-physical topography relative to Moscow. After having treated, in the first articles, of the topography of this ancient capital of Russia, he proceeds to give us a rapid and concise view of the manners of its inhabitants. This is, doubtless, the most interesting part of his work; his observations are just, and the details which he gives of the private life of the grandees and nobles seem a little too minute, but are not devoid of curiosity. What the author says of the costume and modes of dressing in Moscow, deserve to be quoted.—"The Russians," he says, "have partly preserved their national mode of dress, which seems to be of an oriental origin. It consists in a long robe, which, far from embarrassing them, sits very well upon them; and we must regret, that the grandees have quitted it to languish in the arms of a tyrannical fashion! It must be admitted, nevertheless, that the introduction of new fashions in Russia has always met with great difficulties; in the beginning of the seventeenth century, they still held in detestation the French and English modes; and every voyager that appeared in them, exposed himself to the risk of public derision. In order to remedy this evil, foreigners were under the necessity of giving up their costume, and of adopting that of the Russians; but the latter, afterwards, perceived the ridiculousness of their conduct, and foreigners may now enjoy their privileges as before. An unforeseen event contributed materially to accelerate their resolution." A passage introduced here by our author, and which is taken from a work of M. Meiners, appears to us to be too curious, to be omitted.—"Foreigners lost the liberty of adopting the Russian costume, at Moscow, a little before the arrival of M. Olearius, the Holstein ambassador, for the following reason. During a solemn procession, the patriarch was giving his benediction to the people; every one fell down prostrate, laying their hands cross-ways, in the accustomed manner; but the foreigners, that were in the crowd, did neither the one nor the other. This want of veneration for the religious ceremony, so highly irritated the patriarch, that he prohibited, upon the spot, with much sharpness, all foreigners from wearing the Russian costume in future. This interdiction occasioned some of the oddest scenes imaginable. Those who could not find tailors skilful enough, at Moscow, to make them clothes, after their own taste, saw themselves obliged, either to put on the old clothes, which they had brought with them into the city, or to put on apparel of a description still older and more grotesque, which the Russians had in some measure, inherited from their forefathers in Livonia, and which they reverenced as real antiques. It is not difficult to conceive the embarrassment to which the foreigners, of whom there were not a few, were reduced; however it was requisite that they should appear in public, and even at court, with their superannuated clothes.

M. Wichelhausen attributes many of the maladies which prevail at Moscow, in the superior class of its inhabitants, to new customs introduced of late years; he finds fault with the inactive and voluptuous life which they lead, as one of the causes of the complaints with which they are afflicted. What the author says respecting the physical character of the inhabitants of Moscow, merits, likewise, a particular insertion. "Although it is generally very easy to discern and distinguish the Russians, from other Europeans, by the exterior form, nevertheless, it is difficult enough to designate the principal characters of the national physiognomy; because, in general, the distinctive traits are rare. The following, it seems, are the most common: a little mouth, thick lips, small eyes, commonly of a blue grey, or of a light brown; the form of the nose varying much, but frequently thick, and rather cocked up; the ears flat, and, as it were, glued on the skin; the beard for the most part, tufted; the hair of all colours, long and coarse. Their complexion is not a perfect white, but has

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somewhat in it of a light brown; the proper expression of their figure is gravity and sagacity." The author adds, that the Russians have, in their deportment and gesticulations, an astonishing vivacity, which resembles the French, more than any other northern nation; and that there are to be found, even among the most simple peasants, engaging manners, and a very considerable degree of complaisance. "The same traits," the author observes, "are found, likewise, in the female sex: the figure is *svelto*, or delicate, and very well made, and it is very rare to find ill-shaped women; they have large and expressive eyes; we find among them many fine rose-coloured cheeks, and rouge nowhere composes any part of their toilet.

The Petersburg Academy of Sciences has lately nominated M. Julius Klaproth, son of the celebrated chemist of that name, to attend the embassy of Count Golowkin, which is intended to be sent from Russia to China. The embassy and its suite will consist of not less than 3000 persons; and as M. Klaproth possesses great skill in oriental literature, it is presumed that several accessions of knowledge, in respect to the Chinese empire, will be obtained from it.

A collection of letters which passed between that great mathematician and universal genius, and several of his correspondents, and which had never hitherto been made public, has been lately published at Hanover.

M. Oegg, formerly vicar of the cathedral of Wurzburg, has lately submitted to the Electoral Committee at Munich, the outline of a new invention, by means of which mills of every description may be set in motion without the aid of water. M. Oegg has undertaken to execute one of these machines, on condition that a monopoly or exclusive privilege for erecting the same be granted to him, during the space of twenty years.

M. Bergmann, a clergyman, of the Russian province of Livonia, who resided formerly several years among the Kalmuck Tartars, and whose learned and ingenious Account of his Travels the public are no strangers to, intends to set off, ere long, on a new tour among the Tartar nations, that inhabit Upper Asia. We have reason to expect the most satisfactory results from this enterprise, as M. Bergmann is a competent master of the languages of many of the nations he intends to visit.

Dr. Trotter, of Newcastle, intends to publish, when completed, a treatise, which he is now preparing, and to be entitled, An Enquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, commonly called Nervous, Bilious, Indigestion, &c.

Mr. JOHN BONE has published a Letter to the Right Hon. George Rose, occasioned by his observations on the Poor Laws, &c. It comprises the outline of a plan for reducing the Poor's Rate, and amending the condition of the aged and unfortunate, including those of the naval and military departments; and as active measures are pursuing, for carrying the plan immediately into effect, reasonable expectations are entertained that the public will lend every assistance to so desirable an object.

A new edition of the late learned Dr. Langhorne's Plutarch, will shortly make its appearance, in which some mistranslations will be corrected, a number of additional notes inserted and the deficient parallels supplied, also tables of of coins, chronology, &c. and a copious index will be subjoined. Prefixed to the work will be given a preliminary dissertation on the degree of credit due to the public translations, &c. of the first five centuries of the Roman History. The Rev. Francis Wrangham, M. A. F. R. S. of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the Editor.

Soon will be published, by Mr. G. Dyer, a restoration of the ancient modes of bestowing names on the rivers, hills, vallies, plains, and settlements of Britain; from which, *nearly* ALL the explanations given to these by Verstegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlase, Whitaker, Price, Macpherson, and other etymologists, are shewn to be unfounded.

St. Bartholomew.—The following courses of lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre of this Hospital, during the ensuing season:—on the theory and practice of medicine, by Dr. Roberts, and Dr. Powell. On Anatomy, physiology, the theory and practice of surgery, by Mr. Abernethy. On comparative Anatomy, and the laws of organic existence, by Mr. Macartney.

An original work is printing in Scotland, entitled a Picture of Edinburgh, and will be found on the same plan as the Picture of London.

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Dr. Howison has lately transmitted to the Society of Arts, a barrel of the preparation of tan, of his manufacture, which weighed 54lb. This was accompanied by a brief memoir, the object of which was to prove, that 110lbs. had been prepared by him, at the rate of about 16s. per cwt. but which, in large quantities, might be manufactured at the rate of 10s. per cwt. This tanning principle was extracted from Mangrove bark, and it appears that the apparatus used for the purpose, consisted of four wooden cisterns, much in the form of coolers, fitted with cocks, and so elevated one above another, as to admit of any liquid contained in the higher cistern running off into that which lies immediately under it. The Doctor has, likewise, made an extract similar to the one made as above from Myrabolans, which he considers as likely to be extremely useful in the arts of tanning and dying. —Dr. Howison has likewise communicated to the Society, the following process for printing on cotton-cloths what he terms a "permanent substantive black colour:"—Take some Malacca nuts, which, he adds, may be had in Bengal, at the rate of 2s. per cwt.; boil them in water in close earthen vessels, with the leaves of the tree: during the boiling, a whitish substance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts, will be found rising to the surface, which whitish scum should be taken off and carefully preserved. The cloth intended to be black must be printed with this scum, and then dried: it is then to be passed through lime water, which changes the printed figures to a full and permanent black.

We are happy to be able to inform our readers of the institution of a literary society at Bombay, for the purpose of promoting the acquisition of useful information connected with India. On the 26th of November, 1804, the Hon. the Governor, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Valentia, Lieutenant-General Nicholls, and several other gentlemen of this settlement, met at Sir James Macintosh's, at Parell, and formed themselves into a society, under the name of the Literary Society of Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting a farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners of the Asiatic nations. Sir James Macintosh, who was chosen president, delivered a very eloquent discourse, containing a comprehensive view of the most suitable objects of the institution, and of the line of research which might be pursued with the best hopes of advantage. We cannot help wishing every success to an institution so well calculated to excite a spirit of inquiry, and, in some degree to satisfy the claims which the learned at home, and over all Europe, have so good a right to make on the learning and industry of our numerous countrymen in India.

A new work is in the press, entitled, Mineralogy; or, an Easy and Simple Method of Arranging the Substances of the Mineral Kingdom, into Classes, Orders, General Species, and Varieties, according to their distribution on the surface of the Globe. By E. D. Clarke, LL. D.

Robert Fellows, A. M. Oxon, has two new works in the press, the one entitled, a Body of Speculative and Practical Theology, and will make two volumes octavo: the other entitled, Bowers of Love; or, Poems, particularly designed to describe and exemplify the finer and more delicate feelings of the heart; and chiefly translated or imitated from the German Idylls, and other works of Gesner.

John Stewart, esq. will shortly publish a poem, entitled, Pleasures of Love.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens Displayed, for 1806. —A work by Wm. Frend, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, is in forwardness for publication.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ΤΕΘΝΗΚΕ Φιλιππος? ε μα Δια.

THE fear of invasion is at an end. This load is removed from the shoulders of administration, and the wretched fashionable papers are very angry with Buonaparte, for disciplining his troops on the coast of Boulogne, and preparing them for a different expedition from what they had laid down for him. To frighten our ministers, it was necessary for the French emperor to take a journey to Boulogne;

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but the nation, we mean the thinking part of it, has been under no alarm: for if, with the warning we have had, the motions of a French emperor, or the embarkations of his troops, occasioned any solicitude, we deserve to lose the honours of the English name, and merit the treatment which the subject nation receives from its conqueror.

But the threat of invasion will be renewed;—the alarm will be repeated on our side of the water; and it becomes every Englishman to consider, that he has too much at stake, not to be prepared at all times for an enemy, and to shew him that face of defiance which will inevitably prevent an attack. It is not the time, then, for the people to lay down their arms, and to think that there is no occasion for them; but, on the contrary, they must exert themselves the more, that they may all be in a state of discipline to cope with the French with the usual courage and skill of their forefathers, though Buonaparte should return to Boulogne, flushed with his victories over two emperors.—Now is the time to consider of every plan for national defence; and to the force of our volunteers we should add that of all our men between the ages of twenty and forty. By enrolling them in their parishes, and exercising them at convenient times, we should from this moment inure our youth to military exercises, and make the nation, what circumstances imperiously demand, an armed nation; not a nation armed for the idleness and folly of conquest, but to protect its own territories from the rapacity of a foreign soldiery, armed for plunder.

The state of Europe presents an extraordinary and an awful appearance. Three potent emperors are preparing to take the field. Two of them were destined to the imperial purple from their youth—the other has assumed it, with the iron crown of Italy, from his own talents and bravery, aided by the times in which he was placed. The two hereditary emperors, destined to rule from their cradles, received armies disciplined by their predecessors: the self-created sovereign has, in a great measure, created his own army, is acquainted with the services of his generals, has headed his troops, led them on repeatedly to victory, has rewarded their labours with munificence, and possesses the confidence of every soldier, who will brave any danger with a general, sharing his toils, and possessing a superiority only from his merits. The armies of the two emperors are more numerous than that of the French emperor; but they are not so easily brought into action, nor can their manœuvres, controuled by a double cabinet, be so expeditious as those of an army, where one man is the life and soul of every enterprise, and who knows not only how to direct, but to select, fit persons for the execution of his orders.

In this approaching convulsion, what part is England to act? She is to assist, it is said, in both men and money. Of the latter we have always been sufficiently free, and an immense quantity of silver is reported to have been sent from the bank. The effect of our money in the late contest gives us very little reason to expect any great advantage from this; but after all, it is much better that it should be dealed out in handfuls to the needy sovereigns of the continent, than lent without interest at home to members of parliament.

But for what are these mighty movements in the three great empires of the continent? Why has Buonaparte quitted his English expedition to march his troops to the banks of the Rhine; and Russia sent her hordes from the regions of the north to co-operate with those who are prepared to march under the Roman eagle? Papers of mutual recrimination have appeared; and if war takes place, we shall not want for manifestoes from every party, to prove the justice of their cause; manifestoes framed in the leisure of a cabinet minister, and to which they only give credit, who do not reflect how little they are believed by the persons who have drawn them up. In these cases we cannot too much ponder on the cunning of the cabinet minister, who was charged with the consideration of the memorial delivered, on the propriety of an immediate war with Spain, by the brave Coligny, to the cruel and cowardly Charles the Ninth of France. The unfortunate Coligny had been drawn to the court of France by the perfidious Charles, with the view to destroy both him and all the protestants. He was treated as a cabinet minister, his advice was received with the utmost deference, and his memorial on the war with Spain waited only for the forms of farther inspection. He had pointed out all the supposed bad

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conduct of the adversary, and proved that every one must be convinced of the justice of the French cause. The other cabinet minister did not deign to enter one moment into the justice of the French cause: he examined only the policy of the war, and satisfied himself by proving, that more would be gained by remaining quiet, than by entering into a contest. The justice of a war may be repeated over and over again, but the true question is its policy; and, if the two emperors can beat Buonaparte, no one will trouble themselves about the justice of their cause; and, if Buonaparte should eat his Christmas dinner within the walls of Vienna, all the exclamations on justice will not regain to its affrighted monarch one single inch of his territories.

But the peace of Europe cannot be preserved, say the two emperors, under the aggressions of their brother of France: they, whose predecessors divided between them two-thirds of the kingdom of Poland, without troubling themselves on the balance of Europe, have acquired more wisdom, and they view with horror the acquisitions of the French in Italy. It cannot be doubted, that the language of the soldier of fortune is strong—that he also gets what he can, and is determined to keep what he gets. The single question then is, whether the Russians, Austrians, Turks, English, Swedes, and some little states of Germany, can make him quit his hold. The question is now pending—the result it is not for us to determine. France, in a state of confusion, beat a similar confederacy, though in a variety of battles her armies were beaten, and her navy was torn to pieces by the English; and Philodore, at the game of chess, would little regard the number of persons who confederated against him, provided that he had only a sufficient number of pieces not to be borne down by more strength.

The part that Prussia is to take in this contest, is not ascertained. It will endeavour to preserve its own, and keep the north of Germany in a state of neutrality. Baits and threats will be held out by both parties; but it has strength sufficient to despise the latter, and whichever party it joins will be very much benefited by its assistance. By sitting still it seems likely to gain the most, and the possession of Hanover, with the reversion of the empire of Germany, may probably be the grand acquisition of the Prussian monarch, and a greater one than will fall to the lot of either of the other contending parties. Sweden has contradicted publicly the supposed bargain between it and Russia for the transfer of Swedish Pomerania to the latter; but, if it has not taken place, a variety of circumstances forbid us to deny the probability of such an event before the end of the war. Denmark, which has for so many years past been governed wisely, still maintains the usual tenour of her conduct. She is not disposed to enter into the confederacy, and her territory will be enriched by the commerce of her inhabitants.

Spain remains closely united to France. The passions enter into her dispute with England; and she cannot forget the manner in which she was forced into the war. But her internal tranquillity is by no means secure, and the authority of her Prince of Peace seems to be wavering. She joins with France in the boast, that they together have gained a victory over the English, though we had an inferior force, and took two of their ships; but foolish as such a boast is, the union of the naval force of Spain to that of France is of great use to the latter in the present state of her affairs. As to Portugal, it is scarcely thought of; and if an extensive war takes place upon the continent, another province will be torn from it to satisfy Spain; and already the king of Naples is said to have retired into Sicily. Wherever he is, his dominions are a very insecure possession; and the tremendous ruin lately brought upon them by an earthquake, must excite the compassion of every humane mind for the poor inhabitants, who, smarting under the scourge of nature, are dreading still greater calamities from the hands of their fellow-creatures.

Turkey can be of little use in the contest. She has enough to do with her rebel Pachas; and whichever side gets the better, the Porte may dread some diminution of its authority.—Buonaparte has shewn a good example to the potentates of Europe, in his treatment of the African states, as he has compelled the Algerines to give back two hundred and thirty-one Christian slaves; and if the Christian blood and treasure now to be wasted on internal

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disputes, were directed to the northern coast of Africa, they might destroy piracy on her territory, and establish civilization. The accounts from Algiers of the massacre of the Jews, puts us in mind of the ferocity of the dark ages, and shews us how little progress has really been made, in many parts of the world, to bring people to a true knowledge of human nature.

The American states will keep out of the contest, and enrich themselves by commerce; so that if Europe, from the vice and folly of its inhabitants, should, in the course of a few years, present the same picture as the desolated regions of Minor Asia, a place is preparing in which science, literature, and liberty, may take refuge. The complaints on our treatment of their seamen are very loud; and some of the American papers do not scruple to talk of the propriety and policy of urging them with greater efficacy than by the mouth of an ambassador. The West Indies are recovering from their fright; and the inhabitants of Jamaica have a respite of six months from the famine they dread. —The governor has, upon the returns from several districts, proving a general scarcity of both American provisions and lumber, consented that the intercourse between the island and the United States should continue for six months longer, provided that it is confined to these necessary articles. The zeal which the islanders manifested on the reports of the appearance of an enemy, entitle them assuredly to some degree of regard from this country; and we trust that some independent member of parliament will soon bring the subject of Jamaica forward, that rising dissatisfaction may be stopped by wise and prudent measures.

At home, the attention of the public has been called to a great armament prepared for a secret expedition. Surmises on its object have been published. —If we really knew it, we should think it our duty to be silent upon such a subject; as we have such a manifest superiority at sea, it is evidently in our power to make a diversion on whatever side of the French dominions that are near the sea, we please; but the prospect of any great advantage to be derived from a landing, is problematical.— The remarks publicly made on the various surmises respecting the supposed commander or commanders of this expedition, are deserving of great attention: we shall hope that the conduct of our enemy will be thought not unworthy of imitation, who would scarcely entrust with a high military command a general, whose career had been marked by a perpetual series of defeats or ill fortune. With a fleet like ours, and an army sufficiently large, it is rather extraordinary that we have not hitherto alarmed the French with the fear of an invasion on their coasts. We may land when we please any number of men on the shores near Boulogne; and, if the army there is materially diminished by the drafts to the Rhine, a coup-de-main might destroy, with little loss, the flotilla, and set our own country free from future alarm for a considerable time on that head. The repeated attacks by our shipping off that port are attended with scarcely any other result than great noise and waste of powder: the French gun-boats cannot venture beyond the protection of their batteries; but these are so numerous, that they pass from one port to another with very little risk. —An invention has been made public by Sir S. Smith, which promises to enable us to come nearer, with advantage, both to their batteries and boats; but it remains to be proved, whether the practice is equal to the theory. The enterprizing spirit of that brave commander deserves every encouragement.

The difficulties of the minister increase, as the time approaches for his conduct to be investigated in parliament; and it is now found, that his support of Lord Melville has lowered him very much in the public estimation, and his Bill of Indemnity is far from satisfying his former friends on the propriety of the measure, through which it became necessary. Yet it is said that a dissolution of parliament may be expected, and that, before this is printed, the event will take place. The friends of Lord Sidmouth will then be removed from the government boroughs; but it may well be questioned whether upon the whole the minister will be a gainer. —The country will examine the pretensions of each candidate with a degree of attention that Mr. Pitt has not been accustomed to; and it is not improbable, that material changes would take place in the representation. The magistrates of Edinburgh, it is to be hoped, do not speak the sense of Scotland; for, if the dinner they have given to Lord Mel-

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ville implies an approbation of his measures, we sincerely deplore the state of that degraded country.

A change is expected in Ireland.—The viceroy has conducted himself much to the satisfaction of all parties, and will leave to his successor a very easy and tranquil seat. Todd Jones, according to the Irish papers, has been released from his long confinement;—but this will not, and ought not, to prevent the enquiry in parliament on the propriety of his having been so long imprisoned. In fact, not only his case, but the case of Irish prisoners in general, require serious investigation, and it ought to be clearly ascertained on what grounds punishments have been inflicted on persons imprisoned in that country. The proper means to prevent abuses in either respect, is the certainty that the proceedings of every court, or individual entrusted with power, will be overhauled at a higher tribunal.

The loss sustained by the Royal Family by the death of the Duke of Gloucester has been deeply felt by those who were acquainted with his general conduct; and the affectionate attachment of his son displayed itself in a manner which does great honour to his feelings, and has deservedly met with universal approbation. The body was deposited in Windsor, and lay for one day in state in London. From want of proper arrangement, a small part only of the multitude, who crowded to see it, could gain admission, and there was a scene of tumult ill suited to the occasion. A slight degree of attention might prevent in future similar confusion, as in the same limits of time all who had taken the trouble to go to the house of the deceased, might, by a suitable arrangement, have returned with their wishes gratified. The solemnity at Windsor did not suffer any diminution from a similar cause; and every one, who was present at it, was deeply impressed by the solemn parting of the prince from the remains of his father. This unusual attention in high life to filial duties may, perhaps, stop the indecent practice, in some families, of leaving the whole care of their deceased relatives to strangers; by which not only much of the moral improvement which arises from a scene of mourning, is lost; but also the feelings of the heart are blunted or deadened.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

BOTANY.

A COMPLETE Course of Lectures on Botany, as delivered in the Botanic Garden at Lambeth, by the late Willian Curtis, F. L. S. Demonstrator of Botany to the Company of Apothecaries; author of the Botanical Magazine, of the Flora Londinensis, &c. &c. Arranged from the manuscripts in the possession of his son-in-law, Samuel Curtis, florist, Walworth. Second edition, to which is added, a Life of Mr. Curtis, by Dr. Thornton; in 3 Vols. Royal Octavo, price 4l. in bds.; or in thirty numbers, price 2s. 6d. each; embellished with 120 new plates, Illustrative of the Process of Vegetation, the Sexual System, &c. from original drawings, made under his own immediate direction, by Edwards; engraved by Sansom, and correctly coloured from nature. Symonds.

The Botanist's Guide, through the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Vol. I. price 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Theatrical Career of the late Samuel Foote, esq. commonly called the English Aristophanes, by W. Cooke, esq. 3 Vols. price 15s.

COMMERCE.

European Commerce, or New and Secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, illustrated with a Map of the Canals and Rivers, shewing their connection with each other, throughout the Northern part of Europe, by T. Oddy; price 2l. 12s. 6d.

Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, by I. Duncumb, A. M. Vol. I. 4to. price 3l. 3s.

A History of the County of Brecknock, containing the Chrerography, General History, Religion, Laws, Customs,

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Manners, Language, and System of Agriculture, used in that County, by T. Jones, Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 15s.

EDUCATION.

An Essay on the Elements, Accents, and Prosody of English Language, intended to have been printed as an Introduction to Mr. Boucher's Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, by J. Odell, M. A. price 4s. 6d. 12mo. bds.

Elements of Useful Knowledge, in Geography, History, and other Sciences. Drawn up for the use of children, in Questions and Answers, in ten parts, price 4d. each.

FARRIERY.

A Practical Treatise on Farriery, including Remarks on all Diseases incident to Horses, the Symptoms by which they are severally known, and the most approved mode of Cure, from the MSS. of the late E. Snape, 4to. price 1l. 1s.

An Analysis of Horsemanship, with the method of Breaking Horses for every purpose to which these noble animals are adapted, by John Adams, 3 Vols. 8vo. price 2l. 2s.

MEDICAL.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 6 Vols. price 12s. bds.

Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout, on Nodes of the Joints, and on the Influence of certain Articles of Diet, in Gout, Rheumatism, and Gravel, by James Parkinson, 8vo. price 5s.

Cases of Pulmonary Consumptions, &c. Treated with Uva Ursi: to which are added some Practical Observations, by R. Bourne, M. D. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

An Epitome of Infantile Diseases, with their Causes, Symptoms, and Method of Cure, published a few months ago in Latin, by W. Heberden, M. D. translated into English, by J. Smith, M. B. 8vo price 3s.

Arguments in Favour of a Gradual Introduction of Cow Pox, inscribed to the Right Hon Lord Hawkesbury, &c. by R. Gillam, price 6d.

MILITARY.

Observations on National Defence, and on the Means of rendering more Effective the Volunteer Force of Great Britain, 8vo. price 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Part I. of the Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of Unclaimed Dividends in Bank Stock, and on the Public Funds; transferable at the Bank of England, price 2s. 6d. to be completed in four Parts.

The Critical Bee, or Beauties of New Publications; selected by A. Molleson, 12mo. price 1s.

Treatise on the Construction and Copying all kinds of Geographical Maps, by T. Dix, 8vo. price 3s.

Observations on a Passage in Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, relative to the Mathematical Pretensions of the Scottish Clergy, 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

The Loyal Britons' Pocket Companion, consisting of National Songs, Loyal Toasts, Sentiments, and Sonnets, by R. Coleman, 12mo. price 6d.

NOVELS.

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owen, 4to. price 1l.

Memoirs of Bryan Perue, by T. Holcroft, 3 Vols. price 15s.

POETRY.

The Woodman's Tale, after the manner of Spencer, to which are added other Poems, chiefly Narrative and Lyric, and the Royal Message, a Drama, by Rev. H. Boyd, A. M. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Original Poems for Infant Minds, by several young Persons, 2 Vols. price 1s. 6d.

Poetry for Children, selected by W. Burden, A. M. price 1s.

Some of Ossian's Lesser Poems, rendered into verse, with a Preliminary Discourse, in answer to Mr. Laing's Critical and Historical Dissertation on the Antiquity of Ossian's Poems, by A. M'Donald, price 7s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Outlines of a Plan for Reducing the Poor's Rates, and Amending the Condition of the Aged and Unfortunate; including those of the Naval and Military Departments: in a Letter to the Right Hon. G. Rose, occasioned by his Observations on the Poor Laws, &c. by J. Bone, 8vo. price 2s. Asperne.

POLITICAL.

Invasion; or, the Duty of every Briton, to be Prepared with the most effectual Means of Resisting the Threat of our inveterate Enemy, 8vo. price 1s.

Notes relative to the Peace concluded between the British Government, and the Mahratta Chieftains, and to the Various Questions arising out of the Terms of the Pacification, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley, 4to. price 7s. 6d.

RELIGION.

A Few Thoughts on the Creation, Ge-

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neration, Growth, and Evolution of the Human Body and Soul, sewed, price 8s. 6d.

Twelve Sermons on Important Subjects, addressed chiefly to the Middle and Lower Classes of Society, 8vo. price 6s.

A Discourse on the Character of God, as Love, by T. Sheraton, 8vo price 1s. Symonds.

The Victory of Truth, or, Goliah slain with his own Sword, by T. Parish, 12mo. price 1s.

On the Duty of keeping holy the Sabbath-day, and on the Sacraments, by W. Singleton, Minister of Hanslope, Bucks, 8vo. price 6d.

The Plain Man's Epistle to every Child of Adam; or, the Voice of Earth to his Brother, Dust, price 8d.

Pious Meditations, designed to excite Mankind to make such an Improvement of Time, as will tend to prepare them for a Blessed Immortality; partly Original, and partly Selected, by the Rev. W. Kirkpatrick, 12mo. price 4s.

The White Devil; or, the Hypocrite exposed, together with a Warning to Professors, by J. White, M.G. price 4d.

Theology in Miniature; or, a Sketch of the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity; chiefly designed for Young Persons, 12mo. price 1s.

Four Letters to the Editor of the Christian Observer; being a Reply to that Author's Occasional Strictures on the True Churchman ascertained; in his Candid Examination of Mr. Daubeny's Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ: with Incidental Remarks on Dr. Kipling, Mr. Daubeny, the Reviewers, &c. by J. Overton. A. M. Rector of St. Margaret, and St. Crux, York, 8vo. price 3s.

Milner's Ecclesiastical History reviewed, and the Origin of Calvinism considered; a Discourse preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Northampton; on Thursday, May 30, 1805, by the Rev. T. Wilkinson, M. A. Rector of Great Houghton, 8vo. price 1s.

Methodism Inspected. Part II. By W. Hales, D. D. Rector of Killesandra, including Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, the Inspector of Methodism inspected, and the Christian Observer observed, by J. Benson, 8vo. price 2s.

A Charge delivered at the Primary Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Sarum, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of July, 1805, by the Rev. C. Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum, 8vo. price 1s.

A Vindication of Defensive War, and of the Military Profession; a Sermon preached before the North Worcester Volunteers, in the Parish Church of Tewkesbury, on Sunday, May 12, 1805, by the Rev. J. Smith, M. A. 8vo. price 1s.

The Traveller, or Meditations on Various Subjects, written on Board a Man of War; to which is added Converse with the World unseen; by J. Meikle, late Surgeon at Carnwath, to which is prefixed a Life of the Author. 8vo. price 4s.

The Progress of Christianity, Historical and Chronological; from its first Promulgation at Jerusalem, to its legal Establishment under Constantine: also, a Sketch of the Primitive Christian Church. With Notes, Geographical and Critical, by T. Wood, price 5s. or fine paper 7s.

The Old Testament illustrated; being Explications of remarkable Facts and Passages in the Jewish Scriptures, which have been objected to by Unbelievers, in a Series of Lectures to Young Persons.

A Sermon delivered at Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1804, before the Society of Unitarian Christians, established in the South of England, for promoting the genuine Knowledge of the Scriptures, and the Practice of Virtue, by the distribution of Books, by J. Marsom.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels in Italy, during the close of the Year 1804, and the beginning of 1805. Containing a View of the present State of that Country, by A. Kotzebue, 4 Vols. 12mo. price 1l.

An Excursion from Sidmouth to Chester, in the Summer of 1803: In a Series of Letters to a Lady. Including Sketches of the Principal Towns and Villages in the Counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Derby, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcester. Interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes and Incidental Remarks, Particularly intended for the Information and Amusement of the Rising Generation, by the Rev. E. Butcher. Two pocket Vols. with an elegant View of Sidmouth, Devon. price 8s. bds. Symonds.

A Sermon Preached for the Devon and Exeter Hospital, in the Parish Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1805, and published for the benefit of that Institution, by the Rev. E. Copleston, M. A. 4to. price 2s.

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REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From August 21 to September 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Quotidian Intermittent	2
Synochus, or Summer Fever	3
Inflammation of the Eyes	2
——— Throat	3
——— Lungs	1
Small Pox	1
Chicken Pox	2
Scarlet Fever	2
Measles	1
Erysipelas	1
Hooping Cough	1
Catarrh	20
Acute Rheumatism	5
Cholera	5
Dysentery	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Stomach Complaints	20
Diarrhœa	6
Colic	1
Enterodynia	4
Worms	3
Tape Worm	1
Nervous Weakness	12
Hysteria	2
Amenorrhœa	2
Leucorrhœa	4
Menorrhagia	6
Hæmorrhage from the Uterus	1
Gonorrhœa	1
Dysuria	3
Dropsy	4
Chronic Rheumatism	11
Consumption	8
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	2
Head-ach	4
Lumbago	4
Palsy	2
Epilepsy	1
Syphilis	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	19
Number of Cases	170

Since the commencement of the present month, the weather has been occasionally hot, with the thermometer as high as 76°, and in general of a tolerably steady temperature; and accordingly the bowel complaints peculiar to hot weather have prevailed, though in a moderate degree. The dysentery, which appears at this season, puts on commonly more of the acute form, than that which is observed sporadically at the colder seasons of the year; it is milder, and, if properly treated in the commencement, usually yields more readily to remedies.

The small pox appears to be somewhat on the decline in this district.—It is only the severe cases that apply to a public institution; but several instances during the last month have occurred to the reporter's observation.

The case of uterine haemorrhage, which is separated in the list from menorrhagia, occurred in a woman between 60 and 70 years of age, nearly 20 years after the cessation of the menses. It may be observed, that the cases of true menorrhagia, which have been rather numerous, have also been extremely severe, so much so in two instances as to endanger the life of the patients. Dr. Heberden's observation, that astringents are of little use in this disorder, and that moderate doses of opium are more efficacious, has been fully evinced in these cases.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

THE two intended archways, the one for carriages, and the other for the use of foot-passengers, to be carried under the river Thames, from Rotherhithe to near the London Docks, are shortly, we learn, to be proceeded upon with great vigour. Mr. Robert Vazie is the principal engineer, to whom the management of this very vast and singular undertaking is committed, and for the accomplishment of which an Act of Parliament has been lately obtained. This ingenious artist is, we understand, no stranger to the collieries of the North, one of which is worked underneath, and carried quite across the bed of the river Tyne. However, the best judges aver, that from the borings actually made, and from a complete disclosure of the substrata of the soil which the construction of the London Docks has lately effectuated, there is not the slightest ground to doubt of success for the final issue. This work, when completed, will be a proper companion of the West India and London Docks; and will, to say the least of it, and without indulging the charlatanerie of giving

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swelling titles to things that really deserve it not, vie with some of the greatest public works of antiquity!

The intended improvements in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, have been lately begun. On the east side, one end of the coffee-house, on the left of the principal entrance to the house of lords, and which had been neatly fitted up some little time ago, is now completely taken down; and the workmen are proceeding to demolish those very ancient and unsightly buildings, of which buildings the old noted chop-house, the Ship, forms a part. It is further in contemplation, to erect a uniform range of buildings parallel with the court of requests, (the present house of lords) which are to contain suitable apartments for the Lord Chancellor, an office for the Chairman of the Committees, and other accommodations that have been thought needful.

We here announce for the information of our readers, the following Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Lectures, delivered during the winter season, in the Metropolis, "the first school of practical medicine in the world."

St. Bartholomew.—The following course of Lectures, (some of which are already given in p. 264 of this number) will be delivered at the Medical Theatre of this Hospital, during the ensuing season.—On Chemistry, by Dr. Edwards. On the Materia Medica, by Dr. Powell. On Midwifery, the Diseases of Women and children, by Dr. Thynne. The Anatomical Demonstration, and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. Lawrence. The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Tuesday, 1st October, and the other Lectures on the succeeding days of the said week.

St. Thomas's.—On Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Cline and Mr. Astley Cooper, on the 1st of October, at one o'clock. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Cooper, on the 7th of October, at eight in the morning.

Guy's Hospital.—On the 2d of October, at 10 in the morning, Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry; also at 10 in the morning of the 3d of October, Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. Babington and Mr. Allen. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton, October 4th, at 8 in the morning. Also the same day, at 8 in the evening. Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry. On Monday, October, the 7th, at a quarter before 7 in the evening, Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. Haighton. October the 8th, at half past 6 in the afternoon, Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen. Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases, from November until May, by D. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Marcet. Besides these, a course of lectures will be given on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. Coleman, professor at the Veterinary College. And one on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox, surgeon-dentist. These several lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of Medical and Chirurgical Instruction. Terms, and other particulars, may be learned, by applying to Mr. Stocker, apothecary, to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such of the lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

St. Georges Hospital.—On the first Monday in October next, will commence a course of lectures on Physic and Chemistry, at the Laboratory, in Whitcomb-street, at the usual hours in the morning, namely, on the Therapeutics at a quarter before 8; on the Practice of Physic at half after 8; and on Chemistry at a quarter after 9 o'clock; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. These lectures are delivered every morning, except Saturdays, when a Clinical lecture is given, on the Cases of Patients in St. George's Hospital. Proposals may be had at the Hospital, and at No. 14, Leicester square.

London Hospital.—On the 1st of October at 2 o'clock, Messrs. Headington and Mr. Frampton will commence their course of lectures at the Theatre of this Hospital, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery. The Anatomical demonstrations and dissection, by Mr. Armiger. Dr. Dennison will lecture at the same place, on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

Wesminster Hospital.—The established plan of instruction for the benefit of pupils attending this Hospital, will be pursued throughout the ensuing season, under the direction of Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carlisle. Further particulars may be had at the Hospital, St. James-street.

Dr. Clark will begin his course of lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, at his lecture room, Upper John-street, Golden square.

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Mr. Blair will recommence his lectures on the Natural History of Man, 28th of January, at the Bloomsbury Dispensary, great Russell-street; to be continued every succeeding Tuesday and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, until the termination of the course, which will consist of about twenty lectures.

Dr. Bradley will commence his Autumnal course of lectures, on the Theory and Practive of Medicine, in the second week of October.

Died.] At Brompton, after a life of 45 years of indigence and misfortune, Mr. Charles Fairfield, a painter, of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of so modest and diffident a disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint, unless urged thereto by the importunity of friends: nevertheless, he has left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which will hand his name down to posterity, as an eminent artist of his day. The many excellent copies of the finest pictures in the Flemish, French, and English schools, which have been produced by his pencil, will extend the fame of the several masters whose works he hath so counterfeited, whilst his own worth, with reference to these, will be lost in the admirable and inimitable success of his imitations, which scarcely any eye can even now discriminate from the originals. Many of these copies will be found in the first collections, both at home and abroad; and the proprietors of them have no other idea, than that they possess the original pictures, having paid value as if they were such, although he, poor man, sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's great merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and, for a great part of his laborious life, was under the clutches of the griping and unconscientious picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours, by practising deceits upon the world. He possessed a mind honourable and generous, lived in retirement and seclusion, and was little known to the world.—Mr. J. Parker, an eminent portrait and historical engraver, whose talents have been successfully employed for a number of years past, in ornamenting the best editions of the English Classics, and other works of taste. The loss of this gentleman is sincerely deplored by his friends, and by the Society of Engravers, (of which he was a Governor) and who attended him to the grave.—Lately, aged 28 years, Mr. Foote, banker, of the firm of Messrs. Martin and Co. Lombard Street. This gentleman, who was considered as the best amateur rower on the river, had lately procured to be made a new and very elegant pleasure-boat, wherein, accompanied by his sister and two servants, he went down to Gravesend, to indulge in his favourite amusement. On the 24th of May they embarked as usual, and sailed up and down under the most flattering auspices of wind and weather; when, on a sudden, a breeze from the land upset the boat, which instantly sunk. Miss Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated on the water, until she was taken up in a state of insensibility. The servants were also saved. Mr. F. unfortunately sunk and was drowned. He was a handsome, agreeable, and very athletic young man, and was brother to Captain F. of the Royal navy. On the evening of the 31st, two watermen of Gravesend picked up his drowned body. On Sunday, June 2, about one o'clock in the afternoon, his boat was found by a gentleman who was sailing in his pleasure boat, and with the mast still standing.—At his house in Palace Yard, in this 80th year, John Pitt, esq. M. P. for the city of Gloucester, a gentleman of honest and independent principles in public, and of undeviating probity in every transaction of private life. He was a kind and indulgent, disinterested and forbearing landlord towards his tenants, and it was a rule with him on no occasion to raise their rents. Cheerfulness to a late period he seemed to cultivate as a duty, and during his long confinement not a murmur or even a complaint was ever heard to escape him.—Vicountess Sydney, daughter of the late Earl of Leitrim. Her Ladyship was married to Lord Sydney, in the month of May, 1802, and died in child-bed. She was an engaging interesting woman, distinguished in the regions of fashion, and Lord Sydney is perfectly inconsolable.—John Puget, esq. banker, of the firm of Puget and Bumbridge, a director of the Bank of England, and principal public agent for money transactions between this country and Ireland. On the preceding day Mr. P. was taking an airing on horse-

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back in the Park, and as he returned home about three o'clock in the afternoon, he called at the St. James's Coffee-house, in St. James's-street, where he took some refreshment. While in the act of remounting his horse at the door, he fell in an apoplectic fit on the shoulder of the porter who held the stirrup. He was then taken up stairs to a chamber at the coffee-house, and immediately put to bed, where he was attended by Dr. Reynolds and other medical gentlemen, but without effect, for he lay speechless till nine o'clock the next morning, and then expired. He was a gentleman of great respectability of character, both in public and private life. He has left a widow and several children. A great number of gentlemens' coaches followed the funeral procession to the grave.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given, by public advertisement, that subscription books are now opened at the following places, viz. Newbury, Devizes, Bath, Bristol, and London, (in London, at the house of Messrs. Whitehead, Howard, and Haddock) for the purpose of raising the sum of 200,000*l.* to complete the Kennet and Avon Canal Navigation, with a preference, however, to be given to the present proprietors of shares or half shares in the said canal navigation.

The Infants' Friend Society of Reading afforded last year relief to eighty poor women, and the same number of poor children.

A very judicious operation of bronchotomy, or making an aperture in the wind-pipe, was lately performed with the happiest success on a valuable colt, the property of W. H. Pomeroy, esq. of Gerrard's Cross, in this county, by Mr. Deane, veterinary surgeon, of Windsor. It appears that the colt was nearly suffocated, in consequence of the violent pressure of an abscess formed at the top of the throat, when this critical and dangerous operation appeared the only means left of saving his life. The tube which was introduced, and through which the animal breathed, not being able scarcely to breathe at all through his nostrils, was kept in the trachea about seven or eight days, when the abscess burst. The colt is now perfectly recovered and well.

Married.] The Rev. D. C. Lewis, vicar of Ruslep, to Mrs. Abbott, of New Windsor.—At Whitchurch, in Oxfordshire, the Rev. Edw. Vansittart, second son of G. V. esq. M. P. for this county, to Miss Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge.—L. Percival, esq. of London, to Miss L. Lamplow, of Wokingham.—G. A. Fenwick, esq. of the Blues, to Miss Pulton, of Windsor.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. T.—Aged 89, J. Woolridge, of Ogbourne St. George.—Sir Charles Marsh, banker, late colonel in the army.—At Mr. Lamb's, aged 75, John Richardson, truly respected as a faithful domestic servant, having lived in that capacity in Mr. L.'s family above 45 years.—Miss Benwell, sister of Mr. B. auctioneer.—At Newbury, aged 82, Mr. J. Bright, bailiff.—At Grieffersberg, in Silesia, Mr. Gottlieb Bœhm, formerly of Reading.—At Wantage, Mrs. Butler, relict of the late Rev. J. B.—Miss Sarney, of Soundel's House, near Nettlebed.—Mrs. Pearson, mother of W. P. esq. of Streatley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

An aquatic bird, called a sea-mew or sea-gull, of the genus described by Linnæus as *larus canus*, died a few days ago in the garden belonging to the celebrated hospital, called Addenbrookes, in the town of Cambridge, having lived there not less than sixteen years. It was generally supposed, from the colour of the plumage, that he was about two or three years old when first put into the garden. Another remains still alive, which has been there near nine years.

Married.] At Little Gransden, in this county, the Rev. R. Riley, late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Marwood, in Devonshire, to Miss Gower, late of Cobham, in Surry.—At Cambridge, Mr. Robt. Gee, attorney, to Miss M. Gee, 2d daughter of Mr. G.—Mr. S. Storr, plumber and glazier, of Wisbeach, to Miss Shepherd, eldest daughter of Mr. S. S. of the golden lion tavern, Peterborough.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mr. J. Nixon, wheelwright.—At Ramsey, in the co. of Huntingdon, in his 41st year, Mr.

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Geo. Wilkinson, attorney.—In Sloane Square, Chelsea, Mr. Robert Wild, attorney, of Ely.—Aged 42, the Rev. D. Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's College, Cambridge, and vicar of Madingley, in this county. This gentleman was very suddenly seized with a succession of convulsive fits on Monday morning, and expired about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. —Aged 62, Mr. R. Wallis Nash, of Pampisford.—In his 23d year, Mr. C. Harwood, only son of J. H. esq. of Exning Hall, near Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.

There are now in the county jail of Chester, three unfortunate persons confined there for debt, whose united ages amount to 213 years, and the sum of of their united debts to only 38*l.* 5*s.*

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Harding, of Church Stretton, to Miss M. Shaw, of Congleton.—At Stockport, Mr. Davis, of the Buxton Theatre, to Miss Kershaw.—H. Potts, esq. of Chester, to Miss A. Taylor, late of Moston, in Lancashire.

Died.] Mr. Robt. Jones, lieutenant and quarter-master in the Isdulas regiment of volunteer infantry, and many years paymaster-serjeant in the regiment of Carnarvonshire militia.—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. tinplate worker.—At Nantwich, aged 62, Mr. T. Jackson, merchant.—At Rathin, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. T. J. a dissenting minister.—At Denbigh, Mrs. Edwards, innkeeper.—At her seat, in the county of Denbigh, Mrs. Yorke, widow of the late Philip Y. esq. of Erthig, a tender-hearted woman, that ever dealt out her bread to the hungry, and was full of good works and alms deeds. —Mrs. Ellis, widow, of Cornist, near Flint.—At his lodgings in West Smithfield, H. Evans, esq. of Machynteth, in Montgomeryshire.

CORNWALL.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the course of the ensuing session, for powers to improve the haven of Botreaux Castle, within the parishes of Minster and Forsbury, in this county, and for making a navigable canal and bason from a certain place called Pelly Beak, within the said parishes, or one of them, to a certain bridge called Valency, alias Botreaux Castle bridge, near to the said haven, and near to the bed of Valency river, and running from and through the said bridge and haven to the place called Pelly Beak above mentioned.

Died.] At Bodmyn, Lieut. Wills, of the Royal navy.—Lately, near Truro, Mrs. Incledon, relict of the late Mr. I. surgeon, of St. Keverne, and mother of Mr. I. the celebrated vocal performer.—Lately, in the West Indies, Captain W. Stevens, of St. Ives.

CUMBERLAND.

A collection of original ballads, in the Cumberland dialect, with explanatory notes and a glossary, has been recently published by Mr. T. Anderson, of Carlisle. We shall with pleasure extract the following ballad from the abovementioned volume, to serve as a specimen of the Cumberland poetry.

JWOHNY AND MARY.

1.

Young Mary was canny and bonny as onie lass,
Jwohny was lusty and weel to be seen;
Young Mary was aye the best dancer at murry-neets,
Jwohny had won monie a belt on the green:
Lang, lang they were sweethearts, and nwolish'd by neybors,
Th' auld fwok they talk'd and oft bragg'd o' the twee:
For Jwohny thought ain i' the warl like Mary,
And Mary thought Jwohny aw she wished to see.

2.

Awe swope guid yell is a peer body's comfort,
But wo be to him that oft drinks till blinfod;
Young Jwohny ae day off wi' bigg to the market,
And drank with some neybors, he little thought how:
His auld faddder watch'd till the black hour o' midneet,
Without his dear Jwohny the nag gallop'd heame;
They sought and they fan him the mwornin i' Eden,
Among the green busses that nod owre the stream.

3.

Auld Gibby he gowls and aye talks of his Jwhony,
And sits by his greave and oft mek a sad meane;
Peer Mary, the flower of aw flow'rs i the parish,

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Nest hods up her head, now her Jwohny is geane:
The dangerous yell-house kills monie brave fellows,
To get heame quite swober can neer be thought wrang;
Nae gaid comes of drinking—Ye lads aw around me,
At fair or at market, aye think o' my sang.

It is intended to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session, for powers to widen the old roads, and to divert part of them, which roads lead from the bridge called Calder bridge, through the market towns of Ravenglass and Bootle, all in Cumberland, to Doddonbridge, which unites the county of Cumberland to that of Lancaster

Several improvements are in contemplation, relating to the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to the same. Certain additional branches are to be made and annexed to the said roads, and new toll houses are to be erected on the same. Also it is intended to light and pave the said town of Whitehaven.

Mr. Curwen has it in contemplation to establish a new Agricultural Society, at Workington, the first meeting to be held in October next. The subscribers are not to exceed one guinea per annum each, nor to be less than five shillings. The premiums are to be confined to candidates residing within the townships or parishes of Workington, Harrington, Dissington Dean, Seaton, Flimby Broughton, Dearham, and Camerton.

Married.] At the temple of Hymen, in Gretna Green, Mr. R. Bunyan, aged 18, to Miss Margaret Nicholson, both of Carlisle. The young lady is possessed of a handsome fortune, and being weary of the restraint of old aunts, duennas, and relations, who, like the dragon in the days of yore, that defended the garden of the Hesperides, watched the golden prize as closely as a cat watched a mouse, heroine like, eloped by the assistance of her resolute paramour, under the favourable auspices of the deity-boy yclep'd Cupid, and arrived safely at the place of destiny, leaving behind a number of less favoured suitors. *Old Joe*, the ancient son of Vulcan, officiated as high priest on the occasion, and completed the felicity of the young people, by rendering them to each others arms. It seems that the present season has been unusually propitious to matrimony, to the very great emolument of the old coupler, who is likely, we are told, to reap a golden harvest. Among others, a gentleman turned of 60 repaired to the celebrated *Graitney*, with a blooming damsel of 16! The business was speedily completed, and this happy couple were united, conformably to the rites and customs of the place. As the gentleman was liberal in quaffing and handing round his libations of brandy, Joe's favourite liquor, this lively bridegroom insisted upon having the ceremony repeated, as it was the fourth time he had visited the Green on the same errand: he had paid, he said, four times, and he would be married a fifth for nothing. Joe, who is naturally of a pliant temper, consented, again rivetted the hymeneal chain, and the doubly-secured couple reeled off towards their habitation in the city of Carlisle, the bridegroom declaring that if he should have occasion to be married twenty times yet to come, it should never be said of him that he had gone without calling at the old shop!—At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Lindow, A. B. of Cleator, and rector of Connistone, to Miss Grayson, of Wood End, near Egremont.—At Carlisle, Mr. P. Crane, to Miss B. Caldbeck.—Mr. J. Thomson, banker, of London, to Miss H. Parkins.—At Skidbrook, after a tender courtship of five days duration, Mr. Paddinson, grazier, aged 67, to Miss Elizabeth Bart, likewise aged 67!—At Kirlington, Mr. Henry Dodd, aged 60 years, to Miss Eleanor Irving, aged 17 years and upwards! The bridegroom is nearly 6 feet in height, and his charming bride of the pigmy race, being only 4 feet and 3 inches in height. Old January, it seems, had some very potent difficulties to surmount, before he could prevail upon his lovely May to smile upon him. In short, he had two other hoary-headed *sexagenaries* to chace from the field, whose masterly manœuvres, as the Cumberland papers assert, "shewed a great deal of veteran skill in the tactics of love."

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 88, Mrs. Dor. Carlyle, relict of the late Dr. G. and mother to the late chancellor of this diocese—Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Mr. H. clothier. On returning home from a visit, when she had a remarkable flow of spirits, this lady complained of a slight indisposition, went to bed, and very shortly after expired.

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DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to make improvements in the harbour of Bude, conformably to a report of a plan lately delivered to the subscribers, by Mr. Rogers; the work to be completed by Mr. John Heard. Engineer, in a proper effectual and substantial manner, as the advertisement states.

Married.] At Dawlish, J. Herman, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Drury, daughter of the Rev. Dr. D. of Cockwood, in this County.—At Totness, Mr. J. Harrison jun. brewer, to Miss Hannaman.—At Teignmouth.—Mr. G. Dunsford, jun. merchant, of Tiverton, to Miss Parry.—At Exeter, Macbride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Mrs. Starkey.—At Tiverton, J. Coles, esq; Captain in the 1st Regiment of the Somersetshire Militia, to Miss Marcella Carill Carew, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew, bart.—At Tavitonk, Mr. Harley, merchant, of Bristol to Miss G. Lang. At Exeter, Cap. W. Fitzgerald, of the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miss E. C. Veale, of Trevealа House, in Cornwall.—Mr. Partridge, woollen-manufacturer, to Miss F. T. Trueman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. R. T. Printer.—Mr. G. Westlake, son of Mr. Alderman W. to Miss Cummins, late of Totness.—Mr. W. Croote, land-surveyor, of Chunleigh, to Miss Sweet, of Burston, in the parish of Zeal.—At Tiverton, M. J. Garnsworthy, thatcher, aged 72, to Miss S. Willamott, aged 21.—Mr. T. Hake, organist, to Miss A. M. Gordon, elder daughter of Captain W. A. G. both of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Coffin, formerly an engraver, but who for some years past had retired from all business.—At Plymouth, John Baron, esq; formerly an eminent accoutrement maker to the army, but who had retired on a fortune acquired by honest, persevering industry.—At Plymouth Dock, Mr. J. Holman, jun.—Mr. R. Banks, silversmith and jeweller.—At Exmouth, Mr. A. Wynne, eldest son of G. W. esq. of Liss Place, in Hampshire.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Rd. Bentley, vicar of Leek, in Staffordshire, to Miss Lomas, of Glutton, near Buxton, in this county.—At Derby, Edward Moor Noble, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Allsop.—At Wirksworth, P. Arkwright, esq; third son of Richard A. esq. of Willersley, to Miss Mary Anne Hurt, second daughter of C. H. esq.—Mr. E. Maffey, farmer and grazier, of Swarkestone, near Derby, to Mrs. Hemsley, of Thrampton, county of Nottingham.

Died.] At Matlock, on his way to Bristol, aged 17, Master J. Nesbitt White, only son of J. W. esq. of Doncaster.—At Wirksworth, aged 56, Mrs Ellen Higton.—At Totley, in the parish of Dronfield, aged 23, Mr. Thomas Bronhead. Being a member of the Order of *Odd Fellows*, his remains were attended to the grave, by a funereal procession consisting of about 80 brothers, who conducted themselves in such order and behaved with such propriety as bore ample testimony to the superior excellence of that institution.—Aged 22, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. James G. minister of the Independent Meeting House, at Brookside, and daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller, of Derby.

ESSEX.

Died.] At Chelmsford, in her 17th year, Miss Priscilla Wood, only daughter of Mr. E. W. ironmonger.—At Colchester, Mrs. Blythe, wife of Mr. D. B. merchant.—Aged 80, Humphrey Carlton, esq.—Mr. R. Dixon, currier and leather-cutter, of Springfield-lane, near Chelmsford.—The Rev. W. Stevenson, rector of Borley and Lagenhoe.—Captain Lawe, store-keeper at Landguard Fort. In his earlier years this meritorious officer had been engaged in fifteen pitched battles and forty-five skirmishes, without, however, having received any wound or personal injury.—He had served under Generals Wolfe, Monckton, and Townshend; also as assistant engineer at the sieges of Belleisle and Martinico, and under General Carlton at the assault of Quebec by General Montgomery.—Dr. Miller, of Wakering, near Southend. Being on his return from visiting one of his patients in the island of Foulness, he was suddenly surprised and overtaken by the rushing in of the tide, and thereby unfortunately drowned.—At Great Coggershall, Mr. W. Dixon, many years an eminent surgeon there.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for power to take down the present bridge, known by the name of the Westgate-bridge, and situated in the

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parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Mary de Lode, both within the city of Gloucester; and also for powers to build a new bridge across the river Severn, in the said parishes at or near the place where the aforesaid Westgate-bridge now stands.

Married.] At Cirencester, at the Quaker's Meeting-house, Benjamin Davis, esq. of Sheepscombe, to Miss Worme.—At Siston, in this county, P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Thame-park, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. L. Trotman, of Siston-court.—At Evesham, Mr. T. Caddick, druggist and grocer, of Tewkesbury, to Miss M. Pearce, daughter of Mr. P. grocer.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Driver, wife of Mr. D. hair-dresser.—Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. S. R. glover.—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Hope, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.—At Brecon, South Wales, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P. currier.—Mrs. Wells, of Court Robert, near Abergavenny.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Notice has lately been given by public advertisement, that it is intended to erect a new turnpike-gate, called a check or side-gate, at the end of Holmer-lane, near to the end of Shelwick-lane, in this county; and likewise a new turnpike-gate at the top of Larpet-lane; but with an intimation that the producing of a ticket from any of the Hereford city gates, or from Stretton, Lugbridge or Mordiford-gates, shall secure an exemption from additional payment, and moreover, that such waggons and carts as shall not have previously passed the space of 100 yards, on the turnpike road, shall likewise be exempted.

KENT.

A plan is in agitation for constructing a new harbour at Dover, on a very extensive scale: it is proposed to carry it up a valley on the east side of the town to the very end of it, which is computed to be upwards of a mile in length. Both wet and dry docks are included in the above plan, which is stated to be calculated for the accommodation and repair of both ships employed in the merchants' service, and of ships of war. A minor improvement is likewise in agitation at the same place, and engineers have been lately measuring the ground at the back of the rope walk. This is all marshy ground, and easy to be excavated; and has likewise a good back water. If this were made navigable up to the victualling-office, which stands at the extremity of the town of Dover, it would save to the nation the sum of between three and four thousand pounds a year, which is now expended in land-carriage, to send the stores of the men of war down to the victualling-office to be shipped.

Married.] At Rochester, the Rev. J. Griffiths, master of the King's school in that city, to Miss S. Jones, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. J. one of the minor canons of the cathedral.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Marsh, baker.—Of an apoplectic fit, aged 62, Mrs. Wilkes, who had for several years past acted as a nurse in different families of respectability, in this county, and who had ever conducted herself with propriety and creditability of character in the duties of her profession.—Aged 61, Mrs. Body.—Mrs. Parren, wife of Mr. P. tailor.—At Rochester, Mr. W. Cooper, surgeon.—Mr. T. Baldock, boyman.—At Maidstone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Fawcett, a maiden lady.—Of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. R. Pordige, coal-meter.—At Folkstone, suddenly, aged 42, Mrs. Stredurck.—Miss Charlotte Gill, daughter of Mr. G. surgeon.—At Tenterden, in his 40th year, Mr. Ab. Merralls, grazier.—At Ramsgate, aged 60, Mr. G. Sayer, builder.—At Deane, Mrs. M'Lean, wife of Mr. L. M'Lean, accountant of the chest at Greenwich.—At Wye, aged 58, Mrs. Warner, of the Flying Horse inn.

LANCASHIRE.

Intended new turnpike-road—From or near the new market-place near John's church, in Manchester, across the river Irwell, through or near a certain road called the Back-lane, in Salford, to the village of Eccles, all in this county; also a new turnpike-road from Rochdale to Huddersfield, is in agitation.

Married.] At Warton, near Lancaster, the Rev. R. A. Singleton, curate of Blackley chapel, to Miss Ellen Farrener.—At Bury, after a courtship of just two days, Mr. James Whittle, to Miss Alice Horrocks—the united ages of this happy brace of amorous chickens amount to 143 years.—Mr. Edward Mason, land-surveyor, to Miss S. Royle, both of Chorlton.—Mr. W. Grimshaw, of Manchester, to Miss M. Mellor, daughter of Mr. M. printer, of Birchacre, near Chorley.—Mr. John Scott;

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cordwainer, of Bolton, aged 64, to Miss Mary Hacken, of Skerton, aged 19.—Mr. J. Stanley, nurseryman, of Broughton, to Miss M. Wibberley, of Manchester.—At Kirkbridge, in the Isle of Man, J. Bennett, esq. of Broughton, in this county, to Mrs. Shimnon, relict of the late R. S esq.—At Ulverstone, Mr. T. Park, tobacconist, to Mrs. Foulkes, relict of the late Captain J. F. of Liverpool.—At Putney-park, J. P. Lindo, esq. to Miss M. Frager.—Mr. W. Lazonby, ironmonger, to Miss Hutchinson, both of Manchester.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Thackwray, wife of Joseph T. esq.—Mrs. Thomlinson, of the Hope and Anchor public-house.—Mr. J. Taylor, dealer in flour.—Aged 42, Mrs. Satterfield, of Longsight.—At Liverpool, Mr. M. Graham, merchant.—Mr. T. Thomas, printer.—At Bolton, aged 93, Mrs. M. Lowe.—At Blackburn, Mr. T. Moulden, manufacturer.—Aged 61, Mr. G. Ainsworth, formerly a serjeant in the first battalion of Lancashire militia.—At Westwood, near Wigan, aged upwards of 80, Miss Gerard, a maiden lady.—On the 21st of June last, at Montego bay, in the island of Jamaica, Captain W. Kilpatrick, of the ship Watt, of Liverpool.—Also, at the same place, on the 30th of June last, aged 20, Mr. W. Jameson, son of the late Mr. W. J. wine-merchant, of Liverpool.—At Kirby Lonsdale, the Rev. T. Holden, of Halsall, near Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

On Wednesday, September 4, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, held at the Exchange, and convened by the worshipful Edmond Winfen, Esq. mayor, pursuant to a public advertisement or requisition for that purpose, signed by Drs. Arnold, and by Dr. Vaughan, physicians, as likewise by the other physicians, and by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, and all the other clergy of the town; it was resolved and unanimously declared to be the sense of the meeting, that in consideration of the many lives which have been annually lost in and near the town of Leicester, of late years, by drowning and other causes of suspended animation, an institution, on the principles and plan of the Royal Humane Society in London, should be immediately established in the town and neighbourhood; and that a committee should be forthwith appointed to consider of the best mode to carry into effect the objects of the meeting. A gentleman of the town, Dr. Alexander, has, at his own expence, generously provided a complete resuscitating apparatus, with its necessary appendages, intended for one of the receiving rooms;—so that, as a correspondent of the Leicester Herald expresses it, "old father Soar will shortly have likewise to boast of a valuable institution, which has long been one of the greatest ornaments to the banks of the rivers Wreake and Eye, and to the town of Melton Mowbray, &c. &c."

Married.] Mr. Simmons, chemist and druggist, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Ford, of Coventry.—At Wolverton, in Buckinghamshire, Charles Bosworth, esq. of Brampton, near Market Harborough, to Miss Ratcliffe.—Mr. Bakewell, of Derby, to Miss Ashforth, of Castle Donington.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Thornton, shoemaker.—Mr. Banner, frame-smith.—Mr. Toone, collar and whip-maker.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Wm. W. merchant—a woman of an amiable character, exemplary for her rational piety, and active in her charitable distributions.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Ayscough.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

All the works of that extensive and complicated undertaking, the Grand Junction Canal, are now completed. The stupendous embankment that had been raised between the villages of Woodverton and Cosgrove, near to the market-town of Stoney Stratford, has been lately opened for the use of trade and internal navigation. The inconvenience of passing *nine* locks by the side of this work, four down and five up, is now completely avoided, and one level sheet of water is formed and obtained, extending from the village of Stoke Brueme to a certain place a few miles south of Fenny Stratford. Another level of water is likewise obtained, a considerable way on the Buckingham collateral branch, reaching to within the distance of about one mile from that town. The arches erected under this embankment, to create a passage for the river Ouse, which arches were believed and reported to be in a sinking state soon after the central arches were struck, are at present considered as sufficiently firm, and the embankment is thought to possess all imaginable strength and durability. The branch and iron rail way intended to connect the Grand

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Junction Canal with the river Nen, at Northampton, as also the works of the Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Union Canal, are respectively carrying on with great activity and diligence; and the completion of the same may be very shortly expected to be publicly announced.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Fred. H. Neeve, to Miss Elizabeth Stone, daughter of the late R. S. esq. of Chislehurst, in Kent.—The Rev. C. Doyley Aplin, of Adderbury, to Miss C. Newman, of Finmore-house.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. W. Cooper, livery-stable-keeper.—Mr. J. Walker, cooper.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to make provision for varying and altering the works already authorized and directed to be made by a former act, which said alteration will consist in the erecting of a new solid dam across the river Avon, at or near a certain place called the Redcliffe, in the parish of Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, which said new dam is intended to keep up the water in the rivers Avon and Froome, above the said dam; and also in the erection of an over-fall-dam between the present course of the river Avon, and the new intended course thereof, at or near the place called the Redcliffe, aforesaid, for the purpose of passing the waste water from the floating harbour; the said over-fall to be provided with proper gates, &c. for excluding the tide water from the said floating harbour, and also to be provided with culverts, sluices or ground hatches, for scouring the said floating harbour, and for laying the same dry, whenever such a measure shall be judged necessary for the sake of repairing the said floating harbour; and with a further alteration for making the two locks at the westward end of the canal or entrance bason, at Rownham Meads in that part of the parish of Clifton, which lies in the city of Bristol, forty-five feet wide at least, and thirty-three feet wide, at the least, respectively; and with a further alteration, providing for the making of a road or way from a bridge now erecting by the Bristol Dock Company, in the parish of Temple, in the city of Bristol, and which will be known by the name of Hillsbridge, through part of the several parishes of Temple and St. Mary Redcliffe, in the said city, and through part of the parish of Bedminster, which lies in the said city, over the said dam, proposed to be erected across the river Avon, at or near the Redcliffe, through part of the parish of Clifton which lies within the said city, into the Hotwell road there, and for erecting turnpike-gates thereon, and also for making a road along the side of the said canal, now excavating by the Bristol Dock Company, through part of the several parishes of St. Philip and Jacob, and St. George's, in the county of Gloucester, and for erecting turnpike-gates thereon.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield, is now filled with the stained glass that has been purchased by the Dean and Chapter, from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three scriptural subjects, all entire, viz. Christ appearing to the apostles and Thomas; the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and the Day of Judgment. The date is of the year 1534, and the whole is allowed to be one of the finest, specimens of this art now in the kingdom.

SURRY.

Died.] Thomas Curtis, esq. of Redstone-house, Reigate, beloved and lamented by all who knew him, for the goodness of his heart, the steadiness and warmth of his friendships, and for his amiable and social qualities.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Alderman Berry, to Mrs. Wilkinson, widow.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Webster, relict of the late Mr. F. W. architect.—At Skelsmergh, near Kendal, aged 94, Mr. J. Coulthwaite.

YORKSHIRE.

The Dock Company at Hull, are altering and adapting their extensive range of warehouses, adjoining to the Legal Quay on the south side of the Dock, and their timber and deal yards on the north side of the Dock, so as to enable them to receive into the same all kinds of goods, &c. allowed to be imported into Hull, under an Act lately passed, permitting certain goods, imported into Great Britain, "to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty." The accommodation which this measure will afford to merchants of every description, by enabling them to land and warehouse their goods, without

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payment of the duties of customs and excise: and to export to other nations, or sell the same for home consumption, is likely to increase considerably, the trade of the port, and the revenues of the Dock Company.

IRELAND.

Marriage.] At Loftus Hill, near Dublin, Sir E. B. Littlehales, bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter to the late Duke of Leinster.

Died.] In Dublin, J. M. Heatley, esq. late of Rosemount.—At Leislip Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, wife of the Hon. G. C. and son to the Right Hon. Lady Waterpark.—At Dublin, in her 89th year, at her house in Merrion-square, the Countess Dowager of Massarene. She was married in the year 1741, to Lord Viscount Massarene, who was created an Earl in the year 1756, and died in 1757. Her Ladyship had been a very beautiful accomplished woman, and retained her vivacity to the last.—Also, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker. This gentleman, early in life, was an humble trader in the town of Strabane, in Ireland, and afterwards enlisted himself as a soldier in the service of the Hon. East India Company. It was his good fortune to be confined in the same prison with the late General Mathews, who previously to his unfortunate catastrophe, entrusted to the care of Mr. Leighton, jewels and property to an immense amount, to be delivered to the General's family; if he, Mr. Leighton, should be so fortunate as to effect his escape. The General, moreover, to insure Mr. L's. fidelity, presented him with a considerable sum. As Mr. L. possessed a strong understanding, he soon acquired a competent knowledge of the oriental tongues, and being on that account employed some times as an interpreter, he contrived some time afterwards to accomplish his escape. After assuming various disguises, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in the metropolis of Britain, and waiting on the General's widow, Mrs. Mathews, delivered to her the last letter of her husband, together with the treasure. By her his fidelity was rewarded, agreeably to common report, with the sum of 20,000*l.* Mr. L. immediately wrote to Ireland, to enquire for a beloved wife and child, whom he had left behind him, and sent likewise thither a sum of money to discharge the debts he had contracted previously to his going abroad. He found that his wife, whom he had left young, handsome and unprotected had, by honest industry supported herself and her daughter, who then was 10 years of age, and even bestowed upon her an education superior to her humble means. Mr. L. then proceeded to take an elegant house in Stephen's Green, Dublin; he likewise purchased the seat near Dublin, that had belonged to the late Lord Chief Baron Foster, father of the present Mr. Foster, chancellor of the Irish exchequer. New carriages were also built for him. Mr. L. afterwards embarked the greatest part of his property in a banking house which has proved a very successful speculation.—Lady L. who was unanimously respected as a mild, amiable woman; died sometime since, and left Sir Thomas a numerous family.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Tarlogie, Aug 16, Lord Ankerville, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, at Edinburgh.—At Shapinshay, aged 57, the Rev. Dr. G. Barry. He was a native of Berwickshire, was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and acted for sometime as teacher of the sons of some gentlemen in Orkney, by by whose patronage he was appointed second minister of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkewall, from whence about 9 years ago, or upwards, he was translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay. His statistical account of his two parishes, published by Sir John Sinclair, first rescued his name from obscurity. For several years past, Dr. B. employed his leisure hours in composing a natural and civil history of all the islands, 67 in number, which compose the Orkneys, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient history while an independent principality, whose warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the other princes of Europe—also, an account of the present condition of these islands, and the means by which they may be improved. This history was published 4 or 5 months ago in Edinburgh, in one large quarto vol. illustrated by a map of all the isles, friths and harbours, and also with twelve engraved plates of the most grand and interesting objects of antiquity.—This very curious history of one of the most sequestered provinces of North Britain, will, from the depth of its research, the accuracy of the narrative, and the elegance of its composition, transmit the name of the author with some celebrity to future ages.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, AUGUST, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T out	T. in	H.	C	Wind	Weather, &c. Rain 3,81
1	7	29.82	58	62.5	62	4	sw 1	. less cloudy : showery
	2	29 80	64.5	63.5	58	4	sw 2	shower. fine. clear night : little rain
2	7	29.66	60	63	63	4	sse 1	. showers and fine
	2	29.65	65.5	65	60	4	wsw 2	. showers. thunder and much rain. fine night and
3	7	29.91	59.5	63.5	62	5	w 1	little wet. fine [Bar. rising
	2	29 98	68 5	66	52	3	w 1	. cloudy . rain at times . fine night
4	7	30,09	55.5	62.5	62	2	wsw 1	hazy . more cloudy
	2	30.08	67.5	65	56	4	ssw 2	. little rain at times
5	7	29.72	63.5	64.5	63	4	wsw 2	little wet . fine
	2	29.87	70.5	66.5	52	2	wsw 2	. hazy night
6	7	29.89	58	63	58	2	sw 1	,
	2	29 94	69.5	65.5	52	3	w 1	
7	7	30.08	55.5	62.5	58	2	w 1	
	2	30 08	65.5	63.5	50	3	s 2	. cloudy . shower . rain : chiefly fair
8	7	30.05	58.5	62.5	63	3	s 1	. more cloudy
	2	30 06	69	65	54	3	ssw 1	. little wet at times . rainy night
9	7	30 07	61.5	64	63	5	ssw 1	little wet at times . chiefly fine
	2	30.10	71	67	60	4	ssw 1	. little wet but chiefly fine
10	7	30 22	62	65.5	62	4	wsw 1	hazy . little wet . fine
	2	30.25	70	67	55	3	nw 1	. cloudless night
11	7	30 27	60	64	65	5	nnw 1	. fine
	2	30.21	70.5	67	55	2	sse 2	
12	7	30.24	61.5	65	60	4	ese 1	. fine
	2	29.96	74.5	68	53	3	sse 1	. cloudy night and little wet
13	7	29.98	60	66	59	5	wnw 3	. chiefly fine
	2	30.10	68	66	51	2	w 2	. cloudy night and little wet
14	7	30.14	59.5	65	60	5	wsw 2	. showers
	2	30.16	67	66	62	2	wnw 2	: little wet
15	7	30.25	53.5	62.5	57	3	wnw 1	. showers
	2	30.23	66.5	64	51	3	wsw 2	. cloudy night and little wet
16	7	30.16	58.5	63	59	4	wsw 2	. little wet at times
	2	30.12	67	65	54	4	wsw 2	. showers
17	7	30.16	60	64	64	5	nw 1	. little wet . fine
	2	30.20	67.5	65	54	3	nw 1	. cloudy night
18	7	30.11	60	64	63	5	wsw 2	
	2	30.04	69	67	56	5	wsw 1	. rainy night
19	7	29.78	57	63	61	4	wnw 1	. frequent showers
	2	29.74	62	64	59	4	wnw 2	. rainy night
20	7	29.74	57	62	62	5	wnw 2	little rain . showers
	2	29.83	66	65	60	4	ne 3	. more cloudy night and little wet
21	7	30.11	59	62.5	61	5	nnw 3	
	2	30.20	60.5	64	60	5	nnw 2	. more wind at night
22	7	30.34	57	63	59	5	nnw 2	
	2	30.38	62.5	63	59	5	wsw 1	. little rain at night
23	7	30.38	61.5	64	62	4	w 1	
	2	30.41	69	66	54	3	wnw 1	. cloudy night
24	7	30.40	62	65	60	4	wnw 2	
N	2	30.39	70.5	67	54	3	wnw 2	. clear night
25	7	30.28	69	65.5	55	4	wsw 2	. fine
	2	30 20	71	67	57	3	wsw 1	
26	7	30 13	60	65	61	5	sw 2	. little rain
	2	30.09	67	66.5	60	5	sw 1	little rain . fine
27	7	30.09	60	64.5	62	2	w 1	
	2	30 10	69.5	67	55	3	w 2	
28	7	30.12	61	65	61	4	wsw 1	little wet
	2	30.12	67	66.5	59	5	wsw 2	: fine
29	7	30.13	64	66	62	2	wsw 1	
	2	30.19	72.5	69	57	4	w 1	. more cloudy . less cloudy night ; thick upward
30	7	30.26	62.5	67	61	h	ene 0	. little wet . wind s : fine
	2	30.12	71	68	59	1	s 2	
W	7	29.96	62	65.5	62	2	w 1	. more cloudy
	2	29.85	67	67.5	59	5	sw 2	. gentle rain . fair night : fine

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PRICES OF STOCKS from AUGUST 26, to SEPT. 25, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.		4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. - 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805														
Aug.														
26	178¾	58⅛	58⅛	58	76¼	89¼	100⅝	17	2⅛	—	9⅛	—	——	2s. pm.
27	178¾	58⅛	57⅞	⅞	76	88⅞	—		—	—	—	177½	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
28	—	58⅛	57⅞	⅞	76	89⅛	—	17	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
29	178	58⅛	57⅞	⅞	76¼	89⅛	100⅝	17	—	—	—	177	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
30	—	59	58	¼	76⅜	89⅛	100¼	17	2⅛	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
31	—	59	58¼	⅛	76⅞	89⅛	—	17⅛	2⅛	—	—	178¾	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
Sep.														
2	London	Burnt												
3	179	59	58⅛	⅛	76¾	—	—	Shut	2⅛	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
4	Shut	Shut	58⅛	7⅞	Shut	89¼	Shut	—	2⅛	57⅞	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
5	—	—	57⅞	8⅛	—	89	—	—	Shut	—	—	181	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
6	—	—	58	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	58	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
7	—	—	58⅛	7⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
9	—	—	58	7⅞	—	89	—	—	—	58	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
10	—	—	58	7⅞	—	89	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
11	—	—	58	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	58	9¼	180½	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
12	—	—	57¾	58	—	88⅞	—	—	—	—	9⅛	181½	1s. dis.	——
13	—	—	58	7⅞	—	88¼	—	—	—	57⅞	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
14	—	—	57⅞	8	—	88⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
16	—	—	58	7⅞	—	88⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
17	—	—	58⅛	7⅞	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
18	—	—	58	⅛	—	88⅛	—	—	—	58	—	182	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
19	—	—	58⅛	58	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
20	—	—	58⅛		—	88¼	—	—	—	58	9¼	181	——	Par.
21	St.	Matthew												
23	King	George	III. Crowned.		Kept									
24	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par.
25	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	88⅛	—	—	—	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. dis.

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By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Sept. 14, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	78	1	44	11	39	0	30	11
Surrey	90	4	42	6	40	8	35	4
Hertford	76	2	44	6	48	3	29	3
Bedford	73	5	46	4	45	6	32	7
Huntin.	76	2	——		43	6	26	0
Northa	85	4	57	6	42	9	29	0
Rutland	89	0	——		48	0	28	0
Leicestr.	92	0	——		47	6	28	6
Notting.	88	8	64	9	49	0	31	6
Derby..	93	6	——		——		33	10
Stafford	98	2	——		45	4	32	9
Salop..	102	2	70	8	56	0	29	6
Herefor.	87	5	54	4	47	5	28	0
Wor'str.	97	2	——		49	1	32	5
Warwic.	102	3	——		54	6	34	1
Wilts..	84	4	——		48	0	32	6
Berks..	74	7	48	0	41	0	31	7
Oxford.	82	8	——		48	10	30	7
Bucks.	75	4	——		46	6	35	3
Brecon.	100	0	64	0	51	5	24	0
Montgo	97	8	——		——		23	8
Radnor.	94	3	——		48	11	26	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	79	4	44	3	39	6	34	0
Kent	86	6	——		40	6	37	3
Sussex	106	0	——		——		34	6
Suffolk	81	2	42	0	38	9	36	4
Cambridge	75	6	——		——		25	10
Norfolk	79	3	——		33	2	——	
Lincoln	82	5	62	3	50	3	27	1
York	80	3	82	8	38	11	27	3
Durham	90	2	——		——		28	7
Northumberland	87	2	56	0	48	0	28	11
Cumberland	85	6	55	4	41	10	29	6
Westmorland	99	0	61	2	41	4	33	4
Lancaster	97	8	——		——		33	3
Chester	93	9	——		——		30	4
Flint	——		——		53	8	——	
Denbigh	102	5	——		57	6	32	0
Anglesea	84	0	——		52	0	——	
Carnarvon	97	4	——		51	4	27	0
Merioneth	101	1	——		54	0	29	0
Cardigan	84	0	52	0	——		22	8
Pembroke	74	4	——		50	6	22	0
Carmarthen	98	8	——		——		——	
Glamorgan	105	10	——		58	8	27	0
Gloucester	99	10	——		49	7	30	0
Somerset	95	5	——		50	0	28	3
Monmouth	102	5	——		——		——	
Devon	95	10	——		47	3	31	0
Cornwall	102	1	——		48	2	30	10
Dorset	91	8	——		46	0	36	6
Hants	88	9	——		41	0	36	8

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 89. 11d.; Rye 55s. 2d.; Barley 46s. 11d.; Oats 30s. 3d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the southern counties, latter harvest is either finishing, or entirely and happily finished, the beans rising beyond expectation, both in point of quality and quantity. Throughout the late and northern parts of the island, great part of the crops is securely housed; the wheat and oats particularly good. In general this year, beans and oats, the least productive crops. Barleys, in many parts, rough in quality, and it is said, several considerable Norfolk farmers, have offered thei whole crop of barley at 30s. per quarter. Seeds of all kinds, clover, rape, canary, coriander, in great plenty, and promising as to quality; the same of turnips and after-grass. Vast quantities of catterpillars have been observed in the turnip herbage, in some districts, but they came too late to do much damage. Hops, as stated last month, a general bad crop. Scarcely any of last years wheats in the country, but an immense quantity of foreign, of all descriptions of quality, in the London stores.

From the great abundance of keep, lean stock dearer, fat somewhat cheaper, promising a reduction in price in the markets towards November. At Smithfield, Beef, 5s. per stone, sinking the offal; Mutton, do.; Lamb, 5 to 6s.; Veal, 5 to 6s. 6d.: Pork, 6 to 6s. 8d. Fat pigs scarce and dear, and very few large stores. Bacon as before. Oil cakes, 12 guineas per thousand.

Middlesex, September 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from AUG. 27, 1805, to SEPT. 24, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	917	1782	Males	727	1427
Females	865		Females	700	

Whereof have died under two years old 469

Peck Loaf 4s 9d, 4s 6d, 4s 2d, 4s 2d

Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

Between					
2 and 5	192	50 and 60	125		
5 and 10	69	60 and 70	85		
10 and 20	47	70 and 80	55		
20 and 30	97	80 and 90	30		
30 and 40	125	90 and 100	5		
40 and 50	128				

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

August 27, 1805, to September 21, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ARNOLD, T. Canterbury, grocer, (Bugg, Addle-street, Aldermanbury.)

Bunn, S. Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, merchant (French and Co. Castle-street.) Brown, J. Wintringham, Lincolnshire, baker (Marris and Co. Barton upon Humber.) Brewer, W. Bathpool Mills, West Monkton, Somersetshire, miller (Beadon, Taunton.) Bury, R. Manchester, dry salter Kearsley and Co. Manchester.) Blenkinsop, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, tobacconist (Blow, Carlisle.) Brenan, R. Brown's buildings, Saint Mary Axe, corn dealer (Rogers, Manchester buildings, Westminster.)

Clarke, J. Salisbury, haberdasher (Brumell, Aldermanbury.)

Duffy, P. Newman-street, Oxford-street, wine merchant (Pasmore, Old Broad-street.) Driver, J. Kighley, Yorkshire, cotton spinner (Delafare, Kighley.)

Etches, R. of the Abbey Leek, Staffordshire, liquor merchant (Mills and Co. Leek.) Eardley, C. and T. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton spinners (Edge, Manchester.)

Ferneley, T. and G. Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinners (Halstead and Co. Manchester.) Farrer, T. Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton spinner (Wilcox, Halifax.) Feldwicke, J. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, cordwainer (Hill, Brighthelmstone.)

Geary, H. Warrington, Lancashire, linen draper (Johnson and Co. Manchester.) Green, T. Witham, Yorkshire, dealer (Sandwith, Hull.)

Huddlestone, J. Leicester, victualler (Thornley, Hinkley.) Headland, W. Stanstead, Mountfitchet, Essex, farmer (Capreol, Bishop's Storford, Herts.) Hall, W. Silver-street, Cheapside, warehouseman (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.) Hutchings, H. Blackfriars-road, tallow chandler (Charter, Printers-street, Black-friars.) Hayes, G. John-street, Middlesex, merchant (Highmore, Queen-street, Cheapside.) Harding, S. Redcross-street, Cripplegate, baker (Dyne, Serjeant's Inn.) Hoves, J. Charlton-row, Lancaster, dyer (Duckworth's and Co. Manchester.) Hodgson, W. Strand, stationer (Street, Philpot-lane.)

Isaac, J. Liverpool, merchant (Owed, Liverpool.) Johnson, T. Fleet-market, cabinet-maker (Fitzgerald, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.) Jefferson, A. W. Rathbone-place, chinaman (Tucker, Staple's Inn.) Jones, J. Hereford, plumber (Hill, Worcester.)

Mercer, H. and J. Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants (Leigh, Liverpool.) Moore, J. Walworth, Surrey, merchant (Highmore, Queen-street, Cheapside.)

Nightingale, J. Clayton-street, Kennington, carpenter (Hughes, Clifford's Inn.)

Palmer, H. Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, victualler (Martin, Bristol.) Payne, E. Taunton, druggist (Evil, Bath.) Petford, W. Birmingham, malster (Freese, Birmingham.)

Rose, W. Great Pulteney-street, carver (Dawne, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.) Randall, W. Tooley-street, Southwark, ship chandler (Cuppage, Queen-street, Cheapside.) Roundell, J. Skipton, Yorkshire, grocer (Carr, Skipton.)

Sutcliffe, W. Ovenden, Yorkshire, merchant (Wilcock, Halifax.) Sutherland, P. Portsmouth, tailor (Boswell, Gosport.)

Tripp, E. Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire, joiner (Marris and Co. Barton upon Humber.) Tongue C. Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, merchant (Foulkes and Co. Holborn-court.) Taylor, J. Newton Moor, Lancaster, cotton spinner (Knight, Manchester.) Ternnicliff, T. Broom-yard, Hereford, linen draper (Foulkes and Co. Manchester.)

Wood, T. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, liquor merchant (Martin, Hull.) Wilcocke, S. H. Liverpool, merchant (Owed, Liverpool.) Wetherill, W. and W. Bristol, merchants (Strickland, Bristol.) Walker, R. Leicester, dealer (Lawton, Leicester.) Willimot, J. S. Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper (Wilde, Warwick square, Newgate street.) Willmore, W. Birmingham, factor (Elkington, Birmingham.)

DIVIDENDS.

Allen, W. Manchester, banker, Sep. 25.

Allwood, T. Great Russel-street, carver, Oct. 22.

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Brockbank, J. Keswick, Cumberland, dealer, Oct. 2. Berthond, H. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Oct. 19. Bartlett, W. Portpool-lane, tallow-chandler, Oct. 26. Brook, S. and W. Webster, Morley, Yorkshire, merchants, Oct. 12. Bottamby, S. Royston, Cambridgeshire, inn-holder, Oct. 29. Backler, J. the younger, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, Oct. 17.

Curry, J. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 24. Cole, T. Daggenham, Essex, baker, Sept. 21. Campbell, B. Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway, insurance-broker, Sept. 28. Coulthard, A. Orchard-house, Cumberland, inn-keeper, Oct. 10. Coulthard, J. Shaws, Cumberland, Oct. 10. Clerke, Rev. Sir W. H. Baronet, Walmersley, Lancashire, miller, Oct. 9. Curtiss, T. Radford, Notringham, bleacher, Oct. 9. Cross, J. Tisbury, Wilts, carpenter, Oct. 17.

Duffy, T. Manchester, manufacturer, Sept. 19. Dawson, R. Oxford-street, Oct. 19. Dale, W. Petworth, Sussex, miller, Oct. 9. Dennison, W. St. James's-street, victualler, Oct. 26. Dane, J. W. Williamson, and R. Clay, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, hosiers, Oct. 9.

Frost, W. Melford, Suffolk, malster, Sept. 27. Frost, W. Dover-street, Southwark, tailor, Oct. 5. Francis, G. Bridgend, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 14. Furlonge, M. Guilford-street, merchant, Oct. 29. Fern, R. B. Lichfield, wine merchant, Oct. 28.

Greetham, S. Bedale, Yorkshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 14. Garforth, T. Bramhope, Yorkshire, corn merchant, Oct. 19.

Howell, J. Stratfield, Saye, Southampton, farmer, Sept. 25. Hassel, F. Eastcheap, wine merchant, Oct. 19. Hall, J. H. Finsbury-place, merchant, Oct. 19. Horley, W. Shoe-lane, baker, Oct. 19. Henley, W. Newton-bushell, Devon, merchant, Oct. 29. Howard, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, machine-maker, Oct. 16.

Irwin, T. and J. Holden, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyers, Sept. 26. Jones, J. Westbury upon Trym, Gloucestershire, victualler, Oct. 5. Jones, T. Old passage house, Gloucestershire, vintner, Oct. 15. Jackson, R. West Winch, Norfolk, butcher, Oct. 12.

Losh, G. and W. and J. Robinson, Newcastle, upon Tyne, ironmongers, Sept. 17. Lovell, W. H. Fetter-lane, leather seller, Oct. 8. Lord, J. Eyke, Suffolk, grocer, Oct. 2. Lane, J. T. Fraser, and T. Baylston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Dec. 5. Lambert, T. Jervaux, Yorkshire, horse dealer, Oct. 15.

Moore, J. Milding-hall, Suffolk, cordwainer, Sept. 26. Mosman, J. Lawrence Pountney-lane, merchant, Oct. 19. Mobbs, Southampton, haberdasher, Oct. 22. Martin, H. Crescent, merchant, Oct. 26. Morrey, J. C. late of Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 16.

Neaves, J. Seend, Wilts, mealman, Oct. 7. Nuttell, J. Kingstone upon Hull, hatter, Oct. 8. Newbold, J. Manchester, draper, Oct. 22.

Parker, J. Great Wratting, Suffolk, farmer, Sept. 28. Pickman, W. Great Newport-street, watchmaker, Aug. 24. Plumleigh, T. late of Bristol, grocer, Sept. 21. Phillips, G. L. Hammersmith, merchant, Oct. 22. Prettyman, W. Great Tower-street, cooper, Nov 16.

Rowden, J. Grand Junction Wharf, Whitefriars, Oct. 19. Roberts, D. Chester, ironmonger, Oct. 11. Robinson, J. junr. Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 1. and 15. Rawlence, M. Whitehall, money-scrivener, Nov. 5. Richardson, J. Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger, Oct. 23, Reynolds, R. Whitechapel, wine merchant, Oct. 26.

Spencer, P. Melford, Suffolk, dealer, Sept. 26. Smith, W. Monk, Wearmouth-shore, Devon, ship builder, Oct. 3. Sheldrick, W. Witham, Essex, coach master, Oct. 26. Symons, E. P. and P. W. Crapp, Plaistow Green, Kent, Woolstaplers, Oct. 26. Syers, T. Manchester, stationer, Oct. 14. Scrape, J. Red Lion-street, Holborn, stock-broker, Nov. 5. Shaw, J. Newgate-street, linen draper, Sept. 28. Saxby, H. Charlton, Kent, gardener, Oct. 19.

Tapley, J. M. Newton, Abbott, Devonshire, shopkeeper, Oct. 1. Taylor, J. and H. Cowley, Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, merchants, Oct. 23. Townsend, J. Ludgate-hill, laceman, Oct. 29. Tankersley, R. Kingstone upon Hull, slopseller, Oct. 8.

Vesey, D. Woodbridge, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Oct. 2.

Whittaker, W. Manchester, merchant, Sept. 25. Wells, E. Oxford, liquor merchant, Oct. 16.

Young, W. W. Aberdy lais mill, Glamorganshire, miller, Sept. 25.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received the Letter of X. C. but have not judged it a proper subject for publication, partly because it is too diffuse, declamatory, and wordy, and partly, because, if it was not evidently written in a pet or fit of the spleen, as appearances would strongly bespeak, yet certainly a vein of contest, if not even of personal abuse, a monotonous note of indiscriminate censure runs through it, from beginning to end. Without entertaining the slightest idea of wounding the very delicate feelings of X. C. or of depreciating his well-merited fame, as a liberal and ingenuous scholar, we must beg leave to differ from him *toto cælo*, as to the remarks and reflections which he makes on the subject of his letter. With regard to an Editor being particularly obliged, when called upon, to insert political discussions, and to correct whatever does not exactly accord with the ideas of a reader,—and moreover, to insist that every one should have full liberty, and an opportunity given him to contradict, in different periodical publications, all such sentiments on political, or other topics as he may conceive to be erroneous, and to tell his own opinion thereupon—this is a concession which certainly must ever and invariably depend upon the nature and various circumstances of a case.—There are, no doubt, many faint and obscure, and controverted questions in politics; and many men may have many and different minds, and opinions as to different facts and circumstances therein; but to seem hurt at a *notorious* and *confessed*, a *manifestly evident*, and even *undeniable truth*—(and ought not truth to be the primary object of our every research?) to us appears astonishing, and amazing indeed! To deny that Mr. Pitt has frequently had the horrid mortification to be branded with the name of an apostate, would be weak and silly, and ridiculous in the extreme—and it would be equally void of all modesty, and of all likelihood of truth, equally repugnant to (or rather utterly exterminatory of) all reason, and all liberal and unsophisticated common sense to suppose, that dispassionate, and unprejudiced, and competent judges can hold the opprobrium to be at all misapplied! To us, it appears to be as clearly established in the plenitude, the original allocution of fair and candid observation, as any axiom in the well-known elements of Euclid. To assert the contrary, would be quite as comical as if a person, after having classified, and defined the idea of wisdom, under all its different modifications, &c. &c. were to assert, with the ludicrous importance of a philosophical author, to pronounce with Johnsonian formality, that Solomon and Socrates were not wise men—that Abraham did not beget Isaac—and that black had actually changed its colour, and was become white. In short, it does not scarcely seem possible for the wit of man to deny a truism so certainly and generally known, (or, at least, it seems very difficult to conceive it possible); for in that case, we must run directly contrary to matter of fact, must absolutely *believe virtue* to be *vice*, and *vice virtue*. And wherefore should not truth be spoken with all convenient boldness, strongly, and tenaciously, and distinctly, and fairly made known to all the world, and the more especially as this is a very great truth, almost universally agreed upon by the *vox populi*, and justly considered by the whole mass, or the collective body of the people, *(interdum vulgus rectum videt)* as FIRMLY FIXED AN ONE AS IS A ROCK? Is it not very meet, and right, and reasonable, and pertinent, and necessary that a FREE MAN should boldly dare to say at all times, that *truth is truth*—even although, peradventure, it may highly offend some certain readers? The opinion of X. C. that "It is the opposition who goes to every extremity to ruin the country," is not only ridiculous, passionate, absurd, and rhapsodical, but it so far exceeds, as we must ingenuously own, all the known limits of decorum, that we are greatly surprised to find it in this correspondent's letter, whose other communications for the Universal Magazine, are seemingly symptomatic, in many respects, of the finished gentleman. Nothing is more clearly demonstrable than the contrary opinion, for this obvious reason, that it is incongruous, *prima facie*, and it is, moreover, impossible to be proved with any degree of moral certainty, *because opposition have never yet had an opportunity* of acting up to their principles: in fact, it is so wild and whimsical a notion, that we cannot forbear from ejaculating: O REM RIDICULAM CATO ET JOCOSAM! X. C. should, therefore, speak more diffidently concerning a matter by him taken for granted, but which is so far from being so, or to say the least of it, a fact in any questionable shape, that, in reality, it is no fact at all—nor is it even so much as possible, that it ever could have been so. Another observation, still more extraordinary occurs, in the very harsh, unwarrantable epithet of "Seditious Baronet," as applied to that good and excellent man, that deservedly valued character, Sir Francis Burdett—and, indeed, to insert such an odious imputation, such an horrible calumny, without a comment upon it, might subject the proprietors of this Magazine, it is reasonable to believe, to the vexatious consequences attendant upon a prosecution for a libel.

We have also to thank this gentleman for his very excellent Poetry, which came safe to hand. His Questions are now under consideration, and will be admitted in their course, at a proper opportunity. His arrangements for the Poetical department cannot take place until the present volume be completed, previously to which we shall give it mature consideration.

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He passed away.

WILLIAM PALEY, D.D.

Archdeacon of Carlisle.

Published Nov.1 1804, by H.D. Symonds.

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THE

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

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SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE WILLIAM PALEY, D. D. ARCHDEACON OF CARLISLE, WITH A PORTRAIT.

IN the course of our periodical labours, we feel a pleasure in bringing forward to the notice of our readers, the character of the great and the good; and it is our duty to hold up their talents and virtues to the admiration of mankind. Biography yields ample materials for instruction. It presents human nature in every attitude and form of which it is susceptible. It kindles a spirit of emulation in the breast of the young, by the exhibition of examples worthy of imitation—whilst it leads the thoughtless and unsuspecting to consider their ways, by placing before them individuals, whose vices or follies have involved them in misery. Thus operating powerfully on our hopes and our fears—this species of writing conduces eminently to the promotion of our present and future felicity. We are now, however, called upon to pourtray the character of a man, whose *writings* have contributed, in no small degree, to the intellectual and moral improvement of the world.

William Paley was born in 1743, at Peterborough, and his father was a respectable clergyman, who held a small living in the vicinity of that city. Soon after the birth of his son he removed to Giggleswick, in Yorkshire, where he was appointed master of the Grammar School, a situation which he retained till his decease. Thus employed in the education of youth, it is to be supposed that the improvement of his own offspring would not be neglected. Accordingly, we find that the son received every proper attention—and at this early period of his life, was laid that solid foundation for literary eminence, which he afterwards obtained. With pleasing emotions indeed, must the venerable old gentleman have contemplated the progress of his pupil to distinction. Here the fond labours of the parent met with their appropriate reward.

In the *seventeenth* year of his age, Dr. Paley left the house of his father, and became a student of Christ College, Cambridge. His time here must have been diligently improved, for he brought himself into notice upon the first opportunity afforded him, for the display of his talents. Questions, it seems, were agitated in the public schools, on the topics of Natural and Moral Philosophy—and he discovered on these occasions, extraordinary specimens of quickness and sagacity. It is, however, to be observed, that in these contests, he was apt to put himself into peculiar attitudes, as was also Dr. Watson, the present celebrated Bishop of Landaff—and both of them were caricatured in a drawing, by Bunbury, so as to excite the risible faculties of the residents in the University.

In 1763, Dr. Paley took the degree of B. A. and received the applauses to which he was entitled, in passing through the accustomed process of examination. Indeed it appears from the testimonies of contemporaries, that he acquitted himself with an ability which shewed the vigour of his powers, and the extent of his attainments.

Having completed his studies at the University, he became an assistant to a school at Greenwich, where he continued about three years. At the expiration of this period, he was chosen Fellow of Christ College, and took up his residence at the University. Soon afterwards he was appointed to be one of the tutors of the college, an event, important in its literary consequences. Far from contenting himself with a listless and indolent discharge of duty, he immediately applied all the energies of his mind to the purposes of instruction. Here it is imagined, he laid the basis for most of his publications—and from the repetition of his lectures, he gradually improved them for the eye of the public, by whom their merits have been duly appreciated. The office of tutor has, in other instances, led to fame—the works of *Reid*, *Priestley*, and *Beattie* in particular, at least many of them, originated in a se-

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ries of instruction to the rising generation. Whilst he retained the office of tutor, he became acquainted with Dr. John Law, son of the venerable Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, though at that time, master of Peterhouse. The connection thus formed, had an important influence on Dr. Paley's life, for the promotion he obtained in the church, was through this means, and led him ultimately to relinquish a situation which he had filled for many years with reputation.

In 1776, Dr. Paley quitted college, and formed a matrimonial connection. At first he resided on a small benefice in Cumberland; and afterwards he was presented with the living of Appleby, in Westmoreland. Nor was it long after, that he was promoted to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church, of Carlisle; together with the living of Dalston, in the vicinity of that city. In the year 1782, upon Dr. John Law's being made Bishop of Elphin, in Ireland, he became Archdeacon of the Diocese of Carlisle. These preferments were the fruits of private friendship, and do honour to the regard that gave rise to them.

In 1789, Dr. James Yorke, the present Bishop of Ely, offered him the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge —a singular instance of honourable and disinterested patronage. He, however, declined the offer after some hesitation —but has handsomely expressed his gratitude for the favours intended him, in his dedication of "The Evidences of Christianity." His publications (which we shall afterwards notice) began at this time to be pretty generally circulated, and attracted attention. Further preferment now flowed in upon him, through various channels, and from quarters which were by him little suspected. The Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Prettyman, gave him the sub-deanery of Lincoln, on condition that he should vacate his stall in the Cathedral of Carlisle, and procure him the liberty of naming his successor, with which the present Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Vernon, enabled him to comply. The Bishop of Durham also bestowed upon him the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, but it was at the same time stipulated, that his Lordship should be allowed to present to two other livings, then in the possession of Dr. Paley; and it is but justice to add, that Dr. Vernon, together with the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, who were the patrons, with great politeness, transferred their rights to his Lordship. In consequence of these promotions, Dr. Paley was in the habit of passing his winters at Lincoln, and his summers at Bishop Wearmouth, at which place, this great and good man breathed his last, on the 25th of May, 1805; after having undergone three weeks of severe indisposition. No particulars of his illness have transpired—but he is said to have borne it with christian patience and devout resignation. He was a large muscular man, above the ordinary size, inclining to corpulence, and of a florid complexion. He was twice married, and has left eight children by his first wife, four sons and four daughters. He was partial to little amusements, because they relaxed his mind, and exhilarated his spirits. He was fond of the pacific employ of angling—it being, according to honest Walton, favourable to study and contemplation. As a proof of his attachment to it, his portrait has been given to the public in the very act of angling—and the singularity of his appearance with the usual appendages of *rod* and *line*, has led the spectator to some odd speculations on the subject. As he is said to have derived peculiar pleasure from intelligent and cheerful company, so the coruscations of his wit, and the sallies of his humour were the frequent subjects of admiration. For his friends he retained a special ardour of affection, and indeed he was to them the subject of particular endearment. It is seldom that so studious a man possessed so many pleasing habits; nor must it be forgotten that he exhibited the mild, cheerful, and benevolent spirit of our common christianity. Indeed his works contain the best display of his temper and character—they are at once the substantial memorial of his fame, and will hand down his name to succeeding generations. Such was the life of Dr. William Paley—we now proceed to the enumeration of his *works* —these are few, but highly important, and well known. We will take a cursory survey of their nature, design and tendency.—We, however, shall consider them not after the order in which they were published; but according to the order in which they ought to be perused. That they should be composed and given to the world in this retrograde manner, was perhaps accidental, but is

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assuredly a matter of indifference. They altogether form an admirable system of speculative and practical truth; and cannot be read by any thoughtful and serious individual, without contributing to his improvement.

1. *Natural Theology; or, Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity; collected from the Appearances of Nature.* The work is distributed into *twenty seven* chapters, with these titles—State of the Argument—State of the Argument continued—Application of the Argument—On the Succession of Plants and Animals—Application of the Argument continued—The Argument Cumulative—Of the Mechanical and Immechanical Functions of Animals and Vegetables—Of Mechanical Arrangement in the Human Frame—Of the Bones—Of the Muscles—Of the Vessels of Animal Bodies—Of the Animal Structure, regarded as a Mass—Comparative Anatomy—Peculiar Orginization—Prospective Continuances—Relations—Compensations—The Relation of Animated Bodies to Inanimated Nature—Instincts—Insects—Plants—The Elements—Astronomy—Personality of the Deity—Natural Attributes of the Deity—Goodness of the Deity—Conclusion. Such are the contents of this inestimable work. The anatomical part, we understand, was given him by a gentleman of the surgical profession; and it is marked by an uncommon accuracy. The ground had been occupied by Derham and others; but the progress of science has been so great of late years, that fresh facts have been ascertained—all tending to strengthen and consolidate our belief in the existence and attributes of the Deity. The constitution of the human frame is closely investigated, and with good reason; for this argument brought over Galen from atheism—the celebrated physician of antiquity. The *chapter on the Goodness of the Deity* has been much admired, and the *Conclusion* is so drawn up that the recapitulation conveys the strongest conviction to the mind. Indeed the materials of which the volume is composed; and the skill with which they are arranged, are entitled to the highest commendation. It may be pronounced the most materly production that has ever yet appeared on the subject. And it is a pleasing reflection that if (as some insinuate) atheism has made its progress amongst us, we have the best means possible of checking its pernicious effects. Thus naturalists have observed that such is the goodness of Providence, that wherever any species of poison grows, there also will be found an antidote to counteract its baneful tendency.

2. *A View of the Evidences of Christianity*, in three parts, has been deemed as masterly a defence of *revealed*, as the former is of *natural* religion. The first part treats of the direct Historical Evidence of Christianity, and wherein it is distinguished from the Evidence alleged for other Miracles—the second—of the Auxiliary Evidences of Christianity—and the third is a brief Consideration of popular Objections. It is an admirable compendium of all that has been advanced, by different writers, on this interesting subject. The learned and venerable Dr. Lardner had, with incredible pains, brought together the testimonies of the earliest writers in favour of the leading facts of the New Testament. To this work Dr. Paley constantly refers, and of its contents he has judiciously availed himself. He has also defended revelation in its grand leading features, avoiding the intermixture of foreign topics, and not touching on those controversial doctrines which have perplexed the understandings, and spoiled the tempers of more than half the christian world. He has shewn special wisdom in thus conducting the argument with so much advantage to himself, and with so much benefit to others. The alarming progress of infidelity, in the course of the last century, rendered a production of this kind of inestimable utility. We are not therefore surprised at its flattering reception by every sect and denomination. Though we had many other excellent treatises in defence of revealed religion—there were none so plain, yet so convincing; so full, and yet so concise—in a word, there were none so well adapted, in every respect, to arrest the progress, and silence the clamours of infidelity. Indeed it is impossible to peruse this "View of the Evidences of Christianity," without feeling our best hopes cherished, our noblest expectations confirmed; thus leading us to indulge with greater confidence, and with more grateful emotions, the prospect of a blessed immortality. "When a future state, and the revelation of a future state (says this able vindicator of our holy religion) is not only perfectly consistent with the attributes of the Being who governs the universe; but when it

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is more—when it alone removes the appearances of contrariety which attend the operations of his will, towards creatures, capable of merit and demerit, of reward and punishment; when a strong body of historical evidence, confirmed by many internal tokens of truth and authenticity, gives us just reason to believe that *such* a revelation hath actually been made; we ought to set our minds at rest, with the assurance that, in the resources of creative wisdom, expedients cannot be wanted to carry into effect what the DEITY hath purposed; that either a new and mighty influence will descend upon the human world, to resuscitate extinguished consciousness; or that amidst the other wonderful contrivances with which the universe abounds, and by some of which we see animal life, in many instances, assuming improved forms of existence, acquiring new organs, new perceptions, and new sources of enjoyment, provision is also made, though by methods secret to us (as all the great processes of nature are) for conducting the objects of God's moral government through the necessary changes of their frame, to those final distinctions of happiness and misery, which he hath declared to be reserved for obedience, and transgression, for virtue and vice, for the use and the neglect, the right and the wrong, employment of the faculties, and opportunities with which he hath been pleased severally to entrust and to try us."

This extract is a fair specimen of the mode after which this work is planned and executed. A sensible friend indeed, once remarked to the writer of this article, that the performance had too much of the *professed advocate* in it; but it may be questioned, how far any one treatise, written in defence of a specific cause, can be altogether free from the charge. Certain it is, that the most popular objections against revelation are brought forward and answered. At the same time, it must be candidly confessed that different minds feel the force of objections in different degrees, and therefore the replies given cannot, in the nature of things, impart to every reader the same measure of satisfaction.*

3. *Horæ Paulinæ; or, the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced, by a Comparison of the Epistles which bear his Name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another.* The celebrated Lord Lyttleton had written on the character of Paul, as a collateral evidence for the truth of Christianity. But our present author has, by means of his *thirteen* epistles in the New Testament, in conjunction with the *Acts of the Apostles*, produced a new and striking species of evidence in favour of revealed religion. He points out certain circumstances which shew there was no fraud, no collusion in that part of the sacred history; and as the writings of Paul form so great a part of the New Testament, he has thus performed an acceptable service to the religious world. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this treatise was not the most popular of his works, though competent judges are of opinion, that it is strongly marked by *originality* of design, and *vigour* of execution. It certainly was ground which had not been previously trodden, and therefore we are the more obliged to an author who thus unexpectedly brings additional support to the cause of simple, pure, and unadulterated Christianity. But as this work is not so generally read as it deserves, we add the closing paragraph—"Here then we have a man of literal attainments, and in other points of sound judgment, (Paul) who had addicted his life to the service of the gospel. We see him in the prosecution of his purpose, travelling from country to country, enduring every species of hardship,

* It is worthy of observation, that Dr. Paley has spoken of the *Methodists* in a manner indicative of his impartiality. Having said that the *first Christians* passed much of their time in prayer, public worship, &c. somewhat like the present *Methodists and Moravians*—he in another part of the work observes, "I feel a respect for the Methodists, because I believe that there is to be found amongst them much sincere piety, and availing, though not always *well informed* Christianity; yet I never attended a meeting of theirs, but I came away with the reflection, how different what I heard was from what I read; I do not mean in doctrine, with which at present I have no concern, but in manner; how different from *the calmness, the sobriety, the good sense*, I may add the *strength and authority* of our Lord's discourses." As a celebrated Methodist preacher, not a hundred miles from the metropolis, *sneeringly* thanks Dr. Paley for having mentioned the resemblance of the Methodists to the primitive Christians; it shall only be here added, that the above passage relating to our Saviour's *discourses*, is equally deserving *his* attention; whilst both passages, coming from the same pen, may be deemed proofs of a rigorous impartiality.

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encountering every extremity of danger, assaulked by the populace, punished by the magistrates, scourged, beat, stoned, left for dead; expecting, wherever he came, a renewal of the same treatment, and the same dangers; yet when driven from one city, preaching in the next, spending his whole time in the employment, sacrificing to it his pleasures, his ease, his safety, persisting in this course to old age, unaltered by the experience of perverseness, ingratitude, prejudice, desertion, unsubdued by anxiety, want, labour, persecutions, unwearied by long confinement, undismayed by the prospect of death. Such was St. Paul. We have his letters in our hands—we have also a history, purporting to be written by one of his fellow travellers, and appearing by a comparison with these letters, certainly to have been written by some person, well acquainted with the transactions of his life. From the letters, as well as from the history, we gather not only the account which we have stated of him, but that he was one out of many who acted, and suffered in the same manner, and that of those who did so, several had been the companions of Christ's ministry; the ocular witnesses, or pretending to be such, of his miracles, and of his resurrection. We moreover find the same person referring in his letters to his supernatural conversion; the particulars, and accompanying circumstances of which are related in the history, and which accompanying circumstances, if all, or any of them be true, render it impossible to have been a delusion. We also find him positively, and in appropriate terms asserting that he himself worked miracles, strictly and properly so called, in support of the mission which he executed; the history meanwhile, recording various passages of his ministry, which come up to the extent of this assertion. The question is, whether falsehood was ever attested by evidence like this. Falsehoods, we know, have found their way into reports, into tradition, into books; but is an example to be met with, of a man voluntarily undertaking a life of want and pain, of incessant fatigue, of continual peril, submitting to the loss of his home and country, to stripes and stoning, to tedious imprisonment, and a constant expectation of a violent death, for the sake of carrying about a story of what was *false*, and of what if false, he must have *known* to be so?"

4. *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.* This work, to use his own expressions, "Bears in many of its parts no obscure relation to the general principles of natural and revealed religion." It is divided into six books. The first contains Preliminary Considerations—the second treats of Moral Obligation—the third of Relative Duties, including those which are determinate, those that are indeterminate, and of the crimes opposite to these, and those resulting from the constitution of the sexes, and of the crimes opposed to these—the fourth of Duties to Ourselves, and the crimes opposite to these—the fifth of Duties towards God—and the sixth of the Elements of Political Knowledge. Such are its general contents; and he has discussed his subjects in so easy, pleasing and intelligible manner, that he has given to his work, a very extensive degree of popularity. It is worthy of remark, that he had even an aversion to publish on the subject, from the idea that mankind in general, paid little attention to such kind of speculations. Nor is it certain, that the production would have appeared at all, had not his friend Dr. John Law, given him a living, on the condition that it should see the light. To the author, therefore, it must have been a source of peculiar gratification to find that the performance was so favourably received by the public. At the same time, it must be remembered, that a work of this kind, embracing such a wide circle of topics, must be expected to give rise to difference of opinion. The principle of morals has always afforded scope for discussion. Dr. Paley was attacked on this score by Mr. Gisborne, in a very pointed manner. No notice, however, was taken of his attack, probably, because our author was convinced of the justice of his *principle of expediency* which he had laid down; and had carefully guarded it against those evil consequences which his antagonist had imputed to it, and with which it might otherwise have been attended. As a proof of the distinguished merit of this work, Mr. Fox, in the late debate on Catholic Emancipation, referred to it in the House of Commons; asserting at the same time, respecting the author, "That no man who valued genuis, no

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man who valued learning, no man who valued moderation, could hear his opinions without deference or respect."*

These were the principal works of Dr. WILLIAM PALEY, now generally read, and with a very few exceptions, generally admired. He was likewise the author of some small pieces—particularly *three sermons* on various occasions—*Sermon* at the assizes at Durham—a *Charge* to the Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle, and *Reasons for Contentment*. It will possibly be expected that some notice should be taken of his merits as a writer; for we are aware that he has been denied the praise of *originality*. Be it so; he possesses the still greater praise of having always selected interesting subjects, and of having discussed them in a lucid and impressive manner. The writer of this article, in conversation with the late learned and respectable Gilbert Wakefield, recollects with pleasure, the high encomiastic terms in which he spoke of the talents and writings of the subject of our memoirs. It is impossible indeed to peruse what he has written, without being the wiser and the better for the perusal of it. He neither hunts after parodoxes which, like a meteor, serve only to astonish and perplex, nor has he balanced his sentences, and rounded his periods with a fastidious delicacy. His writings are every where characterised by good sense, and unaffected simplicity. It has, therefore, been very justly remarked that, "That which has distinguished him from all other writers, is the art he possessed of familiarising knowledge. He has the solidity of a philosopher, without his solemnity and reserve; he has disencumbered truth of its scholastic trappings, and accommodated it to the commonest understandings. So great is his excellence in this respect, that it has perhaps operated against his reputation. Because he is intelligible, he is thought to be not profound, for the scholar is often least apt to reverence the knowledge of his master when he most readily apprehends his instructions." In fine, as he has secured the admiration of the present age, so will he command the attention of posterity.

Islington. E.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THOUGHTS ON SEDUCTION.

LETTER III.

Δει γαρ τον ανδρα χρησιμον καθεσταναι
Μη παρθενους φθειροντα, και μοιχευμενον.

Philemon apud Justinum in lib. de Moner.

SIR,

IT is curious, no less than it is edifying, to observe how keenly the ancients felt the cruelty of the vice, which it is the purpose of these humble letters to scrutinize and condemn, by the severity of punishment we find inflicted upon the guilty. Whilst many errors of government were tolerated, and many vices of profligacy and shame avowedly encouraged under several of the ancient codes of law, this dreadful pollution of human nature, and deadly poison of human society, was unequivocally scouted and condemned by the most vigorous and apposite methods of castigation, amongst nations unenlightened by that pure emanation of morality, which has flamed forth from the meridian and omnipotent radiance of the christian religion.—But let us go on with our task, and investigate the records of antiquity: The Greek scholiast remarks upon this passage of Aristophanes:

Ολ' αλες γε μοιχος δια σε τη παρασιλλεται. Plut. Act. i. Sc. 2.

That the rich were allowed to bring themselves off with a fine, whilst the poor, in expiation of the same sin, were tied down to the most agonizing severities; and hence, probably that qualifying and partial expression of Juvenal, in allusion to the punishments inflicted upon adulterers:

Quosdam maechos et mugilis intrat.
Sat. x. 317.

Plutarch tells us that almost every sort of restriction was laid upon adulteresses: They were not permitted to wear fine clothes, for instance; and

* Analyses of the *Natural Theology*, the *Evidences of Christianity*, and of the *Moral Philosophy*, were drawn up by the Rev. J. Joyce, with great judgment, and were well received by the public. They will be found highly useful to young persons, in the prosecution of theological studies.

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if they entered the temples it was profanation; moreover, their husbands upon pain of the deepest ignominy, were forbidden to cohabit with them; and death was awarded to those wretches, who prostituted beings more wretched than themselves.* Plato, I recollect, bars adulterers from having any place in the magistracy,† and the Romans indeed would not suffer them to stand upon the Muster Roll;‡ and if you would like, Sir, to know what a severe and immediate punishment the old Germans inflicted upon this crime under consideration, you will find in Tacitus, that the wife so taken and convicted, was stripped to the waste, and in that manner scourged through the village.§

Let me go back to the Romans: I find that amongst them these adulterous libertines were sometimes qualified for the Persian court, and made fit to guard the Seraglio.‖ And in fact, this was formerly the custom in England, as is evidently apparent by a writ of king John to the high sheriff of Hampshire.¶—In a former letter I alluded to the Julian law passed by Augustus, in which banishment was made the sentence of adultery, and I should have then added, what I will now take the liberty of saying, that the emperor was so strict in enforcing the fulfilment of this enactment, that he would not spare his own daughter, who was accordingly transported to Pandataria. The poet of Venusium** in his famous panegyric upon Augustus, mentions this law as a particular branch of his commendations; and says, that by its influence, infamy had been chased out of the commonwealth. All ages indeed seem to have co-operated and coincided in affixing an eternal stigma of disgrace upon this abominable and heart-rending mischief. And if the time and limits would permit, I should be induced to add particular instances from the Poles, the Saxons, the Hungarians, the Bohemians, the Spaniards, and the Mahometans,* which we shall find that the dissolution of the marriage state, and the disruption of it, by the foul and unhallowed intrusion of sensual adulterers is followed, should it prevail generally, by the total corruption of all morals, and the total disconnection of social life. Now I think it very apparent, that in the opinion of the old world, adultery led the van in the train of the vices. I have observed above with what superlative severity it was uniformly chastised, and that it was considered a superlative crime cannot be better proved, methinks, than by viewing comparatively the sufferings, as they were distributed to other delinquents, for crimes, as nearly connected as possible with the one in question. Now in Greece, for instance, concubinage was not considered in a very flagitious character. Achilles, we all know, had his Briseis; Patroclus his Iphis; and even those graver personages Phœnix and Nestor, are associated with their female partners. The mother of the former, I recollect, persuaded him to defile his father's concubine, in order that she might be freed of so dangerous a rival. Sec. Il. i. v. 447. And Seneca informs us too that Clytemnestra having slain her husband Agamemnon, wreak-

* See the Orat. of Demosthenes in Neæram; and Leges Atticæ sub fine libri primi. 161, &c.

† Plato de Legibus. Lib. 8.

‡ Menander. J. C. Lib. iv. Sec. 7. de re. mil.

§ Tacitus de Moribus German, c. 19.

‖ See Plautus in Pœnulo, act. iv. and Martial, Lib. iv. Ep. 43.

¶ Rot. Claus. xiv, Joh. Regis. Memb. 2.

** His words are worth quoting: Here they are;

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas;
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ,
Culpam pœnâ premit comes.
Lib. iv. Car. Od. 5.

* See Du Fresne Glossa. in verbo Trotare: Also Ditmarus. L. ult. opmer in chronolog. Luc. Tudensis de Bamba rege; as well as Luitbrand l. 6. c. ult. and lastly, the Alcoran, in Mr. Sale's translation. I am inclined irresistibly to continue and to extend this note. In an immortal work, Mr. Burke has pronounced marriage to be "The origin of all relations, and consequently the first element of all duties." See his Lett. on the Peace. pag. 101. And if we are to believe with Horace, that,

Felices ter et amplius
Quos interrupta tenet copula;

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would tend to shew how capital and severe were the punishments awarded to adultery. But I begin to fear, Sir, that many of your readers will already think that I have made a sufficient trial of their patience, in discussing

ed her malice upon Cassandra; she is introduced speaking these words:

At ista pœnas capite persolvat tuo
Captiva conjux, regii pellex tori;
Trahitur, ut sequetur conjugem erep-
tum mihi.

Agamem. ver. 995.

Nor were the "Noctivagæ pestes," as Plautus calls them, less common than concubines. They were tolerated in all the Grecian states; and in fact I do not think that the use of them was thought repugnant to good manners. Terence in the Hecyra has this notable maxim of morality:

Non est flagitium scortari hominem adolescentulum. Nay, that egregious and wise legislator Solon encouraged the Athenian youth to solicit these promiscuous embraces, instead of making improper, and unjustifiable attempts upon chaste and orderly matrons. I refer your readers to an elegant fragment of Philemon, called Delphis, who very eloquently expresses the lawgiver's design. It is too long for extract in this place. Cicero evidently thought they ought to be suffered: See his Orat. pro. Cælio.—One word more and I have done: Although Corinth was known and recognised as the most notorious and extensive mart for promiscuous whoredom, I do not find that this place, was stigmatised with any severity by the old moralists. No. Fornication, however baneful and objectionable, does not, in its consequence, involve the same agonizing afflictions, and heart-breakings, that adultery never fails to bring with it. I will refresh your readers with a quotation from Aristophanes, relative to this subject:

Και τας δ'εταιρας φασι τας κορινθιας,
Οταν μεν αυτας τις πενης ων τυχη
Ουδε προσεχειν τον νουν, εαν δε πλου-
σιος,
Τον πρωκτον αυτης ευθυς ως τετον
τρεπειν. Plut. Act. i. Sc. 2.

Dr. Johnson, I find, was one of those, who, as I think, unreasonably considered a faithless husband a much less criminal character than a faithless wife. See Boswell's life, vol. iii. Oct. pag. 435. Horace would teach us better

things: For thus sings the sweet poet of Venusium:

Dos est magnâ parentum
Virtus et metuens alterius tori
Certò fœdere castitas.

I have just met with a little book written and published in France, by Madame Necker, entitled, "Reflections sur la Divorce:" It is the object of this publication to hold up the moderns to satire and to shame, by contrasting the unblushing profligacy of the present, with the conjugal fidelity of ancient times. She has brought forward, from the fecundity of her brain, a variety of illustrations in proof of her hypothesis, that the conduct of the ancients in this respect was almost blameless, as far as the imperfection of human nature would allow. That there has been, and still continues to exist, a gradually encreasing corruption of morals, who will pretend to deny? But I am not for those visionary and violent declaimers, who can be pleased with nothing but what existed in days of yore, and expend all their eager indignation, and all their wrathful abuse upon the times that are present. They cheat the burning fancy of youth by inculcating whatever is harsh, and frightful, and unnatural; and instead of impressing morality upon our minds, wrap it up with monkish mummery. They pull the chord of discipline too tightly. Now Madame Necker is exactly one of these fantastical reformers: She mistates all that passed amongst the ancients, and cajoles her ignorant readers into an opinion that they were all golden days of virtue with them, and that it was reserved for modern times, to be disgraced by the intrusion of adultery. I have not time nor opportunity to confront and overthrow all her statements. Although she makes frequent references to Plutarch, and seems indeed to have taken him for her guide, she seems, however, to have overlooked the very full account that he gives of the younger Cato, accommodating his friend Hortentius with his wife Marcia, under the sanction of her father Philippus. See vol. i. Ed. Reiske. p. 305. Strabo also mentions the affair. vol. i. pag. 505. Amst. 1707. Surely no one

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this long and highly interesting subject. It has however been my endeavour to quicken the * solemnity of re-

cies of adultery can possibly be more offensive than this; and sorry I am that this learned lady should have found herself obliged to resort to this dishonesty of representation, when employing her talents in the great service of virtue and morality.—But I am anxious to finish this long, and I fear, fatiguing note: σπευσωμαι. Pind.

* Conscious I am not of any unbecoming arrogance in avowing that much of my time has been engaged in perusing the illustrious authors of Greece and Rome; and, without further preamble, I will flatter myself that I shall do an acceptable favour to your classical readers, by subjecting to their inspection whatever has been said by those masters of morality upon the subject under consideration, as far as my memory will allow me. The largest and most multifarious account of the code of laws which regulated the ancient world, that I ever saw, will be found in the Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum, published by Jacobus Gronovius in 1599, vol. 13. folio. In the 8th vol. will be found some long sections De Adulteriis, written by Barnabas Brissonius, which those of your readers may consult, who wish for a more detailed account than my limits can afford. Suffice it for me to observe, that Diodorus Siculus informs us that the Egyptians were accustomed to castrate with the bitterest severity all adulterers, lib. ii. c. 3. And Horace intimates that the Romans were accustomed also to pursue the same example:

Quid etiam illud
Accidit ut cuidam testes, caudamque salacem,
Demeteret ferrum.
Sat. ii. lib. iii. v. 46.

See also Fest. Pom. lib. xiv. Liv. Dec. 3. lib. v. Suetonius, in Aug. c. 65. Senec. controv. 5. lib. i. These punishments were however it seems, set aside by the profligate Domitian: Hence Martial:

Lusus erat sacræ connubia fallere tædæ,
Lusus et immeritos exsectisse mares.
Utraque tu prohibes, Cæsar.
Lib. vi. ep. 2.

Plato considered adulterers unworthy to hold any situation in the common-

bake, by the liveliness of illustration, and I cannot yet prevail upon myself to conclude this pregnant topic, before I have added a few more observations, which I hope, may prove as acceptable, as they are certainly well intentioned. The best of us are well aware how hard it is for man to keep the great and holy principle of moral obligation perpetually in view, and, like the stone of Sisyphus, we are constantly making a retrograde motion from the paths of propriety. Virtue however, is not placed on a rugged mountain of dangerous and difficult access, as they who would excuse the indolence of their temper, or the perverseness of their will, desire to have it believed; but, let it be allowed, that she is seated on an eminence, we may go up to her with ease, but we must go up *gradually*, according to the natural progress of reason, who is to lead the way, and guide our steps. On the other hand, if we fall from thence, we are sure to be hurried down the hill with a blind impetuosity, according to the natural appetites and passions that caused our fall at first, and urge it on the faster, the further they are removed from the controul that before restrained them.* The corner stone of national virtue seems to have been the observance of the marriage vow, and moralists, and orators, and poets, have all agreed to be regulated by the same idea:

Ηπερ μεγιστη γινεται σωτηρια
Οταν γυνη προς ανδρα μη διοσατη.
Eurip.

The laws of Solon punished celibacy, dignified and privileged the marriage state, and cast such opprobrium on fornication that it was forbidden to derive the name of a harlot from any of the sacred games; yet Solon allow-

wealth, De leg. ix. lib. 8. Tacitus, Moribus Germ. says distinctly, "Adulteriorum pœna præsens et maritis permissa; accisis crinibus nudatam coram propinquis expellit domo maritus, ac per omnem vicum verbere agit." In addition to what Barnabas Brissonius has collected, more will be found in Thomas Demster's Antiquit. Rom. lib. 8 Berneggen quæsti, in Soc. Germ. and Menander de Re. Mil.

* See Bolingbroke's works, vol. iv. page 63.

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ed the Temple of *Venus, πανδημος, to be used as a public stew.—But when I turn back to the pages I have already written, it is necessary to apologize for the length of this letter, and to profess my intention of discussing the remainder of the subject at another time.

GAUNT NOTEGORE.

Oxford, July 8, 1805.

For the Universal Magazine.

AN ENQUIRY RESPECTING ALEXANDER'S TOMB.

[*Continued from page* 219.]

BUT now a very different scene presents itself: this venerated shrine no longer preserves its sanctimonious celebrity. In the year of Christ 381, the Emperor Theodosius commanded the destruction of all idol temples, and in lieu of devoting them to the service of Christianity, by which they might have been preserved to future generations, the most admirable Greek, Roman, and Egyptian structures of art were reduced to heaps of ruins. Doubtless the body of Alexander was not spared, when the statue of Serapis was destroyed, says Dr. Clarke, "but the contents of these edifices might be too ponderous to be removed." Here, however, some difficulties arise. Did the sarcophagus, lately removed from Alexandria, come under this description? Did its beauty, its weight, or its magnitude, preserve it? Or did some regard, still lurking in the breasts of the Alexandrians, toward the founder of their city, afford it protection? These questions are rendered still more difficult by the triumphant language of St. Chrysostom, only eight years after the destructive fury of these Christian vandals had spent itself. The orator just mentioned, exclaims, "Where is now the tomb of Alexander? Shew me! Tell me the day of his death!" Now if these questions could not be answered within so short a space of time, what hopes can *we* entertain of identifying this consecrated relic? Had his tomb been preserved, although degraded to the basest of purposes, would this primitive father of the church have used such strong, such specific language? Or might it not have been so effectually concealed, that in common with others, he believed it to have been totally destroyed? Moreover, we know that Alexandria was taken by the Saracens, in the year of our redemption, 640. After this time, it is certain that writers obscurely mention the tomb of Alexander as being extant in Alexandria;—and the Arabs of that city most unquestionably dignified this, or some other sarcophagus, with that title.—Thus it appears that the character of this antiquity rests, principally, if not altogether, on the nice discrimination of the Arab conquerors of Alexandria; a race of warriors, not of students and connoisseurs;—a race, moreover, which has, hitherto, been deservedly execrated as having burnt the famous library of that metropolis, to heat the public baths, although modern liberality inclines to exculpate them from this charge. But not altogether to disparage Mahometan judgment, we must acknowledge that it is not easy to determine what could induce them to distinguish this relic by their devotional ceremonies, unless they were well persuaded it had some reference to one whom they regarded as a prophet, no less than a hero—for as such, without doubt, all the Mahometans esteemed Alexander. That they did thus venerate this sarcophagus, notwithstanding the various figures sculptured on it, which is contrary to the injunctions of their religious code, there needs no other proof than the following anecdote received by Mr. Henley, from General Turner, who had the care of the sarcophagus.

"The last instance of devotion paid to this sarcophagus was at its departure from Alexandria, in the Madras ship of war, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, when the Capitano Bey, with his suite, and many Turks of distinction, came on board for the purpose, and all solemnly touched the tomb with their tongues. The permission and privilege to render this act of adoration, while the monument remained in its former situation, was obtained from the Imam of the Mosque, on paying a contribution of six paras or medins for each individual. On taking his leave, the Capitano Bey declared that providence

* See Barbarus de re uxor. lib. i. c. 1, Nerisanus, lib. iii. The tracts of Erasmus in laud. matri. and Kornmannus de linea amoris.

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would never suffer the tomb in our hands, to go to England."

We shall now proceed to state a difficulty suggested by the critical gentlemen of one of the contemporary reviews: "Diodorus Siculus expressly says, the Egyptians preserve the mummies of their ancestors, in the same attitudes, and with the same physiognomy and personal appearance as if they were still living; they deposit them in their houses, or places prepared for that purpose, like the *conditorium*, the subject of the present discussion, upright against the walls. The same is the attitude of every mummy now in existence; and mummy cases have flat bottoms for this purpose; yet it is evident that the present vessel was intended to lie in an horizontal position." In this particular point, however, it must be allowed, that it agrees with the sepulchres still extant at Thebes.

We further believe, that every remaining Egyptian Monothelitę temple or sanctuary (and such appears to be the true notion of Alexander's *conditorium*) is *upright*, and we presume, that such as those were which contained the ancient deities of Egypt; such was the one adopted for this *thirteenth* deity of their country. To this inclosure or stone cabinet, after the golden envelope had been taken away from the mummy, was appended a glass front, capable of being opened. This, it appears, was removed to gratify the curiosity of Augustus Cæsar. It was not a closely fitting membrane of glass, adhering, as it were to the body, like the golden envelope, for it seems impossible that glass could ever have been either cast or hammered so as to fit the countenance. Through this glass, preservative, ordinary spectators might contemplate the remains of Alexander; and this being taken away, Augustus might survey the mummy as distinctly and closely as he pleased. Moreover, it appears that every horizontal tomb was closed by a ponderous lid laid upon it; the removal of which, for the purpose of inspecting the body or of taking any thing out of the tomb, must have been attended with no small labour, trouble and expence, of which we have not the slightest intimation in reference to the tomb of Alexander, although it had been repeatedly opened, and its contents occasionally removed. There do not appear to be any traces of a lid on the present subject.* Some evidence should likewise be adduced to explain the nature and origin of the holes on the sides for the admission of water cocks. These are evidently not cœtaneous or original orifices, but subsequent fabrications; they interfere with the lines of hieroglyphics, and have every appearance of being pierced by clumsy force, and not by superior ingenuity, or workmanlike skill. If ever any record should be found, importing that after their savage devastations, the *soi-disant* Christians had employed the sarcophagus of Alexander as a public fountain, then might the evidence of these perforations become in some measure decisive—and lastly, it may be observed, that there are medals of Alexander, yet extant, which entitle him *Conditor* or *the Founder*, but we know of none which exhibits his tomb; should any such, hereafter, be discovered, it might afford considerable assistance to direct us in this enquiry.

We shall now proceed to furnish an accurate description of the sarcophagus itself, and then endeavour to ascertain how far the testimonies of the ancient writers, concerning the acknowledged tomb of Alexander, can possibly be reconciled with the present antique monument. The composition of this sarcophagus is defined by professor Hailestone, in his letter to Dr. Clarke, to be an indefinite concretion of fragments, in which jasper and hornstone form the most predominate species. The basis of it seems to be a greenish, argillaceous substance, resembling chlorite earth, connecting small grains of pellucid quartz and minute fragments of a black and schristous rock. Its beauty, exclusive of its workmanship, is incomparable. The earliest mention of the tomb now in the British Museum of more modern years, was made by Leo Africanus, who visited Alexandria in the year 1491, above 1200

* The author of Lebtarekh, or the Marrow of Histories, a Persian work, about the year 1570, says that Alexander's body was carried to Alexandria, in a golden coffin, which his mother caused to be changed for one made of Egyptian marble.

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years after the existence of the real tomb had been last recorded or mentioned. Marmol, a Spanish voyager, who followed him early in the 16th century, also takes notice of it, but his work was almost a verbal copy of Leo's; he says, *totidem verbis*, that the sepulchre was honoured by the Mahometan sectaries who believed it to contain the body of Alexander the Great. From this it should seem that the sarcophagus was closed at the period when he visited Egypt. This curious chest, be it also remembered, is mentioned by the great body of subsequent writers; but none of them appear to have considered it as the receptacle of any particular person whose name had been transmitted down from preceding ages. It is likewise worthy of notice, that several voyagers of higher authority, and greater character than Marmol, expressly declare that all their enquiries after the tomb of Alexander were fruitless. Furer, who travelled to Egypt in the year 1565, though minute in his notices of the city of Alexandria, is totally silent on the subject of the tomb. Boucher, who published his *Bouquet Sacre*, in the year 1613, is equally so; and Vansleb, who performed his voyage, in 1672, and 1673, seems to have been equally unconscious, that such a tomb was in existence. Dr. Pococke's words on the subject are these: "As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, so there have been travellers who relate that they pretend to have his body in some mosque, but, at present, they have no account of it." Norden's words are yet more pointed. He states that the tomb of Alexander, which, according to the report of an author in the 15th century, subsisted still in his time, and was respected as such by the Saracens, *is no longer to be seen*. He adds, "Even the tradition of the people concerning it is entirely lost. I have sought without success for this tomb: I have, in vain, endeavoured to inform myself about it." Van Egmont reports that he had heard of the sarcophagus we are now considering; but he heard of it only as a chest, which according to the tradition of the Turks, no man could approach without danger. He further tells us that the Jews, whose situation and intercourse must have rendered their access to common traditions easy, and who were very particular in their account of the mosque, which contained it, acknowledged themselves entirely ignorant with regard to the "dangerous chest." Niebuhr makes no mention either of the tomb or of any tradition concerning it. Bruce confesses that he was as unsuccessful in his enquiries as Norden. Irwin, who saw the chest, and speaks of it as an interesting object, only says, that from a rail which enclosed it, it appears to have served some religious purpose; and Sonini, whose investigation was minute, not only in regard to the sarcophagus, but the temple that enclosed it, which last he observes, was erected by one of the Caliphs, merely expresses a hope that when the hieroglyphic language shall be understood, we may perhaps learn the origin of the sarcophagus, and the history of the puissant man, whose body it contained.

We shall conclude this enquiry for the present, with a view however, to resume it, as circumstances may offer, at some future opportunity, by inserting, in Dr. Clarke's interesting words, the means by which he ascertained, at least to his own satisfaction, that the sarcophagus now in our national Museum, was the real depositary of Alexander's remains. "I arrived at Alexandria," says Dr. C. "by day-break; yet even at that early hour, the commander in chief had been some time on horseback, inspecting the lines. At his return, he received me with the greatest kindness; and as the capitulation had begun, he sent me immediately into Alexandria, supplying me with horses, forage, a passport, and every thing that might expedite and facilitate my enquiry, and cause the monument of which I had received information at Cairo, to be surrendered. I had also his permission to receive the Rosetta stone, and to copy its inscriptions; fearful lest any accident might befal it, either while it remained in the possession of the enemy, or in its passage home. His Lordship had already received an impression from the stone, made upon paper; by some member of the Institute, which he kindly allowed me to use; but the characters so impressed were too imperfectly

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marked, to afford a faithful representation of the original. This invaluable monument, the stone of Rosetta, was afterwards delivered up, in the streets of Alexandria, (Mr. Cripps, Mr. Hamilton, and myself being present,) by a member of the Institute, from the warehouse in which they had concealed it, covered with mats The officer who surrendered it, expressed, at the same time, his apprehension lest the indignation of the French troops should cause its destruction, if it remained there. I made this circumstance known to Lord Hutchinson, who gave orders for its immediate removal, and it was given in charge to Colonel Turner, under whose care it came safe to England." "We had scarcely reached the house in Alexandria," continues Dr. Clarke, "in which we were to reside, when a party of the merchants of the place, who had heard the nature of our errand, came to congratulate us on the capture of Alexandria, and to express their anxiety to serve the English. As soon as the room was cleared of other visitants, speaking with great circumspection, and in a low voice, they asked if our business in Alexandria, related to the antiquities collected by the French? Upon being answered in the affirmative, and in proof of it, the copy of the Rosetta stone being produced, the principal of them said, 'Does your commander in chief know that they have the tomb of Alexander?' We desired them to describe it, upon which they said, it was *a beautiful green stone*, taken from the mosque of St. Athanasius, which among the inhabitants, had always borne that appellation. Our letters and instructions from Cairo, evidently referred to the same monument! 'It is the object,' they continued, 'of our present visit, and we will shew you where they have concealed it.' They then related the measures used by the French; the extraordinary care they had observed to prevent any intelligence of it; the indignation shewed by the Mahometans at its removal, the veneration in which they held it, and the tradition familiar to all of them, respecting its origin." "I conversed afterwards (says the Dr.) with several of the Mahometans, both Arabs and Turks, on the same subject; not only those who were natives and inhabitants of the city, but also dervises and pilgrims; persons from Constantinople, Smyrna and Aleppo, who had visited, or who had resided at Alexandria, and they all agreed in one uniform tradition, namely, its being the tomb of Iscander, (Alexander) the founder of the city of Alexandria. We were then told that it was in the hold of an hospital ship, in the inner harbour; and being provided with a boat, we there found it, half filled with filth, and covered with the rags of the sick."

The authors cited by Dr. Clarke, as mentioning the facts which he reports, and on which he chiefly grounds his opinion are, Eutychus, patriarch of Alexandria, in the year of Christ, 933; Benjamin, of Tudela, who lived two centuries later; Leo Africanus, who flourished about the year 1491: Maimol, early in the 16th century; Jandys, in the year 1611; Dr. Pococke, in 1743; Egmont and Hayes, and James Bruce, in 1768; E. Irvin, in 1777; Sonini, in 1780; Mr. Brown, in 1792, and Denon and Dolomieu, also in 1792.

Memoirs of the late Robert Orme, Esq. Historiographer of India, &c.

(Continued from page 226.)

ON Mr. Orme's arrival in London, in the year 1753, he found the British ministry engaged in consultations relative to the affairs of the East, in consequence of some strong verbal and written representations, which had been made to ministers, concerning the late hostilities carrying on, and not yet terminated, upon the coast of Coromandel, the Directors having solicited the national assistance to continue the war against the French India Company; which company was then openly supported by the government of France. Mr. Orme, who possessed a winning, obliging address, and deportment, and an agreeable manner of communicating information, was much noticed in the metropolis, by all such as desired to obtain intelligence respecting the political condition of the different states, &c. in Hindostan. With this intention, being introduced to Lord Holdernesse, then one of the secretaries of state, he received the particular countenance and support of that nobleman; and a long correspondence took place be-

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tween them, on the subject of our oriental settlements, which correspondence is now preserved among Mr. Orme's MSS. in Leadenhall House. It is very reasonable to believe that the knowledge and observations which Mr. Orme had obtained and made, during a residence of at least 10 years in India, and the information which he imparted to the British ministers, made a very considerable impression, and was attended with very important effects; for our ministers soon afterwards commenced a negotiation with the French ministers, expressly for the purpose of putting a stop to the ambitious projects of M. Dupleix.

In the year 1753—4, M. Duvaliere, a director of the French East India Company, together with his brother, the Count de Lude, who had both of them resided many years in the East Indies, were deputed from Paris, to treat with the Earl of Holdernesse, who by diligent application, and frequent enquiries from all persons that were thought capable of affording information, had gained an extensive knowledge of the subject. This minister perceived the necessity of interfering vigorously in the war of Coromandel, and finding that the French endeavoured to gain time, under the pretence of negotiating, he prevailed on the late king to order a squadron of men of war to be equipped, on board of which a regiment was to be embarked for the East Indies.* This vigorous resolution convinced the French administration, that a perseverance in their schemes of making conquests, and of obtaining dominion in Hindostan, would soon involve the two nations in a general war, for which France was not, at that time, at all prepared: and they, therefore, consented that the disputes of the two companies should be adjusted by commissaries in India, on a footing of equality, without regard to the advantages which either the one or the other of the two companies might be in possession of, at the time when the treaty should be concluded. The French ministers well knew that M. Dupleix was not a proper person to be trusted with a commission, which so strongly contradicted every part of his official conduct since the beginning of the war of Coromandel, and they foresaw, at once, that the British minister would suspect the good faith of every pacific profession they had lately made, if they should nominate M. Dupleix as a commissary to adjust the terms of peace. Having, therefore, no alternative, they took the resolution of suddenly removing M. Dupleix from the government of Pondicherry, and this was done without any application from the English ministry on the subject; and soon after they appointed M. Godeheu, a director of the French Company, their commissary to negotiate the terms of peace, and, likewise, invested him with absolute authority, as a military commander, and governor-general over all their settlements in the East Indies. At the same time, the English India Company empowered Mr. Saunders, and some other members of the council of Madras, to treat with M. Godeheu. For the conclusion of these important events, we beg leave to refer the reader to Mr. Orme's very judicious history of the military transactions in Hindostan.

In the spring of the year 1754, Mr. Orme returned to India. Having taken shipping on board the Warren East Indiaman, Captain Alphonsus Glover, he arrived safely at Madras, on the 11th of September, of the same year. Previously to his departure from England, he had been appointed by the court of directors, a member of the council at Fort St. George; where, on his arrival, he forthwith took his seat at the board accordingly. Here he soon had a favourable opportunity

* Admiral Watson's instructions, dated March 2nd, 1754, are, in part as follows: "The company having, agreeably to royal charter, entered into compacts with some of the Indian princes, for giving them aid and assistance against their enemy, but finding the burden too heavy, the king, willing and desirous to maintain the company, in all their just rights and privileges, has sent a squadron to perform such services as may be most conducive to the interest of the said company, and of such Indian princes, with whom they have or may contract engagements." "From this period, says Mr. Orme, "It is useful to contemplate the progress made by the English in Hindostan, both in the science and spirit of war."

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of displaying that political acumen, and of exerting that active spirit and temper of vigorous decision with which his excellent understanding, strong natural parts, and former experience of the politics, and manners of the different nations of India had furnished him. The united wisdom and strength of the council and the army were, indeed both highly necessary, to counteract effectually the ambitious views of the French, whose object was nothing less than the expulsion, not only of the English, but of all the other European powers, from the peninsula of India.—It appears from many parts of Mr. Orme's history, that the Portuguese and the Dutch, at the earlier periods of the British settlements there, strove likewise, to effect this same object, but with no better success than what has attended the aspiring efforts of the French in latter times.*

* The court of France had instructed M. Lally to destroy, in a manner indiscriminately, all such of the maritime possessions of the English in India, as might be submitted to his arms, in the course of the war. But as these instructions had fortunately been intercepted, the Court of Directors of the English East India Company, had time to forewarn the different presidencies, and likewise transmitted orders to the same, to retaliate the same measure on the French settlements, should favourable opportunities occur. Mr. Pigot, with the approbation of the council of Madras, resolved to demolish the fortifications of Pondicherry; and as Admiral Stevens had signified his intention to repair forthwith to Bombay, in order to refit his squadron, the demolition was commenced without delay, lest, in failure of this, a French armament should arrive, during their absence, and again take possession, while the fortifications yet remained in a condition to afford any advantage in maintaining and defending the place. Here follow some extracts from the instructions that had been given to General Lally, by the French East India Company. "The Sieur de Lally is authorized to destroy the fortifications of maritime settlements which may be taken from the English; it may be proper, however, to except Vizagapatam, by reason of its being so nearly situated to a Dutch factory, Bomlapatnam, which, in that case, would be enriched by the ruins of Vizagapatam, &c. The Sieur de Lally, is to allow of no English settlement being ransomed. In regard to the English troops, to both officers and writers belonging to the English Company, and to the inhabitants of that nation, the Sieur de Lally is to permit none of them to remain on the coast of Coromandel. He may, if he pleases, permit the inhabitants to proceed to England; but as to the officers and writers, as well as soldiers and sailors, he is to order them to be conducted, as soon as possible, to the island of Bourbon, where it will be permitted for the soldiers and sailors to work for the inhabitants of that place, but it must be by a mutual agreement. One should avoid sending them to the French islands, (generally speaking) to prevent their being acquainted with the coast, as well as the interior parts of the islands. It is by no means his majesty's intentions that the English officers, soldiers and sailors should be ransomed; as none are to be delivered up but by exchange, man for man, according to their different ranks and stations. No English officers, soldiers, &c. are to be permitted to remain in a place, after it is taken, neither are they to be suffered to retire to any of their other settlements, or to any neutral settlements; the Sieur de Lally is not in the least to deviate from the above instructions and regulations, &c. The whole of what has been said, concerns only the natives of England; but as they have in their settlements, merchants of all nations, such as Moors, Armenians, Jews, and Pataners, &c. the Sieur de Lally is to treat them with humanity, and is to endeavour by fair means, to engage them to retire to Pondichery, or any other of the Company's acquisitions, assuring them that they will be protected, and that the same liberty and privileges which they before possessed among the English, will be granted them. Among the recruits furnished to complete the regiments of Lorraine and Berry's, there are 300 men from Fischer's recruits, lately raised; and as it is feared there will be considerable desertions among them, the Sieur de Lally, may, if he pleases, leave them on the Isle de France, where they will be safe from desertion,

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value and importance of the Indian commerce to this country, from a particular enquiry into the Company's affairs in that quarter of the globe, proceeded to assist, in a vigorous manner, the arms of the Company, both by sea and land. That great statesman, true patriot, and father of his country, the late Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, in 1757, paid the utmost attention to the British interests in the East Indies, sending powerful squadrons as well as land forces thither, by which, in the course of what is commonly called the seven years war, the French power in India, was totally subdued and extirpated. Mr. Orme, in his account of the surrender of Pondicherry, in the month of April 1761, bears the following testimony to the important consequences produced by this generous and well-timed assistance of the British minister.

"This day terminated the long contested hostilities between the two rival European powers in Coromandel, and left not a single ensign of the French nation, avowed by the authority of its government in any part of India; for the troops which had gone away to Mysore, were hereafter to be regarded as a band of military adventurers, seeking fortune and subsistence. In Bengal, they had not a single agent or representative; and their factories at Surat and Callicut, were mere trading houses on sufferance. Thus, after a war of 15 years, which commenced with the expedition of *De La Bourdonnais*, against Madras, in 1746, and had continued from that time, with scarcely the intermission of one year, was retaliated the same measure of extirpation, which had been intended and invariably pursued, by the French councils against the English commerce and power; for such, as is avowed in the French memoirs on the events we have related, was the object of De La Bourdonnais' expedition, of the whole government, and ambition of Dupleix, and of the great armament of naval and land forces which accompanied M. Lally to India; who constantly declared that he had but one point which was, not to leave an Englishman in the peninsula."*

and may replace them from the troops of that island.

* In a memorial of the French East India Company, delivered to the Count *D'Ache, Chef d'Escadre*, and commanding the squadron destined to the East Indies, somewhere towards the latter end of the year 1756, the 7th article remarks, that as it is probable the English squadron may be in Trincomalee bay, either as a place of security or to careen. In that case, the commander of the French squadron is instructed to declare, peremptorily, to the Dutch, that it is against the rules of a strict neutrality, to receive and protect in their ports, the enemies of France, and of her flag. That he has positive orders to pursue, and take or burn, all enemies' ships, whenever he shall meet them, which order he must rigorously obey, in spite of their opposition. Article 8th points out the places where the English squadron may be the most likely to take shelter, and advises the taking or burning of the same, in any part of India, although even belonging to neutral powers, as Trincomalee, Mergay, Achen, or any other port, except in China, or Bengal; where they observe, it may not be prudent to commit any violence, lest their commerce might be exposed to hazard, for infringing the protection which government may afford to English ships. Hence it appears that this restriction proceeded only from an apprehension, lest their trade should suffer eventually, and not from any faithful regard to, or observance of the law of nations. The 10th article points out the requisite operations for the year 1758; and calculating on the supposition that Madras, or Fort St. George, were actually taken, in 1757, advises the immediate attack of the remaining settlements, and the total expulsion of the English from the coast of Coromandel; which, in another place, the Company observes is, and ought to be, the first object of their attention. They also recommend the destruction of the following places, Devecotah, Ingeram, Vizagapatam, and indeed, all the rest of the factories that lie to the northward, as likewise the infant settlement at the Negrais. The 13th article observes that there is still in India, a better understanding subsisting between the Dutch and English, than there is in Europe, and that this is to the prejudice of France; and therefore insists that little regard ought to be paid to their flag, should any British subject or British of-

But to return from what may be looked upon as a digression: When intelligence was brought to Madras of

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the capture, in the month of June, 1756, of the English settlement at Calcutta, by Surajah Dowlah, the subahdar of Bengal, and of the dreadful, inexpressible sufferings of the captives, on that most lamentable occasion, it scarcely excited more horror and resentment, than consternation and perplexity. The national honour, however, required immediate satisfaction and reparation, and the diabolical atrocities of the dungeon, commonly called the Black Hole, at Calcutta, cried aloud to heaven for exemplary vengeance.

After much deliberation and debate, Mr. Orme, who had resided nine years in the Company's service, at Calcutta, and was thoroughly acquainted with the strength and insolence of the Moorish government in Bengal, repeatedly declared and insisted that nothing short of the most vigorous hostilities would prevail upon the Nabob to sue for peace, or to make reparation. He contended that the force which was proposed was altogether inadequate to the purpose, of even re-taking Calcutta, and strongly urged that the military force required, ought to be sufficient to attack the Nabob, even in his capital of Muxadabad; that there should be, at least, a battalion of 800 Europeans embarked, with not less than 1,500 seapoys, and that the squadron, if divided, would be of little service any where, and therefore, that the whole should act in concert and proceed together, to Bengal. Such a force, he was of opinion, would speedily determine the contest; and in case a peace should be brought about, the squadron, with a great part of the military detachment, might return and arrive in the month of April; before which time, the nature of the periodical winds rendered it improbable that the French fleet, as it had not yet appeared, would be able to effect its passage to the coast. Besides, the detachment which had been sent to the relief of M. Bussy, then commanding in the northern provinces, would prevent the government of Pondicherry from making any attempt in the Carnatic, which the force at Madras could not easily render abortive or suppress.

This opinion of Mr. Orme's, after numberless objections had been stated and removed, became, at last, the unanimous sense of the council; and the resolution taken thereupon was communicated to Admiral Watson, who, after holding a council of war, proceeded to take immediate measures for carrying it into effect.

Another question, however, of no less moment to the success of the intended expedition, still remained to be decided: Who should command the land forces? How far should his authority extend in military operations, and in negotiations that might be entered into with the Nabob? In what relation ought he to stand with the late governor and council of Calcutta; and how far should the authority of

fects be found with them and under their safeguard.

In another instruction for Count D'Aché, sent to him on the 8th of December, 1757, the 4th article purports as follows, viz. that, if the military transactions and operations on the river of Bengal, should be attended with success, the conquered places may either be retained, or the fortifications, civil buildings, and warehouses, be utterly razed and destroyed. Should the latter plan be resolved upon, not a factory ought to be left standing, nor should an English inhabitant, even of those that were born in the country, be suffered, on any account, to reside for the future in the province. This resolution, they observe, will be the most effectual method to establish the reputation of the French name and arms, on the Ganges; but they recommend only the destruction of the new fort, and the preservation of the town of old Calcutta, on condition of a ransom, and the observance of a strict neutrality in Bengal, for the future. Another letter of the 23d of January, 1757, instructs the Count D'Aché, not to leave an Englishman in any place that shall be taken, but to send away, in cartel ships, to St. Helena, or otherwise suffer to proceed to England, all such free merchants, and inhabitants as may not be in the Company's service; but to detain as prisoners all the colonels, servants, officers, and soldiers, all which prisoners were directed to be sent to the island of Bourbon, and not to be set at liberty, but to be kept there in deposit, unless they should be exchanged against those of equal rank, or unless it might be thought proper to transmit them to France.

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the latter be still maintained, or impaired, and abrogated?

In canvassing these topics, much consideration and argument took place, and the difficulty of deciding them suggested to Mr. Pigot, then governor of Madras, an idea of repairing in person to Bengal, as commander in chief of the army, and at liberty to act with full powers, as the Company's representative in all other affairs. This gentleman, however, was altogether destitute of military experience, nor, indeed, was it in the power of the council to give so extensive a commission to any individual. Colonel Adlercron then thought proper to claim the military command, offering to go to Bengal with his whole regiment; but he was not sufficiently experienced in the irregular warfare of India, and his powers were, moreover, altogether independent of the Company's agents. Mr. Orme repeatedly urged, in emphatical language, that on the success of this expedition, the reputation of the British arms in India, and the consequent stability of the Company's possessions, most essentially depended. He descanted on the nature of the country which the expedition was destined to invade; set forth the magnitude of the army which it would have to encounter; the numerous difficulties with which it would find itself encompassed; and the necessity, therefore, of conferring the command on an officer who should not only be equally intelligent and active, but also one that had been duly accustomed to the peculiarities of Indian warfare, and that was well acquainted with the character of the natives. He gave it as his opinion, that the success of such an enterprise would depend no less on the keen discernment, and vigorous, prompt judgment, than on the personal courage of the individual, to whom it might be entrusted. In this opinion, Mr. Orme was supported by Colonel Lawrence, then a member of the council, and commander in chief of all the troops serving in the pay of the East India Company. Colonel Lawrence would probably have been appointed himself to the command of this expedition, but the climate of Bengal was well known to be peculiarly adverse to an asthmatic disorder, with which the Colonel had been long afflicted.

At length, on the recommendation of Mr. Orme, Lieut. Col. Clive, was finally chosen as the person in all respects best qualified for the great undertaking. The well known result was a glorious confirmation of the wisdom and propriety of the choice; and it serves to place in a striking point of view, the political sagacity and sound judgment of Mr. Orme, to whom his country is, and will long remain, indebted for this hazardous and important enterprise having been placed under the guidance of Colonel Clive, whose keen intrepidity, and singularly adventurous genius, could alone, perhaps, have conducted it, in so very rapid a manner, to the most stupendous conquest which it afterwards achieved. The interesting details of Colonel Clive's wondeful warfare, are very well related by Mr. Orme, in the second vol. of his work, entitled, "Military Transactions in Hindostan."

[*To be continued.*]

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 212.)

QUEST. I. What are the chief occurrences, besides those already mentioned, in the period before the battle of Marathon?

Athens and Rome call our attention; both, by resolute acts, getting rid of tyranny, but establishing their governments in different manners. The Athenians ran into complete democracy, the Romans into modified aristocracy: neither of them had sufficiently extensive views of government, and their history shewed the evils into which they necessarily fell, from the original fault in their respective constitutions. The tyranny of Athens was destroyed by the patriotic energy of Armodius and Aristogiston, whose names have been immortalised by the noble Alcaics, written upon that subject, and so ably translated by a patriot of our own country and times, Sir W. Jones; a man whom it is the fashion to praise, though many of his panegyrists are apt to term his most noble sentiments jacobinical. The two patriots of Athens expelled Hippias, in the year before Christ five

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hundred and ten, and restored the ancient democracy.

Rome, a few years after, expelled its tyrants, and the change of government into two such distinguished states, so nearly at the same time, is a very remarkable circumstance. Rome, preserved its senate, and elected two consuls in the room of their king, in the year before Christ five hundred and five; but a short time sufficed to shew the defect of their new government, which was remedied in a very judicious manner, by the appointment of a dictator, which took place in the year before Christ four hundred and ninety-three. Lavicus was the first dictator, and in great emergencies, recurrence was frequently had to this salutary expedient.

Quest. II. To what reflections do these occurrences give rise?

Revolutions are continually happening in states, and happen they must; for nothing can be of long duration which depends upon laws, rather than manners, and if people are of a fickle, volatile nature, the constitutions of their government will partake of their disposition. A constitution had been established at Athens; it was even formed by private individuals, who usurped the government, and ruled by their own caprice. No number of generations can wash out this original stain, and, however prudence may dictate submission to the usurpation, yet, whenever an opportunity offers, the tyrant or his family, is to be hurled from the throne. The only circumstance which can vindicate the people, in retaining any branch of a tyrant's family, is, when it is willing to rule by constitutional laws; and it may be more prudent to keep that branch on the throne, than hasard tumult by the introduction of a new family. Hippias was driven out by the patriots of Athens, and took refuge in the arbitrary court of Persia: but, when the state had got rid of one tyrant, they had not sufficient thought to prevent the introduction of as bad a species of tyranny. Tyranny is the same, whether exercised by a king or a people: and Athens felt sufficiently the scourge from its being placed in the hands of the latter. This equality, a thing which can never subsist, kept up a perpetual war between the people, and men of talents, or fortune. The state was in constant commotion, till the people, corrupted by bribes, sunk into that degenerate state which fitted them for the abject slavery into which they afterwards sunk.

Rome was more fortunate, for, in driving out its tyrants, the men who engaged in the enterprise were of sufficient weight to keep the authority in the hands of the higher classes; but, like the Athenians, they knew not how to give a proper degree of power to the people. Representative government was not thought of, which would have freed both states from great inconvenience. The Romans were compelled to make choice of a dictator, which relieved them for the time; but they had unfortunately established two casts in the state, the Patricians and the Plebeians, and, as long as that distinction lasted, confusion was the consequence, till both became the prey of a most arbitrary monarchy. We cannot view the states of Rome and Athens, without reflecting on the advantages which have been afforded to this country. A representative government ought to have given sufficient weight to the people; and the peerage, being vested in a few persons only, little danger is to be apprehended from an aristocracy. The power in the king's hands is with us also much better placed, than in the hands of a dictator; for it is exercised constantly, and without alarm, whilst that of the dictator created terror as great in the citizens as foreign enemies.

Quest. III. Which are the principal epochs between the accession of the Brunswick family and the American war?

Epochs are of various kinds, some relative to the birth or death of an eminent person, the destruction of a city, a battle, and the like; but the more important epochs are those in which some very material change is introduced into the constitution of a state. The accession of the Brunswick family is an important epoch, as it destroyed entirely that stupid notion, that a king of England is entitled to the crown merely from his birth, and pointed out clearly, that his right depended upon the legislature, and the conditions which that legislature laid down, and by which a

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future sovereign should be known. This settlement of the crown, is therefore of great importance; and in a similar manner, whatever affects the people is no less so, and particularly if it deprive them of any civil rights, or leads to consequences, by which they may be injured in their persons or properties. On this account, it is particularly important, that such epochs should always be fixed upon, as may make the people sensible of what they have gained or lost, in any period of time. He is a despicable Englishman, who forgets the glorious Revolution of sixteen hundred and eighty-eight, when our ancestors exerted themselves so wisely, to maintain our civil and religious liberties: but unfortunately, they were not sufficiently anxious upon a point which makes an epoch between the accession of the Brunswick family and the American war; an epoch the most calamitous of any known in our annals, and which, in future years, will destroy probably all the benefits of the Revolution.

One of the articles of the bill of rights, by which William and his successors held the crown, required frequent parliaments, but did not unfortunately stipulate this duration. In the sixth year of the reign of William the Third, the right is recognised, and the duration of parliament fixed at three years. The words of the preamble run thus: "Whereas by the ancient laws and statutes of this kingdom, frequent parliaments ought to be held, and whereas frequent and new parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good agreement of the king and people." These two whereases are full of wisdom and sound sense: but in the first year of the reign of George the First, an act of parliament was passed, with a whereas of a very different nature. "Whereas it has been found by experience that" (the act for establishing three years parliament) "hath proved very grievous and burthensome, by occasioning much greater, and more continued expences, in order to elections of members to serve in parliament, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities among the subjects of this realm, than were ever known before; and, if it should continue, may probably, at this juncture, when a restless and popish faction are designing, and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the peace and security of the government; Be it enacted, that all parliaments, that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall and may have continuance for seven years, and no longer, unless sooner dissolved by his majesty."

Thus, instead of frequent parliaments, which tend so much to the mutual happiness of king and people, a long period was fixed for their duration; a period, which must necessarily weaken the union between the representative and the constituent, and has a tendency to form the members of the house of commons into a kind of base noblesse, a body of men with interests separate from those of their constituents This memorable act forms an epoch never to be forgotten: it passed in the first year of the reign of George the First, in the year seventeen hundred and fifteen. There is, however, no day set apart in the calendar, for the people to fast upon this occasion; yet ought it to be remembered, as an epoch big with calamity both to king and people: for, if our ancestors were right in thinking that frequent parliaments tend so much to the mutual happiness of king and people, and right they assuredly were, then every thing which tends to weaken that frequency, must tend to weaken that happiness. The future history of the country is the best comment upon the measure.

Quest. IV. To what reflections does the above epoch give rise?

The difference between the whereases in the acts of William the Third and George the First must strike the most inattentive reader: the former ascribes to frequent parliaments the happy union of the king and people; the latter points out only an inconvenience, which ought to have been the subject of wise regulations, and might very easily be remedied. The fact is, that an election may be carried on with very little expence and very little trouble; but the riot of the people was, with the idle clamour of a restless and popish faction, a mere pretext for depriving the people of their rights, and throwing power into the hands of fewer persons. The effect of this act cannot be well understood

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without considering duly the nature of our ancient constitution; a constitution very wisely framed, and deserving of much better treatment, than it has met with from those who pretended to be its most zealous supporters.

Our constitution vests the government of this country in a king, lords, and commons, each having their distinct rights and privileges, and so independent each of the other, that neither can destroy the others. This is done by giving to each branch a negative upon every proposal of the other two, and by their joint concurrence only can a law be passed. It was thus thought, that the arbitrary notions or caprice of a single person, which are so ruinous in a monarchy, could have no sway in this country; that we should have the advantage of a dignified aristocracy, and the people would not be ground down by oppressive taxes or iniquitous laws, since none could pass but by the consent of members of its own body. The theory is doubtless excellent: in practice however it is not easily kept up; for it is natural for every person to extend his influence; and we must not blame either king, or lords, or any man of large property, for doing what most men in the same situation would think it their duty to attempt. The whole great business of each party should however be, to prevent the others from infringing on their rights.

Now, if the king can command a certain number of votes of both lords and commons; and, if certain lords and great commoners can command also votes in the commons house, then the constitution may appear to be nominally the same; but in fact the government is changed: each party has not that independence which the constitution supposes. Short parliaments have a tendency to prevent, and long parliaments to increase this improper influence. That this is the fact will be apparent, when we consider what would be the effect if the member of parliament was elected for life. Estranged then from all censure of his constituents, their welfare could not be of so much importance to him as his own individual interest; and according to the length of time that the duration of parliament is of, compared with the natural life of man, so will be the preponderance of private over public interest.

The long duration of parliament is however as injurious ultimately to the king as to the people. For there will be formed a new species of government, that by an oligarchy, or a small number of persons, which is perhaps the worst form of government that can subsist. This small body will consist of those who can produce a majority in parliament. Thus, to make the matter plainer, suppose that in future time the influence over the house of commons is divided into a hundred and eighty shares, of which the king possessed forty, the people thirty, and as the other hundred and ten shares is possessed by peers, men of large landed property, jobbers of boroughs, stock jobbers, contractors, and monied men of various descriptions; it is evident, that if king and people are united, and the others are also united, the king and people must be beat on every question. If there is a division in the party, seventy being on one side and forty on the other, then that party to which the seventy unites itself, will have the preponderance; and in fact, however it may appear in the debates of the house, the appointment or rejection of a minister will not depend on the choice of the king or affection of the people, but on the secret intrigues among the possessers of the hundred and ten shares.

The delusions about whigs and tories are now happily over, and thinking persons, who are attached to the cause of their king and country, are fearful, and not without reason, that such an oligarchy may soon be formed; but they are not so happy in the measures they propose to prevent it. They talk of petitions to parliament: but it is too much to expect of human nature, that they should abridge themselves of power and consequence, whether properly or improperly acquired. The true way is to shew both king, and those peers who are not concerned with the oligarchy, that their influence must suffer by such a breach of the constitution, and that both king, peers, and commons will be happier, when each party acts more independently of the other, and totally free from the intrigues of those who possess the hundred and ten

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shares. The king would then exercise his prerogative, of which the hundred and ten shares men may hereafter deprive him, of dissolving parliament at the end of every one or two years, and thus destroy in a great measure the influence of a pestiferous oligarchy, equally injurious to his own consequence and the rights of the people.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind the greatest number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

A mutual regard for each other, founded on a similarity of disposition in many respects, had taken place between Abdollah and the merchant, with whom the former had his regular abode, and where he found that perfect ease and ready information, which were so requisite to him in his pursuits. The merchant was a man of that character which does honour to his profession and country, and which is very rarely to be met with in other countries, and will not perhaps much longer exist in our own. After a common school education, in which many years were lost in attempting to learn a little Latin and Greek, under a master who knew very little of either, but made a tolerable income from the appointments and profits in his situation as head master of a foundation grammar school, he learned the usual requisites for a mercantile life; and was initiated into his business in a counting-house on the continent. The knowledge of several languages was there necessary, and, to his great surprise, at the end of five years he could write and converse in French, Italian, Spanish, and German, though after being eight years at the grammar school, and fagged at nothing but Latin and Greek, he could not read twenty lines of any one author whatever in either of those languages. This circumstance he once ventured to hint to the head master of the first public school we have, who from an immense wig uttered an oracular distinction between dead and living languages, which silenced the merchant completely: for, though he knew every assertion to be wrong, that related to the living, he did not choose to doubt the propriety of the remark on the dead languages.

The merchant, in the course of his clerkship and the two or three succeeding years, had travelled over the greater part of the south of Europe, and, by giving up a very little more time than the absolute concerns of his house required, he contrived to see what was worthy of inspection in every place through which he travelled, and to learn more of the religion, constitution, and manners of each country, than is gained by the greater part of our nobility and gentry, though assisted in their pursuits by the profound acquisitions of their travelling tutors. With these attainments, it is not very wonderful, that, at the age of five and twenty, he was admitted to a small share in a great commercial house, and that by degrees he rose to be the head of the concern: yet, from his travels and his observations on human life, he acquired this situation without any great anxiety on his part, and his mind was not so engrossed by trade, as to be inattentive to the equally important objects of life. In fact, he had very early imbibed a notion, which may seem very extraordinary to many men of wealth in a nation *boutiquiere*, that trade was made for man, and not man for trade.

This maxim of his was not however at all hurtful to him in his pursuits: for it was balanced by one equally potent in his mind, that, in whatever profession or employment a man is engaged, he should endeavour to the utmost to make himself master of it. How ridiculous, he would say, is it for a merchant to be very knowing in the game laws or the game of whist, in hunting or shooting, or rural sports, in the amusements of the west end of the town, and in fashions of dress, and yet be entirely ignorant in every important question concerning the places with which he trades, and to know nothing more of the commodities which pass through his hands, than by the centage of his profits. What ought we to say to the soldier, who was skilled in the returns of the custom house, but gave himself no concern about the evolutions of his regiment; and how impertinent it must be in a man to pretend to get into a pulpit, and to instruct his countrymen in the knowledge of the scriptures, who has not given himself

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the trouble of learning the Greek and Hebrew, the languages in which these scriptures are written? The latter gentry met with no quarter from him; he constantly called them impostors, and was very assiduous in warning his clerks not to be duped by their folly: for how, says he, can you believe these men to be in earnest in what they say, when they will not give themselves the trouble to learn the first rudiments of their profession.

In consequence of these notions, the merchant did not pursue his business merely as the means of obtaining emolument for himself; he considered it as a very useful employment in society, and one in which it became him to exercise his abilities for the good of others, as well as his own. His profession was a pleasing study, as well as an important employment; and behind the counting house, in which he sat, was his mercantile library. Here were kept books written solely upon or relative to trade, or descriptive of the places, with which he traded: here were maps of countries, charts of seas, plans of towns; and we may imagine how it was filled from a single circumstance. On opening a trade with a house at Trieste, his correspondent received, among other orders, a general order for every book written upon that town, copies of all the laws relative to its trade, charts of the port, plans of houses, and views of places in its neighbourhood. This was practised with respect to every place; so that his correspondents upon the publication of any new work or plate or map relative to their town, constantly sent him one. All these things were first examined by the merchant, and then a selection was made; part being deposited in the mercantile and part in his own private library. What was esteemed of no importance was consigned over to the booksellers, printsellers, or the grocers. There was an advantage in this practice, that frequently an obscure phrase in a letter was made out by a reference to some one of these books, and his clerks had an opportunity of improving themselves in their business advantages of which some availed themselves, and others rejected; for, said the latter, what has a merchant to do with reading, that's for lawyers, and parsons, and physicians, we must mind our business. It is curious, however, to perceive, that they who pretended thus to mind their business, did not get on so well in the world, as they who thought they might at the same time mind their business and improve their understanding.

But we are in danger of forgetting Abdollah, whilst we are recounting the singularities of his new friend. The accident at London bridge had given rise to a long discussion between them, in which the merchant dwelt with pleasure on the foundation of a society for the recovery of drowned persons, and the numbers who through its means had been restored to society. Abdollah was equally liberal in his praises on this institution: but, says he, useful as your society is for recovering the drowned, would it not be better to have a society to prevent persons from being drowned? Here is a bridge over a river, which I perceived to be very smooth at a small distance a little above and below it, and yet persons are drowned in going through it. Should not then the Humane Society subscribe either to build a new bridge, or to post people and boats above and below it, to warn passengers of their danger, or to save them when it is incurred.

The merchant paused upon this question, and the answer to it was deferred, till they had made farther enquiries into the nature of the bridge; and it was agreed that they should make an excursion the next day on the water. The day was favourable. A mild winter's morning, with a clear sky, painted every object in colours, sufficiently bright for the African, who was now convinced that the sun might gladden, though it could scarcely communicate warmth by its beams. A twelve-oared barge received them at the Tower stairs, and the ladies of the family, with one or two of the clerks; and they first rowed as near as they could to the bridge, the strength of the current not permitting a very near access. Here Abdollah was very attentive to its structure, to the difference in the size of the arches, to their shape, and to the great fall of water under them: he saw nothing in the situation, which could justify to a humane mind the loss of human

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life: but the merchant left him to his own observations; and after a considerable time spent near the bridge, in which the ladies did not express any fear at the rolling of the waves, or the tossing of the barge, or any ennui at their stay there, or dissatisfaction at the repeated questions of their African friend, they went down the river, moving from side to side to examine every object, as it was pointed out by the merchant or caught the attention of his friend. In this manner their trip to Greenwich employed two or three hours, and they were landed at the steps of the royal hospital.

Through the courts of this palace they walked slowly into the park, where they were conducted by the merchant to various eminences, where they had the best views of the river and the town, the merchant not forgetting to point out to Abdollah the Observatory, and the uses for which it was designed. On their return they viewed the hall, the chapel, and several of the apartments of the hospital, the merchant contriving to pick up in every place the most worthy inmates of the house, who accompanied them to the barge, and there partook of a cold collation. The conversation of course ran upon the structure before them, its uses, and its inhabitants; and their guests retired well satisfied with their entertainment, and each his bottle of wine on parting, and a good basket of bread and meat. The barge cut the waves with greater rapidity on its return. Abdollah was gratified with his excursion, and in walking from the barge exclaims to his friends: 'You build palaces for common sailors—let the banks of a fine river be obstructed by every kind of inconvenience and eyesore—build a bridge that boats cannot pass under—I do not comprehend it.' Stay then, said the merchant, till another fine day, and we will try what an excursion above bridge may do: this will present to you a very different scene.

Quest. VI. Can the volunteers be qualified to defend their country against an invasion as well as the regular soldiers?

To answer this question, which is of considerable importance in the present state of the country, we should settle precisely, what is meant by the terms Volunteers and Soldiers. Victories we know have been obtained by raw troops, and the mere circumstance of being called a soldier, does not necessarily imply that the troops under this name are qualified to encounter a well disciplined army. Who would not laugh at the idea of our volunteers being beat, by an equal number of the Pope's soldiers? And the troops of Portugal, though regularly disciplined and regularly paid, are not such as our commanders or the generals of Buonaparte would choose for any great exploits, in preference to the London regiments of volunteers, or the volunteer tenantry of the Duke of Northumberland.

The name, then, of soldier is not sufficient to carry of itself weight with it. Nor should it. For a soldier may know little or nothing of his profession; and, though he makes a great shew on the day of parade, may be of little real use in an action. What, then, is the precise meaning of the term Soldier? It means a person *á la solde* at the pay of another. From *solde*, pay, comes soldier, a man paid for fighting the battles of another. There is no dishonour in receiving pay for services performed: the real dishonour is in withholding pay, whether in money or honours from those who have performed real services. The king is paid for his services; the high ministers of state for their services; the judges for their services; the soldier for his services: But if a soldier, on receiving pay to fight the battles of his country, turns his arms against that country, then he becomes a despicable character, in the same manner as a high officer of state, who receives ample pay for his services, but not content with it, gambles with the public money committed to his care, loses his character, and sinks into mental disgrace.

A volunteer is one who willingly takes up arms to defend his country without pay, and of course we must make a distinction in the body of men, now happily for us so numerous in this kingdom, which goes under the general name of the Volunteers. Of this body there are several who, under various names, receive something from their country; and in many cases so much is paid for daily services. Of course all these persons who receive this pay, are, to all intents and pur-

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mere soldiers: they receive certain pay for fighting, or preparing themselves to fight, the battles of their country. The others, of which there are many, who receive nothing at all from the country, but volunteer their services in its defence, are the real volunteers. No reflection is here meant against those who receive pay, whether they are called volunteers or soldiers; for both deserve it, if they qualify themselves for the service for which that pay is bestowed.

Having thus ascertained the meaning of our terms, we will discuss the question, whether volunteers in the first instance properly so called, may be qualified to fight the battles of their country, as well as the regular soldiers. To know this, we must first look at the men of both descriptions; compare them together as to strength, agility, and powers of both body and mind. In this one would think that the preference was rather in favour of the volunteers, for they are men indiscriminately taken from all ranks of life, except the lowest, in all parts of the kingdom. There is however this difference between the volunteers we are now talking of and the soldiers, that the former have other occupations to attend to, but the latter is or may be kept closely to his business. This is an art of very difficult acquisition and would make a very material difference; but happily there is nothing in the business of a common soldier, which may not be learned with as much ease in six months as six years; and, if fear of punishment may be requisite to stimulate him, the love of honour and fear of disgrace will act as powerfully upon the volunteer.

Do we not see continually men of great fortune amusiug themselves with the game of cricket or at a fox chace? Are the evolutions of a regiment of foot more laborious than bowling and running between the wickets at the game of cricket, or will not a strong fox exercise a hunter as much as the Duke of York can any of his squadrons? We do insist upon it then, that volunteers may, from the love merely of the amusement, learn the use of arms, and perform every thing that can be necessary in our country against the enemy, as well as the best regiment we now have in the service. But, if it is allowed, that the men may do this, an objection will arise, that the officers who command them, cannot be trained for this office. They are taken from different employments, and to command a regiment or a company requires skill as well as courage. Now, if we were accustomed to see the officers in the regular army studying ancient and modern tactics, carrying about with them a military library, and discussing with each other the various excellences of peculiar modes of attack in ancient and modern times, we might reasonably conclude, that a great deal of time and attention was requisite to qualify a man for an ensigncy, or any commission above it. But some how or another the notion is not uncommon, that any man may make an officer, and as soon as the commission is bought and the red clothes put on, he can in a very short time learn every thing that will be required of him in his new office.

Whether this latter position is true to the extent to which it is carried, we will not take upon ourselves to determine. We will only assure those, who are carried away with the notion, that no officer, who maintains it, will arise to any eminence in his profession. To be a good officer requires a sound judgment, considerable experience, or in defect of the latter, considerable study. Now can we suppose the volunteers to be more deficient in these qualities than soldiers? Many of their officers have been in the army: but, if no one had seen a battle, both the science and practice of arms may be learned, and there is surely stimulus enough among the volunteers to apply their talents to perfect themselves in both. We do not see then any thing in the name of volunteers, which should hinder them from doing as good service to the country as soldiers: they have had time to prepare themselves; they know the nature of the enemy with whom they have to contend: they know what is at stake. If any thing has hitherto been neglected to qualify them, and to raise the body to the perfection requisite, it would be better to point that out, and to begin the necessary improvements than to depreciate those on whom our safety must ultimately depend. For ourselves we scruple not to declare, not only that

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we entertain the deepest sense of gratitude to the volunteers for the efforts which they have already made, but that we are convinced, that without any soldiers at all, they may be made fully competent to the defence of the country.

Questions to be answered next month:—

Which are the chief epochs between that of the battle of Marathon and that of the death of Socrates?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What were the chief occurrences between the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, and the act for lengthening the duration of parliament?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Which is the greatest fault to make a false quantity in writing or in reading Latin verse?

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

YOUR question, whether a pastry-cook can make a good colonel, has afforded great satisfaction to a number of my acquaintance in this neighbourhood: for, though there is not a country gentleman around me, one of whose ancestors within the last three generations has not either stood behind the counter, swept out an attorney's office, or stood behind a carriage, every one at the mention of trade, naso suspendit adunco, or in plain English, turns up his nose at it. Now, though I am not engaged in trade myself, I cannot see any reason, why the leisure hours of men in trade, of which to my knowledge they have many, may not be as well turned to useful knowledge as to frivolous amusements. But we are not all fit for all things, non omnia possumus omnes, as I once learned at school. A man may not be fit to make his fortune in business, yet he may be fit for other things, and vice versa; and indeed, how many men do we see mounted into a pulpit, who would have been much better employed in their youth in learning to make one, rather than in wasting their time in an university, and because they are dubbed B. A. or M. A. or D. D. they must forsooth be called gentlemen.

I like your old proverb, and shall not for the future call any man a gentleman who does not pay his debts; and, though he should get into parliament to prevent his being arrested, I shall only think him on that account a greater blackguard. By the way, I mean only debts, which are occasioned by extravagances, and not by misfortune and calamity. But to the purpose. You have found out a bishop, who was brought up to pastry: I have by accident discovered another person, who does still greater honour to the art. Claude Lorraine, the celebrated painter, whose works are sought after by the most wealthy of all nations, and if collected would purchase several English boroughs. Claude Lorraine was first apprenticed to a pastry-cook.

Your readers perhaps may know of many similar instances. It amuses myself to observe, among the people around me, how very differently time modifies their fortunes from their plans laid down in their youth. Claude Lorraine was brought up to be a pastry-cook, and ended with being the finest landscape painter in the world, Colonel Birch studied at the university, and was intended, I understand, for the bar: good sense instructed him that the business of a pastry-cook was more profitable, and would in fact leave him more time for his studies. But in fact how many men are now in business, who live at their homes as country squires? Thus half the country gentlemen are turned shopkeepers in every little town in the kingdom, under the appellation of bankers; and how many more are brewers and farmers? Yet I must confess, that I do not very much approve of this mixty-maxty account; and, where a man has got an independence, cannot but think that he might be more useful to his country by improving his mind, than by straining every nerve to increase his fortune.

I remain, &c.

PHILO-MAJEDOROS.

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LUCUBRATIONS OF AN IDLER.
No. 2.
For the Universal Mag.

LOPE de Vega, the Shakspeare of Spain, seems to have possessed the sentiments of our modern dramatists, on the subject of conformance to public taste. He is reproached by Cervantes with destroying the rules of the drama, to court popular applause. Lope, in some verses which he published, owns the charge. He says, "that he was sensible of the reproaches which the critics of Italy and France would throw upon him, for breaking through all rules, to please an ignorant public; *but since they paid for it, they had a right to be pleased in their own way.*" In fertility of invention, Lope exceeded even the playwrights of modern days: the number of his plays, is stated to be 1800! Lope, who had been a volunteer on board the "Invincible Armada," like Shakspeare had the honour of rescuing the stage of his country from a state of utter rudeness, in regard to scenic machinery.

Before his time, four gilt leathern dresses, and as many false beards and heads of hair, formed the wardrobe of the actors; while the whole paraphernalia of the stage consisted in an old curtain, drawn across the temporary elevation of a few boards. The musicians sang, without the assistance of instruments.

The reign of Henry VIII. by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, is a curious performance. It was undertaken at the desire of King Charles I. and printed in 1649. Charles appears to have bestowed some touches on the work: "The parts thereof," says the noble author, in his dedication to the sovereign, "as fast as I could finish them were lustrated by your gracious eye, and consummated by your judicious animadversions." It must redound to the honour of Charles, that in a work thus closely inspected by himself, a manly and candid estimate, is formed of the character of the tyrannical Henry.

Respecting the accomplishments of the sanguinary monarch, Lord Herbert says, "his education was accurate: being destined to the archbishopric of Canterbury, during the life-time of his elder brother, Prince Arthur, that prudent king, his father, choosing this as the most cheap and glorious way for bestowing of a younger son. By these means, not only the more necessary parts of learning were infused into him, but even those of ornament, so that beside his being an able Latinist, philosopher and divine, he was (which one might wonder at in a king) a curious musician; as two entire masses composed by him, and often sung in his chapel, did abundantly testify."

The following mention of the errors of this *philosophic* and *musical* king, will be peculiarly interesting, when it is remembered, that the lines underwent the critical approbation of the unfortunate Charles, prior to their publication.——"I am the more particular in his description, since princes' actions are not always drawn from reasons of state, but sometimes even from inclination and humour. They have many ways to be wise, and seldom err while they keep their estate and reputation. Nothing is so easy as to reign, if the body of government be well framed. Let the counterpoises of reward and punishment go aright, the wheels of this great clock seldom fail. This king used both well, as long as his means and complexion suffered him; though at last passing these bounds on either side, he cannot be denied to have fallen into divers irregularities."

On the subject of treatles, the noble author delivers sentiments which have not been without proselytes. Speaking of a treaty between Henry and Francis, "It was," says he "so politicly handled by our king, that had his predecessors observed the rule he now held, the French writers could never have so much gloried in their treaties. For as he capitulated to hold Calais for eight years next ensuing, he *got the present advantage, which as an eternal maxim in matter of treaties I recommend to the genius of our country*, since merely by the practice thereof, the French have usurped and won so much upon us; as knowing it impossible but that betwixt neighbouring princes those occasions may be found or urged, which will help them to come off whensoever they are disposed. There will be no danger thereof in retorting this maxim: not that I approve a facility in dissolving leagues, which

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should be inviolably kept, especially while the causes remain; but that they being dissolved, we may avail ourselves of the present occasion, not omitting yet any circumstance to which, in point of oath and honour, we are obliged."

It may be worthy of remark, that this noble writer is said to be the first Englishman who openly professed deism.

Pope seems generally supposed to have obtained the scheme of his Essay on Man from Lord Bolingbroke. Johnson affirms, that Pope merely harmonized the ideas of that able and witty nobleman. This statement, however, I must deem erroneous. The Essay on Man as a system of ethics, is unobjectionable. One grand desideratum the devotee may find; and that is a total silence on the doctrines of revelation. All must allow Pope to be far from a man of levity. His muse in her highest flight never lifted him beyond the precincts of judgment. Can we then suppose a writer of his character capable of composing a poem of length and weight, on fundamental principles borrowed from the lectures of a friend? and on principles with whose scope and consequence he was entirely unacquainted? The Essay on Man was not the effusion of an hour; it was the labour of months; and the erudition displayed in the work, evinces the sincerity with which the author applied to his task. Is it likely that Pope, in all these periods of application, could be so shallow as not to discover the tendency of the arguments he adopted?

But he wrote letters of acknowledgment to Warburton, and complimented him on understanding the poem better even than the author?—Granted.—But was not a love of finesse a leading feature in the character of the bard of Twickenham? In the most trivial occurrence was he not sedulous to practise stratagem, and accomplish his object by small arts and trickery?—If I am wrong, Johnson has misled me.

It appears probable that the poem met with so general an outcry from the most consequential of Pope's friends, that he was delighted with any sophistry which could shield him from the clamour. A champion of no mean consideration he met with in Warburton; and the embryo bishop of Gloucester was valued and remunerated accordingly.

I am aware that some may deem an investigation of Pope's principles superfluous; and that others may wish the pious misrepresentation of his opinions to remain unshaken; but surely truth is precious in every shape! and to the liberal Editor of this publication, and his readers, I submit my conjectures with confidence. Pope was educated under the roof of fervent Roman Catholics. Johnson observes that the Roman religion is the frequent home of unbelievers, since all are likely to fly from doubt and perplexity to the certainty held out by an immaculate church:—the reverse may sometimes be the case; and the ardent mind emancipated from the narrow channels of prejudice and superstition, may seek refuge in the opposite extreme: disgusted with wonders, it may reject probabilities.

The universal prayer of our poet does not convey the idea of a simple and contented faith. Pope never paid attention to the ceremonials of religion. With what an appearance of art does he observe, in his reply to M. Racine, who had charged him publicly with supporting the tenets of Spinoza and Leibnitz, "that he shall always esteem it an honour to *submit his private opinions*, in imitation of the archbishop of Cambray, to the church of which he professed himself a member!"

When dying, he was asked if he did not wish to close life in the faith of his father and mother, and go through those forms judged essential by the Roman church. His reply argued extreme indifference: "*It was of no consequence*, but they could do no harm."

My cursory observations are merely intended to suggest the improbability of Pope's understanding being of so flimsy a texture, as to suffer him to write for months on a system, of the nature of which, he was completely uninformed. An examination of the subject may not be uninteresting to the readers of this Miscellany, from whose hands it may derive more elucidation than from the pen of the common-place annotator.

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One subject seems inexhaustible:—the text of Shakspeare. When Kent, in King Lear, terms the insolent steward "a *neat* slave," may he not allude to the contemptible employment of a *cow-herd?* Mr. Steevens would expound the epithet, as *finical, precise;* but it appears more likely, that Kent means to taunt the elated steward with the extreme meanness of his origin.

"The sense of death is most in apprehension;
"And the poor beetle that we tread upon,
"In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great,
"As when a giant dies."

This humane and beautiful passage is not quite correct, in point of fact, according to the conjectures of modern philosophy. The reader will readily excuse me for copying the following lines, as a commentary on Shakspeare's assertion, from St. Pierre: "Nature, in devoting her tribes of minor animals to death, takes from them that which would render the approach of it cruel. It is usually in the night, and in the hour of sleep, that they sink under the fangs and teeth of their destroyers. Twenty strokes sent home at once to the sources of life, afford no leisure to reflect that they are going to lose it. That fatal moment is unaccompanied to them by any of the feelings which render it so bitter to the majority of mankind; regret for the past, and solicitude about the future. Their unanxious spirits vanish into the shades of night, in the midst of a life of innocence, and frequently during the indulgence of the fond illusions of love.

"Unknown compensations may farther sweeten their last passage. I shall observe, at least, as a circumstance deserving the most attentive consideration, that the animal species whose life is sacrificed to the support of others, such as insects, for instance, do not appear endowed with any sensibility. If the leg of a fly happen to be torn away, he goes and comes as if he had lost nothing; the amputation of so considerable a limb is followed by no fainting, or convulsion, or scream, or symptom of pain whatever. Children of cruel dispositions take a chafer, tear off a large limb, run a pin through the nerves and cartilages of the thigh, and attach it with a slip of paper to a stick. These unfeeling insects fly humming round and round the stick unwearied-ly, and without any appearance of suffering. *Reaumur* one day cut off the fleshy and muscular horn of a caterpillar, which continued to feed on as if no mutilation had taken place. Is it possible to suppose that beings so tranquil, in the hands of children and philosophers, should undergo any sensation of pain, when they are gobbled down in the air by the birds that feed on them?"

Rousseau has experienced the utmost severity of censure for the freedom of his *Confessions.* Some French writers, however, affirm that unjust liberties were taken with his posthumous works; and that in particular his intentional blank spaces were filled with the name of his inconstant benefactress *Madame de Warens.* Rousseau once projected a life of *Cosmo de Medicis.* He made a rough sketch of his plan, but relinquished it, on finding, as he believed, that he had no talents for writing history. It is probable, that Cosmo de Medicis would have shone in the hands of the philosopher. Cosmo was at the head of his illustrious house, and became the sovereign of his fellow citizens, by rendering them more happy. He supported his authority by a generous and paternal care of every individual. From speculations on the talents and virtues of this rare and estimable man, the glowing fancy of Rousseau would have elicited a thousand beauties. Rousseau's motto was *vitam impendere vero:* a sentence that should be written legibly in the library of every historian.

Father *du Tertre* expatiates agreeably on the word Savage. Speaking of the *Carils:* "By the term savage," says he, "most people will figure to themselves a species of men, barbarous, cruel, inhuman, destitute of reason, deformed, tall as giants, hairy as bears: in a word, monsters rather than rational beings. Whereas the men I am speaking of, are savages only in name, just as the plants and fruits which nature produces without culture in forests and deserts are denominated wild, though they posses all their

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virtues and properties in their native force and vigour, which we frequently corrupt by art, and cause to degenerate by transplanting them into our gardens. It is of importance to observe, that the savages in these islands are the most contented, the most happy, the most sociable, *the least vicious*, the least deformed, and the least tormented by disease, of any people in the world.

ON INSTINCT.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of the Universal Magazine, I frequently turn over the past or preceding numbers of your new series, to consider among the many useful and ingenious facts and speculations which adorn your pages, such topics as seem to have been, in a great measure, unnoticed by your other correspondents, although relating to matters, in their own nature, well calculated to excite further discussion; the subject, perhaps, being so complicated or abstruse, as to discourage a cautious reasoner from adopting and embracing either the affirmative or the negative side of the question. Of this peculiar nature I find a judicious essay in the Supplement to the first vol. of your new series, signed Thrasymachus, and which proposes as a subject matter of further investigation, the following question: "Does instinct depend upon organization and the vital sensibility, and can philosophers justly deny to man, the same instinct as the brutes possess?" As the subject is, in itself, both curious and interesting, and also involves more important consequences than one would at first incline to imagine, inasmuch as it essentially affects several points both of moral and physical philosophy, I have, for some time past, indulged the pleasing expectation that I should find, in some succeeding number, the subject taken up and pursued, with rational discussion and sound argument, by persons of far higher abilities, both natural and acquired, than what I have the presumption to suppose myself gifted with; but I must acknowledge to my great surprise, I have hitherto been constantly disappointed. The solicitude, therefore, that I feel, lest a subject leading to, and connected with others of primary consequence, should not meet with all that serious and deliberate contemplation which it so amply merits, alone impels me, since abler hands decline the task, to offer the following disquisition for your approbation, which if I shall be so happy as to be favoured with, your giving it a place in your useful, valuable and elegant publication, it will very highly oblige one of your occasional correspondents, and, perhaps, at least, stimulate some person more capable to trace through the labyrinth of metaphysical argumentation, to assist us in developing the merits of a question which has been not a little clouded and embarrassed by the party spirit of certain dogmatists, and particularly by the Cartesian sectarians; one of whose doctrines is, that the whole of the brute species, or animal creation, are *mere machines*; and this they maintain, lest their professed principles, which necessarily lead to such a supposition, however manifestly absurd, and incoherent with common sense, should experience an entire overthrow, by the admission of those principles which necessarily involve the contrary opinion.

Independently of the question itself, it will, no doubt, be readily conceded, in the first instance, that the consideration, whether an *undefined term*, (I mean that of instinct, standing for several *obscure ideas*, and held together by a supposed *system*) ought not itself to be made the subject of a severe investigation, before it received a further sanction; for its still retaining a place in the vocabulary of modern philosophers, can never be thought a trivial or unprofitable undertaking; and further, that if we admit this, we cannot stop there, but shall find ourselves under an indispensable obligation, imposed by the strictest rules of right reasoning, as likewise, urged on by that impatient ardour which is so natural to the human mind, to search well, if we cannot, by means of plain matters of fact, and more precise ideas, account somewhat more satisfactorily, for the phenomena which, at first, seemed to demand the admission of this occult quality. It is in this light I am disposed to consider that systematic power or quality which we commonly call instinct; and therefore it is that I im-

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pute and assign the sagacity with respect to physical good and evil, which is so conspicuous in the brute creation, directing them to pursue the first, and teaching them to decline the latter, as a matter which may be explained and accounted for, by means of the more intelligible ideas of cause and effect, without altogether relinquishing the question as inscrutable, and thereby suffering it to escape our researches, under the disguised character of an occult quality.

Were there any native sentiment or original character impressed on animals, as a more accurate and infallible guide to their preservation, it would unquestionably be the product of those powerful emotions which every animal is notoriously susceptible of, with respect to pleasure and pain; and, no doubt, it was the great design of the omnipotent Framer of the universe, in the present constitution of things, that those sensations should, in fact, answer this very purpose; but the strong aversion we feel to pain and the predominant appetite for pleasure, as excited by objects around us, are nothing but a mere physical effect, necessarily resulting from the constitution of nature, as originally established by him, whose means can never fall short of accomplishing their ends; without our having recourse to any necessity for a superadded impression. Those violent effects on the body of an animal, which generate, what we call pain, from a wounded nerve, or an highly irritated sensibility, are by a permanent law of nature, instantaneously attended to by the intellectual organs, and, of course, produce correspondent sensations there—and by the same law of strong, of natural necessity, incline the sufferer to shun sustaining the like again, with the utmost energy, vehemence and ardour.

That the perception of pleasure or pain exists in the intellectual part or organs, being conveyed thither by the nervous system, is a fact that has been repeatedly shewn from anatomical experiments, although it be likewise true, that pain is properly and originally felt in the part which really received the injury; and as the nerve of that part is the first that received the impression, it straightway conveys the same, by the canal of the medullary line, to the brain:—and this is the connecting cause which obliges the intellectual organ to animadvert on the evil inflicted upon some of the extremities. This effect is so certain and speedy, that the first enduring of the injury, and the consequent perception by the intellect, may be called, in a manner, synchronical or contemporaneous, and hence, that the intelligent organ must have an eternal aversion to whatever may irritate and interrupt its state of ease, we must inevitably admit to be one of those primary laws of nature, which we can readily enough comprehend, but beyond which we cannot satisfactorily enquire; in fact, it is included in the eternal fitness of things, like the το πρεπον and the το καλον of Plato, or like the proportions of lines and angles, or the comparative magnitudes of square and spherical bodies, in geometry, which to obtain our assent as to their undoubted verity, need only to be perceived and understood. It is the same with that soothing state of the temperament or physical constitution which we call pleasure, (or any degrees of mental and bodily pleasure or pain which may be incidental to the human frame.) Such characteristic signs, therefore, as nature has impressed us with, indicating an aversion to pain and evil, and a desire or appetency of good or pleasure, it seems to me, only serve to mislead us; it is sufficient to say that such are the necessary effects produced on every being, capable of sensitive perception. It is the determination, therefore, of the intelligent part to avoid, if possible, enduring the feeling of pain, on receiving some hurt; but if it be objected that this is an act of reflection, and the effect of experience, it may be answered, that this, it is admitted, takes place in time; but do not we wish to designate instinct, as a powerful agent, which will, as it were, force us to act, we absolutely know not either why or wherefore, for the purpose of more effectually directing us, before that experience can be obtained? Now nature has expressly provided for this very purpose, by an indissoluble concatenation of causes and effects, carried on by the means of sensibility and irritability, which the organs of every animal, as long as they are and remain fit to perform their peculiar functions, must infallibly bear the accessory part

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in effecting, as will be further illustrated in the course of this my argument. The above, however, may serve as a competent answer, in the way of assent, or in the affirmative, to the first part of the question, as stated by Thrasymachus, viz. "Does instinct depend upon organization and the vital sensibility?"

To pen a psychological discussion, by any attempt to investigate the first principles of animal life, or what it is that upholds the wonderful combination of subjects and powers which constitute the rational or sensitive microcosm, and which preserves it in such a degree of order as may be found necessary for the performance of all its natural functions, may answer the purpose of proceeding in a regular, logical deduction, according to priority, in ascending the scale of causes and effects; but, in reality, this would assist us but very little as to our principal inquiry, which is, to ascertain the mode whereby information is conveyed from the body to the thinking part, or seat of intelligence; the *vis vitæ*, *calidum innatum*, or principle of vitality are subjects which belong chiefly to medical and physiological enquiries, and the spirit of animation as represented and described by Dr. Darwin, seems to me to be only a synonimous term, for the nervous energy, or the power and expression of the animal spirit; these serve not to explain this union, in the abstract, and only prove that where we are in want of ideas, we are sometimes apt to strain at high sounding words, to supply their place, if possible.

Dr. Hartley first laid the ground work of these and similar enquiries, in the manner of an interpretation of the works of nature, as was originally suggested by the great Lord Bacon, in his *Novum Organum*, in which track the first named metaphysician has been since followed by others; but as he unfortunately proceeded on the supposition of the vibration of the nerves, which, if literally so understood, is evidently a nonentity, his doctrine, for some time, impaired his credit in the learned world; yet, in my opinion, if we change the word *vibration* for *stimulation*, the Doctor's whole system will be found clear, consistent, and descriptive of nature. Let me add also, that even on the supposition of a real vibratory motion in the nerves, it admits of some not unplausible considerations in its favour, that is to say, in the manner wherein the Doctor himself explains it. Sir Isaac Newton in order to account for some singular phenomena in the world of nature, was fain to admit of a certain subtle fluid, something not unlike the *materia subtilis* of the Cartesian philosophers, and to which he (Sir Isaac) gave the name of *Ether*; which, if I were to hazard a conjecture, may possibly or probably be tantamount to the electric fluid:—and the admission of such a supposition would, indeed, simplify the subject, by diminishing the number of causes—not to mention that we are sufficiently ascertained of the powers and actual existence of the latter principle, whereas the existence and operations of the former are merely assumed in the theory and not recognized in fact. This principle of ether, Dr. Hartley makes use of as an agent in his system, and to quote his own words, he "conceives that when external objects are impressed on the sensory nerves, they excite vibrations in the ether residing in the pores of these nerves, by means of mutual actions interceding between the object nerves and ether; and if the performance of senstion, by vibratory motions of the medullary particles be admitted, this fluid must be the only means that can be conceived for their rise and free propagation."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WHEN a nation is involved in a war, which the child who was born at its commencement, may not live to see terminated, and where that nation is loaded with a debt of six hundred millions sterling, and one half of that sum was squandered in the course of a few years, it is a duty incumbent on those who direct the affairs of the state, to consider whether that nation can bear a further addition of three hundred millions more; and whether they can be so proportioned, as to last till the return of peace.

If this may be deemed a prudent maxim; it is not to be expected, that

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it will be adopted by those who so severely reprobated their predecessors in office, for saving annually a few paltry millions, and endeavouring to check that source of corruption, which hath since appeared in part to the world. If there was a faint dawn of hope, that a stop would be put to the gross abuse of public money, that dawn is now overcast with dense clouds, and there is every thing to fear from that unlimited prodigality which is spreading like a deluge, from the east to the west.

In a small tour which I made on the coast this summer, with an intent to make observations, and ask questions, I found many persons with confined incomes, (which they could not improve) complaining, that they had seen all their little comforts taken from them, one by one; and that they had now the melancholy prospect of expecting, that the necessaries of life must follow them, to support a wild, and extravagant plan of defence, without the least probability of public utility.

I was informed that military engineers were frequently seen racking their inventions, to find out a vacant place near the shore, to erect barracks, cast up mounds, ramparts, bastions, half-moons, hornwork, and ravelins; and that they had in contemplation, to demolish houses, to take meadows, and gardens, and ruin gentlemen's estates, under the protection of a bill, passed the last sessions of parliament, to have a more commodious road to their works; and all this is to be done, at an incalculable expence to the public.

To particularize all the works which are now carrying on in Kent, would fill a volumn of expensive items; and if the price of the materials, and the expence of the labour, could be ascertained, it would cause great discontent: but I shall confine my remarks to what I have seen, in the compass of two short miles.

Dover Castle, I understand, has been in every war, during the last century, the mart for the military engineer; but while money was granted with a frugal hand, their art was considerably cramped, and their genius was confined to what they termed a reforming plan; and that is, in other words, squandering twenty or thirty thousand pounds, in defending a venerable ruin.

It was not till money was granted by millions, that they first found their genius unfettered; and Buonparte's army of England, consisting of four, or five thousand men, encamped on the high ground near Calais, to cover the design of his Egyptian expedition, was the pretence for fortifying the Castle-hill. Only fifty thousand pounds were first asked to begin this important work, and in its progress artificial mountains were raised, and removed again, and souterreans cut in every direction, and cuponniers formed at every pass; to make an old fortress, worn out by age, tenable for fourteen days, against any force which could be brought against it.

When the money was expended, it was a question left undecided by military men, whether the fortress could hold out forty-eight hours? and as a point of such importance ought not to be left on a very doubtful uncertainty, it was determined to make the works impregnable. This gave a new spur to invention, and the engineer sought the aid of the carpenter, the mason, and the miner, to mount cannon in the air upon bumb-proof arches; and to form mines in the earth, to destroy the too adventurous besiegers. While these works were carrying on, some persons high in office concluded, that the British flag might be hoisted on the keep; and kept flying there in defiance of the conqueror of Italy, should he encamp with another invincible legion, under the walls. But, alas! new alarms excited new apprehensions, and the scientific eye soon discovered two more weak sides to this supposed impregnable fortress.

The heights on the south-west side of the town, have long been considered by military engineers, as a favourable spot on which they can exercise their art, as long as they can procure money; and notwithstanding this system of fortifying hath been twice attempted, and as many times stripped; as the Quixote schemes of Uncle Toby, and corporal Trim; they are now undertaken again with a tenfold vigour. Works are already marked out, near a mile in length, in the longest diameter, and preparations are making to cover the ground

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with elegant buildings; that the ordnance, and the barrack boards, may each of them share the merit in the preparations which are intended to check the progress of our inveterate enemy, if his flotilla should ever reach our shore.

The works which are begun, and the plans which are forming, may, in the course of eight or ten years, assume a formidable appearance, if money can be found to carry them on with spirit; and they will defend two vallies leading from Folkstone to Dover; but if the enemy should prefer marching into the country, only about a mile to the westward, all the curtansi, ramparts, and bastions would be useless.

I have been informed that there is an extensive plan in embryo for fortifying the hill on the eastern side of the castle; but it is generally thought that much money may be saved, and folly prevented, by lowering it, and casting the earth into the sea.

Some of the works, as long as they remain, will be a disgrace to the nation, if ever they should be seen by a Frenchman. The ditch between the sea and the town is one of them; it may be about sixteen feet wide, and seven deep, and it is planked, and caulked, and turned on each side like a ship, when it was known, at the time it was doing, to every fisherman, that the water would filter from the bottom through the back at every spring tide.

This difficulty would have baffled the genius of an ordinary person; but scientific men discover resources at a considerable distance from their work, which are not thought of by the bulk of mankind. They know, that if water can be made to run into this shallow ditch faster than it can run out, it may be filled. To convince the world of the truth of this curious experiment, they have built an aqueduct, to convey the water from the river; but some who are stiff in their opinions, still think that it will require some mechanical contrivance, or the inundations of the valley, to raise the water above its present level; and after the many thousands which have been squandered on this scheme, the ditch, if filled, would not retard an enemy five minutes.

If this system of excavating passages in rocks, and the erecting of buildings and mounds on their surface, should be continued much longer, nearly all the ground in the neighbourhood of the town of Dover will be bought for the crown with our own money; and the little which is left will be ruined to make spacious military wards from one fortification to another; for it is said, that the injuring of an estate is not to be considered, if an angle can be taken off, and a fine curving sweep made instead of it.

I am yours,

A TRAVELLER.

THE REFORMER, NO. IV.

Quicqui dagunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

MR. KNOX somewhere observes, (for I quote merely upon memory,) that as man is endowed, by nature, with much stronger incitements to sensual gratification, and a greater propensity to voluptuous indulgence, than any other animal, so is he likewise possessed of a superior kind of instinctive sagacity, an intuitive power of discrimination, which will allow and enable him, whenever opportunities present themselves, to vary, modify, relax or brace, the means of luxurious enjoyment, so as at once to instruct and amuse himself, and to charm and delight others. In the beginning of the world, we may well suppose (and both sacred and profane history countenance the opinion) that the human body was produced and flourished in a much more vigorous and a purer state, than at present, when intemperance and disease have given their aids to render the streams of population unwholesome and contaminated. In this downward progress to corruption, infection, and debility, we find that the mind of man has contributed its share and degree of *momentum;* to propel and accelerate—and that the boasted powers of ratiocination, the principal and peculiar pride and ornament of the human race, have officiated as panders in the same cause. How far the wants, which at first would have been looked upon as ideal and chimerical, have become really such, from the gradual increase of opulence and of accumu-

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lated conveniences, needs no great strength of mind, or vigour of genius, or stretch of fancy, to unravel and discover.

I have been led to pursue this train of reflection, by reading over lately some paragraphs of our diurnal news papers, and observing in them, that our national character, so for as it relates to the *suicidomania*, is again assuming its customary bias and incurable prevalence—and indeed I may say, is shooting forth, with encreased violence and ardour, as the gloomy month of November approaches. Does it not appear very *irrational* in the history of mankind, that the inflicting of this extreme violence upon all the sensibilities of our nature, should exist almost exclusively among the *Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*, in so much that—*siste spectator et respice*—it is a well known and lamentable fact, that there are more frequent infringements of the sixth commandment and of that law, which Job had imposed upon himself, "All the days of my appointed time, will I wait, till my change come"—than in the whole of the rest of Europe, put together in the aggregate, or taken collectively. It is reasonable to think that objects of wretchedness, and cases of compassion, are more numerous upon the continent than in this our climate, where splendour and hospitality, and charitable institutions abound, and where such immense sums are annually given towards the support of the poor; but so it happens, and so it is, that where corporeal wants and necessities are the soonest relieved and relievable, there it is that the mind has most leisure to brood over and ponder on supposititious misery, and to cast a gloomy shadow over slight or imaginary misfortunes.—In France, a new and surprising instance of this species of insanity has lately occurred, but which has been recorded there as a phenomenon altogether *unique*, viz. that a child of 12 years of age, had deliberately turned *felo de se*, and put a violent end to its existence.

It appears to me, (but I will not positively aver it for a fact) that there are more of the middling and lower classes of life amongst us, that put this involuntary shock upon the system, and thus surmount the natural dread which all men have of any thing that looks like annihilation, than there are amongst what we call the great, or amongst characters of a political description, whose very nice and delicate feelings, or superior sentiments, if such they are, have perhaps been blunted by repeated extrinsic attacks; or who, perhaps, enjoy too many of the good things of this life, to abandon them without a high degree of regret and unwillingness. At least, methinks, there exists no Cato in the present day—and "*Cullins lives, though Cæsar does seize upon the republic!*"

Were we for a moment to picture to ourselves in idea, some unfortunate human being, bereft of all domestic comforts, and laden with every misery, except such as may depend on corporeal pains; disappointed in all his attempts to better his condition, however probable he had deemed them; harrassed by want and famine—and when the keener and more ardent sensations of his animal appetites had been subdued, struggling hard to rise superior to the recollection of his quondam tender habits, of the softer affections—were we further to imagine such a person tinctured with a certain degree of pride, which renders it seemingly impossible, or at least very difficult for him, brought up as he has been, to stoop to any thing that looks like a menial situation, such a person might possibly be tempted to think it no crime to hasten a dissolution which he saw hourly and inevitably approaching; and as reason would, in all likelihood, conjure up numberless sophisms to impose upon his despair, we may consider his irritability as very unlike the deliberate, affected coolness of Robeck, who, after he had written a voluminous treatise on Suicide, immediately set his house in order, and killed himself with his own hands.—The arguments of this last inconsiderate man, hinge upon a supposition, that he was placed upon this globe, for no other purpose, end, or example whatever, but his own gratification. It will readily be admitted, that no being endowed with life and sensibility was ever placed upon the stage of this world, merely for the purpose of being tormented—but, on the other hand, it should be remembered, that if nature inflicts diseases upon us, we do not err if we seek to

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counteract their force, by procuring the assistance of medicine;—although, if it be true that, "Whatever is, is right," it is unquestionably by the order of God, or by nature's appointment that we are so afflicted. It does not follow, therefore, that we have only a right to stay here, or to prolong our existence in this world, so long only as we find all things agreeable—or that we are at liberty to quit or resign our station, when every charm that before rendered it tolerable, is fled, and when life itself becomes not only irksome to the community at large, but even an abhorrence to ourselves.

To sacrifice any part of our body for the preservation of the rest, would not be thought absurd;—neither would it be looked upon as folly, to sacrifice that body itself for the preservation of the soul, which is the more valuable part, and the safety of which constitutes the only hope that we have of enjoying happiness hereafter.

I shall conclude this paper, by laying before my readers a passage of Rousseau, which appears to me to furnish a very plain and efficient answer, easily confuting all the sentiments which an advocate for suicide might be supposed to entertain and to shelter himself under, on such an occasion as we have been introducing.

"Did Cato kill himself for the evils which he suffered in his own person? We endure misery; it is in our power to avoid suffering. This is inverting the basis of the question; for the subject is not whether we actually do or do not suffer, but whether life be a positive evil. We naturally endeavour to extricate ourselves from pain, affliction, and misery. But let us first decide, whether, for that purpose, it is absolutely necessary to die? Let us for a moment examine the nature, drift, and tendency of mental afflictions, as in opposition to corporeal evils; the two substances being of a heterogeneous nature. The latter become more inveterate the longer they continue, and at length will be sure utterly to destroy this mortal machine. The former, on the contrary, being only external and transitory modifications of an immortal and uncompounded essence, will become insensibly effaced, and thereby leave the mind in its original form, which is not susceptible of alteration. Grief, disquietude, regret, and despair, are short-lived evils, which never originally take root in the mind; and experience always falsifies that bitter reflection, which makes unreflecting mortals imagine that their miseries will have no end. It seems to me, that a longer life would reform mankind, and many ages of youth would teach us that nothing is preferable to virtue.

"Mental afflictions, be they ever so acute, always carry their remedy along with them. In fact, what is it makes any evil intolerable? Nothing but its duration. The operations of surgery, are generally much more painful than the disorder they cure: but the pain occasioned by the latter, is lasting, while that of the operation is only momentary, and therefore we judge it preferable. What occasion is there, therefore, for any extraordinary operation to remove troubles which will of course become, by their duration, the only circumstance which could render them insupportable? Is it reasonable to apply such desperate remedies to evils which expire of themselves? To a man who values himself on his fortitude, and who estimates years at their real value, of two ways by which he may extricate himself from the same troubles, which will appear preferable—death or time? Let us have patience, and we shall be cured. What can we desire more?"

EXTRACTS FROM A LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

Genuine Copy of a Letter written in the Year 1657, by the Duke of Lauderdale, to one of his Friends.

SIR,

IT is sad that the *Sadducean*, or rather atheistical denying of spirits, and their apparitions, and possessions of persons, should so far prevail, as I find it does at present; but why should we wonder at it, in such an age of infidelity as this? since those who will not believe Moses and the Prophets, we know, will not be convinced, though one should rise from the dead. But for me, may heaven ever defend me from such hardness of heart; and indeed, I count it no small mercy to me, that I have had signal proof, and even ocular demonstration of the truth of a real and certain pos-

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session of spirits, which I propose a relation of, as the business of this letter.

There was some years since, in the town of *Dunce*, in the Mers, a poor and ignorant woman, who was generally believed to be possessed by an evil spirit; I myself often saw her, and never doubted it; and I well remember that the minister of the place, a learned, an ingenious, and a godly man, made no scruple of affirming the same to all persons; and himself often visited her and readily attended strangers who were desirous of the same satisfaction.

This pious gentleman even went so far as to apply to the king's privy council, to whom he also brought the written attestations of twenty neighbouring ministers to the truth of the fact, for a warrant to keep days of humiliation for her; the powers of certain bishops, however, hindering, at that time, any such fast to be kept, prevented this godly intention.

These persons, moreover, were not to be made to believe that this was a real *possession*. I wonder not, indeed, at these gentlemens' disbelief of *possessions* in general, if they have seen what I myself have, of the baseness and roguery of the church of Rome, in their tricks of this sort, in order to make a merit or miracle in dispossessing; but think they might have given a fuller credit to this, where there were attestations of so many godly persons to the truth of a fact, and no intent of a sham dispossessing or any other deceit.

As to the pretended *French* miracles of this sort, I was myself, I remember, at *London*, at the time when there were a thousand strange stories reported and books written about the *possession* of the *Loudon* nuns; and being desirous to be an eye-witness of the truth, I went to see them, not doubting but that it was possible for the devil to possess a nun, as well as any other person. But, alas! I was strangely disappointed; for this was no other than a trick, nor did I see any thing there, but a company of wanton wenches pretending to be *possessed*, singing many bawdy songs in French, and playing a thousand odd indecent tricks, in which however, though they had been well taught, they were nothing to compare to our tumblers and rope dancers; and one of them, with the letters IHS and MARIA JOSEPH in her hand, which, they told us, were written by miracles, but which, I am confident, was done only by *aqua-fortis*. I was quite tired with this foolery, and spoke my mind about it pretty freely, in the hearing of a certain Jesuit, who still however affirming that these were actual *possessions*, I desired leave to speak to them in a different language, and was promised by the holy father, that I should be answered in the same; but when I told them I should speak in a language that neither he nor any there would understand, he told me very gravely, that perhaps these devils had not travelled. On this I left the place, with a proper contempt, and heard afterwards in the town, that the whole was in reality a cheat, and the main intent of it was to prove witchcraft upon an innocent person, the curate of the place, whose name was *Cupis*, who had been converted from their religion, and whom they at last burnt for a wizard.

Not long after this, being determined to know the truth or falsehood of another famous story of this kind, I went to Antwerp, to see a number of *possessed* persons, as they were called, exorcised; but in truth, all that I saw there was a number of gross Dutch wenches suffer *exorcism* patiently, and belch most roaringly; so that if they were possessed with devils, they seemed to be very windy devils; but to me they appeared only possessed with a large morning draught of too new beer. Some few of them did indeed make much squeeking and resistance, before they would adore the host held up to them by the priest; but all I wonder at in this, was the monstrous blasphemy in the exorciser, in saying to the pretended devil, "Prostratim adorabis Creatorem tuum quem digitis tenes." "Thou shalt prostrate, adore thy Creator, which I now hold in my hand."

If these bishops, I say, had seen these pretended *possessions*, I cannot wonder at their not readily believing a real one; but had they been eye-witness, as I myself was, of what (to return to my story from this long

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digression,) I am going to relate to you, I am very sure they would no longer have doubted the certainty of it,

The report, in short, of the strange things our *Scotch* woman uttered, being now spread over all the country; among a number of neighbouring gentlemen, my old friend, Sir James Forbes, who lives in the north of *Scotland*, being accidentally then at *Edinburgh*, and meeting there with the minister of a neighbouring place, intreated him to go with him to see her, and brought him with that intent to my father's house, which was within ten miles of the place where she lived, where I made one of the party, and the next day we went together to see her.

We found her, as the poorer sort thereabout generally are, a poor ignorant creature, who had never been taught so much as to read, and spent some time in conversation together, without seeing any thing of what we expected; for the woman shewed no signs of any thing extraordinary. The minister, on this almost out of patience, says to the knight, in Latin, "Nondum audivimus spiritum loquentem," "We have not yet heard the spirit speaking." And on this immediately there issued out of the woman's mouth, a voice in these words; "Audis loquentem, audis loquentem," "Thou now hearest him speaking, thou now hearest him speaking." This, from a poor creature, who they were sensible knew no tongue but her own, nor in truth the half of that, put the minister into such an amazement, that I think it made him not mind his Latin; for he immediately took off his hat, and lifting up his eyes to heaven, cried out, "Misereatur Deus peccatoris," "The Lord have mercy on this sinner." On which the spirit, to shew his skill in the language, immediately answered, "Dic peccatricis, dic peccatricis," "Say on this female sinner, say on this female sinner." The spirit here corrects the minister's false Latin. On this we were all perfectly satisfied of the truth of this report, and the reality of the *possession*; and this the more, because neither then, nor at any other time after, was there any attempt to dispossess her; and we all returned with great amazement to my father's house at *Thirlestaine Castle*.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful friend and servant,
LAUDERDALE.

IT is well known that the ship wherein Sir Francis Drake performed that famous action, the circumnavigation of the globe, was laid up at Deptford, where it continued several years, and was long held in great admiration, by many who came thither from all parts to see it; but being afterwards much decayed by time, and at length completely broken up, a chair was made of the planks thereof; which chair was afterwards presented to the University Library of Oxford, by John Davies, Esq. of Deptford. Upon this most celebrated relic, some ingenious poet of the time, after amusing himself with sitting and drinking in it, thus pleasantly descanted, in the following very spirited, dithyrambic Bacchanalian Ode.

I.

Chear up my mates, the wind does fairly blow,
Clap on more sail and never spare;
Farewel all lands, for now we are
In the wide sea of drink, and merrily we go:
Bless me, 'tis hot, another bowl of wine,
And we shall cut the burning line.
Hey boys! she scuds away, and by my head I know,
We round the world are sailing now.
What dull men are those that tarry at home,
When abroad they might wantonly roam,
And gain such experience and spy too
Such countries and wonders as I do?
But prithee good pilot take heed what you do,
And fail not to touch at Peru:
With gold there our vessel we'll store,
And never, and never be poor,
No, never be poor any more.

II.

What do I mean, what thoughts do me misguide?
As well upon a staff may witches ride
Their fancied journey in the air,
As I sail round the ocean in this chair.
'Tis true; but yet this chair, which now you see,
For all its quiet now and gravity,

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Has wandered and has travelled more
Than ever beast, or fish, or bird, or ever tree before;
In every air, and every sea hath been;
Has compassed all the earth and all the heavens has seen;
Let not the Pope's itself with this compare,
This is the only universal chair;
Drake's vessel now, for all her labour past,
Is made the seat of rest, at last;
Let the case now quite altered be,
And as thou went'st abroad the world to see,
Let the world now come to see thee.

III.

The world will do't; for curiosity
Does no less than devotion pilgrims make;
And I myself, who now love quiet too,
As much almost as any chair can do,
Would yet a journey take,
An old wheel of that chariot to see,
Which Phäeton so rashly brake.
Yet what could that say more than these remains of Drake?
Great relick! Thou too in this port of ease,
Has still one way of making voyages;
The great trade wind which ne'er does fail,
Shall drive thee round the world, and thou shalt run
Along, around it as the sun.
The straits of time too narrow are for thee;
Launch forth into an undiscovered sea,
And steer the endless course of all eternity:
Take for thy sail this verse, and for thy pilot, me.

THE earliest notice which we have of London as a commercial city, during the Saxon domination, we may collect from Bede, who relates, that the capital of one of the smallest kingdoms of this island, by its happy situation on the bank of the noble and navigable river Thames, was an emporium for many nations repairing to it both by sea and land. This seems to refer to the early part of the government of those conquerors, who, when identified with the Britons, are said to have acquired their ingenuity. But however this may be, the Anglo-Saxons were, in those early ages of their residence in this island, celebrated for their execution of curious works in gold and silver, which had become so famous, even in Italy, that at a subsequent period, we learn that by the means of the pilgrims, they were smuggled through France; where it is to be observed, that all commodities, if brought by Christians, were liable to an impost equal to an eleventh part of the profit; and if by Jews to a tenth.

AN ancient British writer, Gildas Cambriensis, says, that the Anglo-Saxons had bells in their churches, which some of the abbots themselves manufactured. Query? Does not not this mean *Sacring-bells*,* one of which was formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Chauncy. This was of a very ancient date; it had a long handle or staff, to which was appended an ornament of silver fillagree, that bore a distant resemblance to a castle, at the corners of which were four bells, apparently of silver?

AT the bottom of a wood belonging to William Turton, Esq. of Knolton-Hall, in Flintshire, is a rill or small stream of water, called Shelibrook, which empties itself into the river Dee. When you have once stepped across this important little boundary, lo, and behold! you are

In the kingdom of England and principality of Wales;
In the provinces of Canterbury, and York;
In the dioceses of Chester and of Litchfield and Coventry;
In the counties of Flint and Salop;
In the hundreds of Maylor and Oswestry;
In the parishes of Ellesmere and Overton;
In the township of Knolton and Soddylt;
And in Mr. Turton's grounds and his neighbours.

* *Sacring-bells.* This little bell is rung to give notice of the host approaching, when it is carried in procession, as also in other offices of the Romish Church.—*Theobald.*

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THE LIFE OF SCANDERBEG.

[Continued from page 129, of our number for August.]

AT the time of Scanderbeg's birth, the disordered, and brutish, and degenerate Greeks, whose eminent and venerable, whose intrepid and excellent progenitors, had right worthily defended themselves and their country, by their arms and industry, against the vast and wondrous preparations of Darius and Xerxes, then by far the greatest monarchs of the world, and against all the strength and policy of the mighty empire of Persia and of the East, and whose ancient glory will be held in remembrance, not without a very high degree of admiration and astonishment, till time shall be no more, had irrecoverably lost their pristine liberties, (a great part of which they had till then retained, under the paramount command and government of the Constantinopolitan Emperors,) and were reduced to a state of the most miserable subjection and thraldom, by Amurath II. the 6th king, or grand Sultan of the Turks. The Duke of Athens, the Princes of Phocis, Bæotia, and all the rest of Greece, from the cape or promontory of Tænarus, unto the straits of Corinth, had either become his tributaries, or had submitted, without condition and reserve, to the barbarous yoke of the selfish and cruel tyrant, under which they grievously groaned, and lamented, enduring all imaginable evils of the most intolerable and strange, and horrible, oppression and constraint, and slavery.

Here, methinks, it is but natural enough to the curious reader, (and the subject would in all likelihood be not ungrateful to him, as the contemplative mind may even find a source of pensive pleasure and amusement in the same) to pause awhile and muse, and meditate on the transitoriness, and instability, and vanity, of all mundane felicity and glory! What would be the first sensations and reflections of an old Athenian philosopher, could he shake off the dust, arise from the slumber of ages, and again be permitted to revisit the ground which his classical compatriots had made in a manner sacred, in so much that no part or portion of the terrestrial globe presented a more attractive, a more illustrious scene? Should he, with his keen-sighted glance of quick sagacity, behold his country, in its present deplorable state, or at the time whereof we have just been speaking, and be informed that this once princely people, so consummately learned in all the liberal arts, who formerly lived in such opulence and dignity, who possessed such extensive territories, maintained such considerable armies, carried on such expensive wars, in distant regions, and who made or unmade, created, tamed, deposed, restored the kings or proud chiefs of the nations, at their pleasure, are now, as if under a sort of divine malediction for their sins and follies, destitute of even the very outward appearance, and seeming livery of virtue; are now as mean and unworthy, for their shameful cowardice, their stupid ignorance, and naughty politics; are now as much the object of contempt and pity for the rest of mankind, as they were commendable for their accomplishments, in the conquering times, of Miltiades, of Cymon, of Pericles, of Epaminondas, of Alexander ὁ μεγας, &c. would appear altogether astonishing and amazing, and, indeed, almost incredible!—That sublime genius, those extraordinary talents, that fine, delicate, exact, and perhaps inimitable judgment, that exquisite and refined relish or taste in art, science, polite literature, military politics, and philosophy, which so conspicuously distinguished, which so variously embellished the bright character of their honourable and disinterested ancestors, and which rendered their particular country, a sort of enchanted or holy ground, an excellent school of universal instruction to so many men, occasional and inquisitive visitors from so many different cities in foreign lands, &c. no longer sparkled in, no longer dazzled the jealous eyes of an infinitely admiring world;—that noble elevation of soul, those amiable, great, and generous sentiments, those real, solid, estimable, patriotic virtues, which alone did and could reflect additional lustre and value on their other supereminent qualities, like the once irresistible charms of some antiquated, some forlorn and deserted beauty, formerly so very apt to inspire the flame of amorous devotion, to afford multifarious pleasure and delight, but who, at length, in consequence of the ravages of time, has been reduced to a pitiful state of decay, decrepitude and

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even of ridiculous dotage;—so this very superlative knowledge, these stupendous talents, these magnificent virtues, were now, so to speak, impaired, shattered, eclipsed, ruined, lost, and to say all in one word, completely worn out and extinguished.

In such unhappy circumstances, partly distracted with civil ambition and intrinsic discords and dissentions, (the very fatal criminality of little, sordid, vindictive souls) partly the victims of mistimed indifference, of an unaccountable supineness and stupor, listlessness and indolence, a passive lethargic insensibility in relation to their most important and necessary concernments of a public nature, and partly flattered, imposed upon, and seduced by their childish weaknesses and vanity, their very eggregious viciousness and folly, the Greeks, at the time when those transactions took place, the narration of which has been already begun in the preceding numbers of this miscellany, and of which a more particular description is hereafter intended, in their tempers, character, and condition, were become totally opposite to, and a striking contrast of the μεγαθυμοι Αχαιοι, that noble race and nation of Achaian heroes, who, when at the utmost pinnacle of their advancement, in their congregated mass of glory, resembled their own most fascinating language---a language so very wonderful in its comprehensive powers, so rich, so sweet, so full of grace and majesty, so universally flexible, so harmonious, and so ornamental---a language so well fraught with all imaginable perfections;---a language, which, in sonorousness, that is to say, in respect of sound and expression, in a pleasing variety, and rare intermixture of strength and delicacy, and in the plenitude of the *ore rotundo*, or in pomp, copiousness, and natural sublimity, has not, it is generally supposed, or rather, according to the universal opinion and suffrage of all competent judges, of all persons endued with superior sense and taste, and judgment, been ever hitherto excelled, or even so much as equalled: a language which, like the Hebrew, has been *selected*, and, like it, has been uniformly *kept in a state of excellent*, if not of *splendid preservation*, for the noble and exalted purpose of unfolding and displaying the self-same mysteries of that revealed knowledge which heretofore was concealed under types full of sentimental meaning—under moral and political vaticinations, and allegorical images, containing the liveliest sensations and exposition, the best hopes, and the most elevated promises of our admirable religion, and of its virtuous and valuable ends and designs—all which is now more fully brought to light, by the glorious gospel of our blessed Lord and Saviour, Emmanuel, or Jesus, the eternal Son of God.

After the woful captivity and utter ruin of Greece, Amurath, not content with his recent acquisitions, but determined, with redoubled eagerness, to prosecute his rising good fortune, turned his victorious ensigns and forces into Macedonia, then a most goodly country, garnished and crowned with many fair, elegant, and beautiful towns and cities, and pious structures; all which, in a short time, he likewise brought to great confusion, spoiling, sacking, ravaging, and destroying all the towns and houses in the open country; driving out, and endeavouring utterly to extirpate the families of the native princes and other minor tetrarchs, and every where introducing, together with the most wicked and facinorous actions and diabolical exploits, the gross and detestable errors, the wretched, bitter, persecuting, and rancorous zeal, so peculiar to the temper, and spirit, and character of the villainous, and impious, and offensive, Mahometan superstition.

In the year 1432, Amurath in person had besieged and taken Thessalonica, now called Salonichi, formerly one of the largest and most sumptuous cities of Greece, even when in all its height of power and glory, and then the pleasant dwelling place of many hundreds of rich Christian families, who had long lived there in peace, quietness, and security, under the civil protection and military occupation of the Venetian government. This city, then so beautiful, flourishing, and wealthy, is situated, (as some authors say, *in*, and others) *upon the borders* of Macedonia, and closely adjoining to a bay of the Ægean sea, now commonly called the Archipelago, which bay, in antient times, was known by the name of *Sinus Thermoicus*, and is now called the bay of Sa-

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lonichi. To the Christian congregation dwelling in this city, St. Paul, as is well known, wrote and directed two of his epistles, in the latter whereof, the Apostle, moved by the spirit of prophecy, plainly forewarneth the Thessalonians of a great defection that was to come before the latter day.

Amurath having encamped before the walls of this very strong and extensive city, with a numerous and well disciplined army of Turks, began to batter the same most terribly; and the more to encourage his soldiers to dangerous and adventurous feats of arms, promised to give up to them all the wealth it was stored with, for a lawful spoil and prey, if they could either accomplish its capture by surprise, or by open force; the deplorable consequence of which was, that the greedy desire of infinite riches and booty so stimulated and inflamed the minds of those fierce and barbarous soldiers, and especially of the Janissaries, that, by a sudden, desperate, and dreadful irruption, at length, after having furiously assailed, they entered that fortified city, as if by a great tempest, and so made themselves masters of Thessalonica.

The Venetian soldiers who composed the garrison, as the necessity of the time required, fled to their gallies and small ships, which then lay at anchor in the port or haven, and so found an opportunity to escape the so dreadful and dangerous horrors of that great shipwreck; but the number of execrable and inhuman atrocities, and ignominious outrages which the citizens of Thessalonica, endured from the brutal fury of the conquerors, no tongue is able to express—no pen to describe; "many good Christians," says my author (Knolles in his General History of the Turks) "in the anguish of their souls, crying out in vain, and wishing there to die, but could not." And yet the sword of the enemy, with most terrible execution, spared not to devour all the inhabitants indiscriminately, without respect of age or sex, or condition, excepting only such as for strength of body or comeliness of person were reserved to undergo painful labours in the sequel, or for the gratification of bestial lust: which poor Christian captives were afterwards dispersed through all parts of the Turkish kingdom or dominion.

Having thus taken Thessalonica, so long one of the most glorious ornaments of Greece, the proud Sultan gave it for an inhabitation to such obscure and base Turks, as at their pleasure repaired thither, from various other parts, to seat themselves in the city, whose goodly houses were then left desolate and void of inhabitants: after which Amurath himself returned to Adrianople, then the regal seat of the Turkish Emperors, and the newly established metropolis of their government.

Soon after Amurath had taken possession of Thessalonica, he sent away Caratze, one of his most expert and valiant captains, with the greatest part of his army, into Ætolia. Charles, the prince of that country, died a little before the commencement of the siege of Thessalonica, and having no legitimate issue, had divided the country of Acharnania, among his three base or natural sons, Memnon, Turnus and Hercules, bequeathing all the rest of his dominion to his nephew or brother's son, called also Charles. But not long afterwards, such mutual and inveterate animosities broke out among these brethren, that Amurath, who was eagerly solicitous, and ever ready to take advantage of all favourable occasions, by sending a part of his army to aid the one of them against the other, agreeably to their own request, in the end, brought all the country of Ætolia, into subjection to himself, leaving nothing for the foolish and bewitched brethren to contend for, but the mere, empty titles of imaginary honour.

About this time it was, that, among the distressed princes and states of Greece and Macedonia, John Castriot, the father of Scanderbeg, reigned in Epirus; who, observing the Turks to prevail every where against the daunted and discomfited princes and cities, his neighbours and confederates, and considering that he was not able, by any means, to withstand so formidable and puissant an enemy, in order to obtain peace, consented to deliver up as hostages, into Amurath's possession, (who faithfully promised well and honourably to preserve and take charge of them) his four sons, Stanisius, Reposius, Constantine, and George, the subject of this history, and the same who was afterwards enabled, by great

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exertions of never to be sufficiently remembered, courage and policy, and by nothing less than a miracle of divine providence, to deliver both himself and his native country from the intolerable slavery of Turkish persecution and tyranny, as shall be declared, in due time, in the course of the following narrative.

(To be continued occasionally.)

ORIGINAL CRITICISM for OCTOBER, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ON THE SCIENCE OF DEFENCE.

ART. II. *Gordon's Treatise on the Science of Defence, for the Sword and Bayonet, &c. in close Action.*

(Concluded from page 240.)

MAJOR GORDON having, in the five preceding sections, demonstrated the elements of individual defence, he now details his plan of extending the science to the use of battalions. This furnishes the opportunity of investigating the origin and defect of the established exercises, in his sixth section.

"It cannot be unpleasant to review some small portion of those flowery fields which are sown with golden grain. It will not be unprofitable to pay a short visit to the father of the established exercises.

"You will be sure to find him always at home, and, like the divinity, diffused over every part of those princely domains he hath bequeathed to posterity.

"Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet." ÆNEID vi.

"One common soul
Inspires, and feeds, and animates the whole.
This active mind infus'd through all the space
Unites and mingles with the mighty mass." DRYDEN.

"Posterity cannot be sufficiently grateful to Pisistratus. The divine works of Homer were either neglected, or sung in detached fragments, to the reproach of the period of 350 years after their composition. The royal genius arranged them in the order you now read them. This, with innumerable other similar circumstances, proves the tardiness of the human mind in improvement, however delighted it may be in holding fast the truth, from the moment it obtains a fair view of that lovely object. This little excursion will lead you directly to the end of your journey. It will shew you the defect of the present exercises. It will shew the existence and nature of the malady, which will be a considerable step towards the remedy. Every line in Homer demonstrates the beauty and benefit of union, and discipline, and the various modes of forming, organizing, and moving armies, in either line or column, &c.

"The harsh and rugged materials, which must have been intractable in any other hands, are polished down and compressed in his harmonious return. The rank and merits of the officers and their men, are so strongly depicted, that it is impossible for his majesty to err in his choice of them. With a glance he can select that particular officer and corps, the most qualified for any particular duty. He, by this return, has his army in his hand, and can dispose it to the utmost advantage. Are any modern returns comparable to Homer's, either in beauty, accuracy, or in the magnitude and importance of the information contained? Can you, with such a model before your eyes, find it difficult to make out a return of the strength of a few battalions? and to observe whether or not — their formation is according to order — whether the proper distances in column and echellon are preserved — the wheelings just — the formations into line true? &c. &c. But unluckily he has left no return of the mode of engaging your troops in close action; no mode of defence or offence; no system of making thrusts, cuts, and guards. He had no practice of that kind; hence you have no returns of that kind. Your returns and remarks must be confined to the movements, which are only preliminary steps, subservient to action. The movements go no farther; they enter not into the science of attack or defence. They cease most unluckily in the crisis of action: your exercises cease at the crisis

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which calls the loudest for science and dexterity.

"Had Homer, the father of the established exercises, existed here, at this moment, how enraptured would he be, in witnessing that divine enthusiasm, which animates every bosom, from one extremity of the empire to the other. Now might he exclaim,

"To count them all demands a thousand tongues,
A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs*."

"His style of marching the phalanges, in quick and slow time, has never been paralleled. His idea was, that they should move in a perfect line, without opening, floating, doubling, or passing; that in every cadenced step they should strike the ground, making it resound, and as it were groan and burn beneath their feet. The vigour of his marching is far beyond the power of any translation, as in the lines,

Οι δ' αρ, ισαν, ωσει τε πυρι χθων
πασα νεμοιτο·
Γαια δ' υπεστοναχιζε.

ILIAD, lib. ii l. 780.

"He prescribes no invariable order of battle, knowing that it must be adapted to the circumstances of time and place, &c. &c.

"At one time, he arranges his cavalry, that is the chariots, on the wings, dressed in three or more ranks, according to their strength and the nature of the ground, &c. The light armed troops and the archers, composing the front, were generally adjusted in eight ranks. The heavy armed infantry composed his second line. This phalanx was a solid column, whose established order was sixteen deep.

"It was practised to take three kinds of order, one open, and two kinds of close order: the closest was termed Constipation. It was precisely similar to that of his majesty's forces, when the ranks are locked up, and the elbows touch. The phalanx thus formed, levelled their pikes, which were fourteen cubits long, parallel to the horizon, and presented their left sides to the front in the charge. This position has been transmitted, and is equally practised by all the troops in Europe. The only difference is, that, instead of pikes, you level your firelocks; instead of sixteen, you form in three ranks; instead of having your three ranks engaged, you can engage only one of them, whilst the remaining two, your centre and rear ranks, are idle, with arms ported.

"The pikes of the front rank of the phalanx were thus protended ten cubits before it; the pikes of the second rank surpassed the front by eight cubits; those of the third by six; those of the fourth rank reached four cubits before the front; the pikes of the fifth rank exceeded the front rank by two cubits. As in their closest order, they had two men in their front, that is, double the number in the same space, more than any other troops, not similarly formed, could have, and as, from their construction, they could produce the five foremost ranks to the charge, consequently their advantage in numbers was irresistible, being ten to one. As the eleven ranks adjusted behind the fifth rank, were in fact idle, and unable, from their situation, to partake in the charge, yet they were supposed to be of use, in pressing upon the five foremost ranks; although common sense might have pointed out that nothing could more impede the exertions of the front, than any pressure upon them from behind: and although the necessity of reforming the idle ranks into such order as might give them an opportunity of co-operating, seems obvious; yet all attempts of this kind were discountenanced, as being repugnant to the long-established regulations, and the custom of the army. Such was Homer's construction of the phalanx, which was so greedily adopted by Epaminondas, Philip, &c.

"Upon another occasion, he forms his chariots in the front, the light troops and the weakest in the centre, and the heavy armed infantry, the great bulwark of war, forms his third line. This is the order in the fourth book of his Iliad; and whatever you may think of this order, it will be impossible for you to suppress your admiration of that great law which he prescribes in regard to marching the forces. Have the goodness to peruse the thirteen lines beginning with the 297th, and ending with the 309th verse, inclusive, of this book. The precept for marching with precision in the line, is not only laid down, but enforced also by the highest rewards and punishments. Obedience to the law is

* We are sorry to see this enthusiasm declining very fast. It is our best security.

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beautifully enforced by punishment, in the following words:

Ος δε κ' ανηρ απο ων οχεων ἑτερ' ἁρμαθ', ἱκηλαι,
Εγχει οφελλασθω.

"That is, 'Whosoever shall go out of the line, repel him with your spear;' literally, 'Whatsoever man shall come from his own chariots to other chariots, extend the spear,'—that is, 'whoever shall break the line of dress, to advance or retire from his own to another line, alligne him with your spear.' The remaining part of these thirteen lines, preceding and subsequent to the above quotation, must be grateful to you, in the elegant version of Mr. Pope."

Hence we see that our author is dissatisfied with the translation of the 306th and part of the 307th lines, by Mr. Pope, Dr. Clarke, and Cowper, &c. from his giving us a translation so widely different from theirs. The strength of reason seems to be in his favour.—"Sed non nostrum est tantas componere lites."

"1. *The Arrangement.*

"The horse and chariots to the front assign'd,
The foot (the strength of war) he rang'd behind;
The middle space suspected troops supply,
Enclos'd by both, nor left the pow'r to fly."

"2. *The Dress in Line.*

"He gives command to curb the fiery steed,
Nor cause confusion, nor the ranks exceed,
Before the rest let none too rashly ride,
No strength, nor skill, but just in time be try'd;
The charge once made, no warrior turn the rein,
But fight or fall; a firm embody'd train."

"3. *The Honours in consequence of Obedience to these Laws.*

"Our great forefathers held this prudent course,
Thus rul'd their ardour, thus preserv'd their force,
By laws like these immortal conquests made,
And earth's proud tyrants low in ashes laid."

"It is evident from every line in Homer, that if he had a fault, it consisted in his excess of accuracy in dressing and marching the forces square to the front. If a single man stood on parade with any part of his face or person half an inch out of the line, he considered the whole line deranged. The moderns have adopted his ideas as to dressing. But the officers having taken their posts, he would permit no changing of their positions; he would not permit the captain, for example, on the right, to change to the left, and from that to the right, four times in the course of a few minutes.

"Instructed by the precepts of Homer, Philip of Macedon reformed his phalanx, and subverted the liberties of Greece. Xenophon, who was perhaps the ablest of the ancient generals and writers, took all his military ideas from Homer. With a handful, never exceeding 13,000 men, he surmounted every difficulty of rivers, mountains, and superior and surrounding enemies, and effected his famous retreat, after a march of 1155 leagues.

"Fired by the glorious exploits of Xenophon, and confident in the superiority of his military system, Philip projected the plan of overturning the Persian empire. Fate prevented him from executing his project, which then of course devolved upon his son. By the means of Homer, which he carefully placed under his pillow every night, Alexander readily accomplished what his father had so ably projected. But, notwithstanding the strength of the phalanx, yet it had many imperfections, [which are unfortunately transmitted to us]. For example, the individuals, so formidable in the phalanx, could do nothing when separated, singly, or in little detachments. These objections did not escape the sagacity of Xenophon and Polybius. Since the phalanx was impenetrable, &c. in front, why was it defeated by the Romans? Because, says Polybius, in war, the times and places of action are various and indefinite: there is, however, but one time and place, one determinate mode of action, suited to the phalanx, which if it obtain it must be victorious.

"It requires a plain, free from all

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obstructions of ditches, breaks, and obliquities, hills, and rivers, &c. It is difficult to find twenty stadia in extent free from such obstacles. If such a place were found, and the phalanx posted therein, instead of approaching, the enemy may readily avoid it, direct their route through the country, and plunder the cities, &c. As nothing is more easy than to avoid the places favourable to it, so the places which are unfavourable cannot be avoided.

"If its flanks and rear were attacked, even in a plain, it cannot defend itself, without the operation of countermarching the front to the rear, &c. But this movement is too slow and dangerous in the crisis of action. The soldiers have not been individually instructed, and therefore when separated, in advancing or retreating, they are easily defeated by men trained in the science of defence. On the contrary, the Roman soldier is instructed and fitted equally for all times and places. He can exert his powers as well when separated from as when united to his company. The confusion of one or two maniples, or even cohorts, does not affect those remaining.

"The movements of the legion are short and simple; those of the phalanx slow and complex. It cannot move a hundred yards in a line, without halting and dressing. (We have often seen this case illustrated in Hyde Park, the Campus Martius of the Guards.) The Roman order was equally adapted to marching and fighting. Their rear was invincible. It consisted of the Reserve, or Triarii. This veteran body had only to face to the right about, and to present the most formidable front to the enemy. The Roman order of march was often a formidable order of battle, 'quadrato ordine incedebant;' that is, in a square or parallelogram. They had no occasion for either wheeling, filing, or countermarching, to form this figure. Three sides of it were truly formidable. The rear was composed of the Triarii: the front, not the strongest side, was composed of the Hastati: the Principes composed the flanks, or the right and left faces of the square. As is observed by Sallust, in his description of the march of Metellus, 'Transvorsis Principiis,' 'The Principes in the flanks.' The Principes usually formed the second line of the legion.

"The general thus had nothing to do but to halt his men, and to face them outwards, and they were in complete order to defend every side of the square. This was the case of Metellus, who was way-laid and surrounded by Jugurtha. We add, that he ably extricated his army from the brink of destruction, in the deserts of Numidia, by the disposition and discipline displayed upon that occasion."

Our author, after his strictures on the phalanx, and shewing the necessity of reforming it, extols the general military maxims of Homer, as applicable to all orders, and particularly calculated to inspire men with an enthusiasm to conquer or die gloriously for their country.

As the modern improvements in the art military are principally confined to the invention and adoption of missile weapons, and gun-powder, and to the reformation of the superfluous ranks, with which the phalanx, as well as the Persian order, were encumbered, our author investigates the cause of this great reformation, and ascribes the merit and credit of it, very justly, as we think, to his favourite author Xenophon.

It is obvious that he has supplied Xenophon with some judicious observations, which are applicable to the present times and to the British army, &c. He has also ascribed to Vegetius and Polybius, and even to Homer, some of his own ideas, thinking, no doubt, that the remarks would have more weight and authority, coming from those dignified and venerable fountains of antiquity. If, as we suspect, he has experienced the want of attention to a system of the greatest magnitude, it is laudable in him to call in the aid of authorities, who, like him, had many difficulties and prejudices to encounter, before they could rouse their countrymen to a just sense of their military duty:

"Quatenus, heu nefas!
Virtutem incolumem odimus,
Sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi."

HOR.

"The military question, which has been so much discussed, from the days of Cyrus to this moment, relates to the best order of battle.

"What is the greatest number of

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ranks that can co-operate, so as to produce the greatest effect, by their united exertions in firing, and in charging the enemy? This question seems to have been decided by Xenophon, above 2000 years ago.

"The circumstance is found in the sixth book of his Cyropædia. On the day before the battle of Thymbra, Araspas having returned to Cyrus, with the necessary information, as had been preconcerted, stated, that the whole of Crœsus's forces, horse and foot, were formed thirty deep, excepting the Egyptians, whose invariable order was one hundred deep; that they were drawn up in solid columns or squares; that the side of each square was one hundred; that the Egyptians, notwithstanding their depth, occupied forty stadia in front; that the plan was to encircle Cyrus, &c.

"The usual order of Cyrus was twenty-four deep; but the night before the battle, he ordered his forces to be drawn up the next morning in battle array, only twelve deep, and to march and fight in this thin, weak order. This sudden innovation excited fear and astonishment in the minds of all his veteran generals. Prompted by their zeal for the honour of his majesty's arms, one of them, in the name of all, represented his fears, that the sudden introduction of this new order, which was so contrary to experience, and the rules so long established for the army, and particularly at such a moment as the present, must eventually prove ruinous to his majesty's service.

"Cyrus replied, that he considered that to be the best order which would produce the greatest number of men to act against the enemy; that any formation which precluded more than one half of the forces from partaking of the glory of aiding their friends, and of destroying the enemy, must be radically vicious; that the order of twenty four deep was of that kind, and therefore he had changed it; that he did not fear the enemy on account of their depth; on the contrary, he only regretted that their formation was not 10,000 deep, for in that case, said he, you would have the fewer enemies to contend with.

"Succeeding generals having been thus enlightened by Xenophon, began to reflect whether the order of twelve deep might not admit some further reduction. Accordingly, you see that in the process of time, this order has been reduced to ten, to eight, to six, to five, to four, and finally to the established order of three ranks.

"These are now arranged like the three foremost ranks of the phalanx. They are better armed, as the firelock armed with the bayonet combines the properties of fire and sword.

"Have the goodness to examine the Grecian formation, and their evolutions, which are detailed in fifty-three sections, by C. Ælianus, and you will find the modern movements analogous to those of the Greeks. The positions, facings, and wheelings forwards, (they rejected the mode which we use of wheeling backwards, as unnatural,) are similar. The mode of marching, countermarching, halting, and dressing square to the front, the opening and closing the ranks, the marching in line, column, and echellon, and the various changes of position, &c. are similar to those now established by regulation.

"A modern translator has given us two hundred and eleven sections, on the science of movements. But there is not a single section devoted to the purpose of instructing the battalions in the most essential of all requisites, that is, in the art of destroying the enemy in close action.

"By the movements, men are brought to face the enemy: by dexterity in the manual, they can load and fire. The existing practice goes no farther.

"Now, as the firelock is an hand weapon, as well as a missile, surely the powers of it as a lever merit some little attention." He should have said the greatest attention.

"Is it possible that any precision in marching square to the front, or dexterity in priming, loading, and firing, or in fixing and unfixing bayonets, and in coming to the position prescribed for the charge, can give any idea of the use of the weapon in close action?

"Do you imagine that a rigid adherence to certain rules is necessary in the movements, and in the dexterous use of the hands, even in boxing, whilst all rules and regulations for the defence of your existence, with the hand-weapon, are idle and chemerical? 'Risum teneatis?'

"This was not the opinion of his majesty, when he most graciously condescended to approve the experiments exhibited before him.

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"His majesty did not think it consonant to his justice, goodness, and wisdom, to plunge his brave soldiers into close action, unprepared to make a single thrust or parade: to require that they should play in concert"—we add, in a very solemn concert—"before they had learned the gamut."

The royal approbation, we think with the author, was founded in justice and propriety; and we wish it to have the effect which it ought to have on this occasion.

Our author contrasts his exercise with the established one, in plate 12.

"You see the man standing erect, upon a narrow base. His firelock is not extended to cover any part of his person; it is interposed between him and the man on his right. He is not exercised to open his legs, and to sink upon them in a martial attitude, nor to collect and direct his force. He is ignorant of the art of making thrusts and parades. He knows nothing of the use and application of the powers of the weapon. He has never heard of the fort and foible.

"This art is withheld, as if it were a secret of Bona Dea, or of the Elusinian mysteries, too sacred to be revealed to his majesty's subjects and soldiers.

"Seeing the position of one, you see that of every man in the ranks. The front is the only rank that can share in the charge.

"But are not the other two ranks present, and squared to the front, with arms ported, and prepared to supply the places of the men who may fall in the front? Yes: but your centre rank cannot partake in the charge. It cannot reach the enemy, and much less can your rear rank; hence these two ranks carry their arms ported: besides, any efforts from the hinder ranks with firelocks, in aid of the front, would only impede the natural exertions of the front," &c. &c.

Major Gordon having shewed the defect of the established exercises, in the preceding excursion, applies the remedy, his science of defence, in the seventh section.

"All elements, arts, and sciences, are difficult to beginners, and they become easy in proportion to our knowledge and practice. If you are practised (he says) in the positions already described, and in the thrusts and guards, all difficulty is surmounted. The same gamut which enabled you to play on the violin, will serve you in learning to play on the violincello."

He then gives directions for consolidating the front and centre rank into one irresistible rank, and for reducing this consolidated rank into its former order of two ranks, &c.

He says that it is not of much importance whether the right or left side be presented in the charge. He rather inclines to present the right, as the stronger side.

"It is obvious that the front and centre ranks may be as easily consolidated on guard, with the left in front, as with the right side presented, according to the practice of the phalanx, which was not taught to make thrusts and parades. The phalanx was justified in presenting the left side, as it was protected by the shield. But as you do not use the shield, to present the left side, and plunge into close action, without any idea of the fort or foible, seems to be an enterprise of valour surpassing that of Achilles, who refused to face the enemy without his shield.

"As the right hand, whether from use or otherwise, is more dexterous than the left, it seems fitter for seizing and applying the fort, and directing the thrust. At the same time, it may be proper to practise with the left in front also; as this will render the man ambidexter. But science and practice are equally indispensible in either case.

"In the established charge, the left side is presented. If the enemy persevere to charge in the same way, and if you charge with your right in front, you must have a most decisive advantage. See plate 12. For your firelock, &c. will be placed on the inside of his left arm, whereby his whole body is open to you. Your fort is applied to his foible. You stand upon a broad, whilst he stands upon a narrow base. You seize and bind down his foible, by your right hand: your left holds the extremity of the butt of the piece: your right holds that part intermediate between the lock and the lower pipe. Your point is raised 35 degrees above the horizon: his point is parallel to the horizon; and if it be not, depress it with your fort. By these means, he must fall upon your point. Any effort of his to parry would be useless, and serve only as a fulcrum

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to your firelock. Had he the strength of fifty men, yet it would be impossible for him, in this situation, to guard himself. The dexterity of the right hand will form a complete shield, and that without the weight of it.

"As you have from this position and practice such a facility of destroying your enemy, you may suppose, and justly, that any additional aid would be superfluous. Very true, you have one hundred to one in your favour. But as the centre and rear ranks are idle, one of them may be employed in action, and introduced into the front, provided the men are not hunchbacked, or encumbered with knapsacks. For the diameter of a man standing square to the front, taken from the extreme points of his shoulders, is double the line crossing that diameter at right angles; that is, the man occupies twice as much space in his weak position, square to the front, as in his strong martial position on guard: therefore, the instant the front rank comes on guard, the centre rank springs into the vacant intervals: thus the two ranks are consolidated, as in the plate. Here the centre rank man has no antagonist, not even the foible to oppose. He has nothing to do but to destroy the enemy without opposition.

"As this practice gives two to one in front, consequently it gives the same decisive advantage in the flanks and rear; and in all times and places, it must prove the inevitable destruction of the enemy, if they will stand or contend in close action. Instead of retreating, you will be enabled to advance.

"No line or lines, one behind another, will be able to withstand your impulse for an instant in the field. Its utility must be equally evident in the storming of fortresses, in the defence of and in the entering into breaches; and in the defence of ships, and in the cutting out of ships, &c. Twenty men, disciplined in this manner, if thrown on board of an enemy's ship, of whatever rate or force, must be sure to carry her, by virtue of their having two to one in the same space, and one hundred to one from their use of the powers of the lever. Besides the utility of this exercise in the repulse and destruction of any force attempting to board your ships, it would give the marines such a decided advantage over the seamen, as would ensure the observation of good order and discipline," &c. &c.

He gives several lessons explanatory of the mode of advancing, retiring, assaulting, and making thrusts, cuts, and guards, calculated for the use of battalions, which cannot be sufficiently studied and practised by those whose wishes are to destroy the enemy in close action.

The eighth section contains the true mode of averting the cuts of cavalry, and of destroying both the man and horse by the time-thrust.

"Perhaps the equestrian art also proceeded from the East into Egypt, and from thence into Greece. The Centaurs, a tribe of the Lapithæ, are said to have been the first who taught the horse to obey the rider. The ancient inhabitants of Thessaly, being struck with the uncommon and formidable sight of a man mounted on horseback, concluded that it was a phenomenon of a monstrous animal, composed of a man and horse united."

Whether the cavalry charge collectively or individually, a body of infantry thus trained in the bayonet exercise, they must rush upon the point of the bayonet—upon inevitable destruction. This is made evident in all cases in this section, which is equally original and important as the other parts of this work.

Having proceeded thus far in our inspection, we are glad to find that an eminent cotemporary critic has reviewed this interesting subject. Concurring in the force of many of his just observations, it is with some reluctance we are constrained to differ from him, as to the propriety of some of his strictures: but, ever open to conviction, we will readily recant any of our opinions, which may be proved to be erroneous; which is the best atonement we can offer.

We agree in the opinion, "that the author has contributed very bountifully towards improving the science of defence, and that his Treatise appears to be the substance of a letter, composed by the desire of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief." It is dedicated to his Royal Highness. But notwithstanding these omens, which we wish to be eventually auspicious, we would caution the Author, (if we might take

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that liberty, as sincere friends of his work) and desire, that he should not be over sanguine, in the hope that his labours, for a great reformation in the army, should be countenanced, and patronized at this time. For the attempt to reform is generally such an invidious office, that it has often failed, even in powerful hands. But the force of mathematical demonstration, and of intuition itself, may be most easily eluded, when it is not offered or seconded by persons in power.

The plan of doubling the number of the forces, and of giving them the advantage of one hundred to one, that is, of giving ten thousand men a superiority over five hundred thousand men, seems incredible, and vast, almost beyond the comprehension of some men.

It is a new mode of recruiting for the army, to strengthen it, without either crimp, constable, or sergeant employed; but as an innovation, it will be resisted.

It being of such a nature as to stir up the opposition of many military men, all those who are strangers to the powers of the lever, to the fort, and to the foible, would be apt to oppose any improvement, tending to shew that they had to learn something more than the mere movements and the manual.

In our opinion, this domestic force would be more effectual, than any coalition of Russia and Austria, and even Prussia, in obviating and repressing Bonaparte.

But the adoption of this plan, for the destruction of the enemy, must be attended with some additional labour to soldiers, and without producing any additional fees and emoluments to persons in office. Instead of increasing, it would ultimately tend to diminish the number of generals of all descriptions, and of inspecting field officers.

It multiplies the discipline, not the numbers to be paid. It is not a car, cataraman, nor a balloon project for the dissipation of public money. It is not a system of patronage interesting many in its favour.

Cyrus had the magnanimity to make precedents, and to introduce innovations in opposition to the long established laws and customs of his army. If the veteran generals of Cyrus, who was an absolute prince, ventured to remonstrate against an improvement introduced by himself, can we suppose that all the old generals of the present day would submit to the indignity of being instructed by the labours of Major Gordon, who is not dead, but living, (as we hear) an invalid, without any powerful protector? These are serious objections, and such as will, and must operate to the repression of this great military improvement.

We agree, however, in the opinion, that Major Gordon is the inventor of the bayonet exercise, which is taken (as we think) from the sword exercise, as improved by himself, and not by Vegetius, to whom he ascribes the merit of it. Vegetius, in his first book, methodically details the exercises, one after another, which are indispensable for a recruit, but adds nothing of his own, excepting his observations.

The Antijacobin critic observes, "that Captain Gordon has put into the mouths of Vegetius and Polybius, observations which are not in their writings, and that he has omitted many that are." We agree with him as to the fact, but differ as to the cause. These additions and omissions, which result, as he imagines, from inadvertence, seem to us to be the result of design and reflection. For we conceive, that the province of a literal translator differs from that of an author. The merit of the literal translator consists in the truth and fidelity of his translation. He is restricted from adding or diminishing. But the duty of an author is different. It is to select, reject, appropriate, and as it were to translate from the treasures of antiquity the pure gold, and to omit or shake off the dross and heterogeneous matter with which it might be surrounded. Even a single word may be restricted, refined, and as it were sublimated, and the essence extracted.

"Hoc amet, hoc spernat, promissi carminis auctor."

Hence, in our opinion, the author is justifiable in not noticing the first and the three last sentences of the first book of Vegetius, which contain encomiums on *Disciplinæ notorious omnibus lippis et tonsoribus*. He extracts only what suits, or (as the critic well expresses it) quadrates with his purpose. For example, in his allusion to the following sentence, "Nullâ enim aliâ re videmus populum Romanum orbem subegisse terrarum nisi armorum exercitio, disciplinâ castrorum, usuque militiæ," "for by nothing else do we see the Roman people to have conquered the orb of the earth, but by the

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exercise of arms, the discipline of camps, and by the practice of war:" Instead of this literal servility in following Vegetius, Major Gordon, reflecting on the importance of his own exercise, and listening to the point, which he constantly keeps in view, says, "the Romans owed the conquest of the world to their pre-eminence in the use of the sword, and to their rigid discipline—to their judicious selection, and instruction of recruits."

In opposition to this, the critic observes, "that the *exercitium armorum* does not merely refer to the use of their swords, or to the use of them and their shields conjointly, but to their uniform practice, and exercise in using different sorts of arms. They made use of missile weapons as well as swords, and when they threw them, they stood with their left feet foremost, whereas, when they fought with their swords and shields, they had their right feet foremost."

As exercitium armorum relates to all kinds of arms, undoubtedly a dealer in phraseology—in words and sentences—an industrious, wordy, book-maker might indulge himself, by expatiating on exercitium armorum. He might spin out some volumes in enumerating, defining, and detailing, that variety of hand, and missile weapons comprehended in exercitio armorum, their essential differences, and their various uses in war. The enses, gladii, tici, acinaces, rompheæ, bipennes, spathæ, semispathæ, &c.; the scuta, clipei, parmæ, ancilia, peltæ, &c.; the jacula seu tela missilia, viz. pila, spiculæ, veruta, verricula, bebræ, martiobarduli, fascibuli, onagri, catapultæ, and balistæ, manubalistæ vel scorpiones, &c. &c. not to mention the machines, such as the testudines, arietes, falces, vineæ, plutei, musculi, turres, laqnei, lupi, &c. Although some of our learned readers might have stomach for a volume of such materials, yet we conceive it would be useless to the British soldier. And we are persuaded, that if our author had digressed into the use of missile weapons, &c. a legion of learned critics would unite with us in directing our quills against him. We would tell him that he might as well have described the Rhine or the rainbow. "Sed nunc non erat his locus. Anaphora cœpit in initio, eur vocem exit?"

The same reasons, in our opinion, justify the omissions and additions in the 11th and 12th chapters of the first book of Vegetius, which render the system of cutting and thrusting rational, and worthy of serious attention, and which would, as we think, be preposterous without such additions.

Vegetius dedicates seven little chapters, in succession, to seven different kinds of exercise at the post. The 11th, 12th, and 13th chapters relate to the modes of exercising with the hand weapon, and the remaining four chapters of the first book relate to the modes of throwing missile weapons at the post. In the 11th chapter, after describing the *crates* and *clava*, the wooden shield and sword, and fixing up the post, he immediately, without any previous practice, describes the recruit as exerting every effort of strength and dexterity in cutting at it, in all directions. If Major Gordon considered this as a vicious practice, to put the car before the horse, to begin where the exercise should end, he is justifiable in giving us a practical system; viz. "that the recruits, after being drilled in the attitudes by a master, and instructed to make the most forcible cuts, which according to gravity are vertical, were then (and not before this previous practice) taught to exercise at the post, how to strike at the head, sides, and arms," for he omits cutting at the legs and thighs as dangerous.

The critic observes, "that there is not a word in the 11th chapter that relates to the tyros advancing, by throwing the centre of gravity dexterously forward upon one leg, or to his retiring by throwing the weight of the body backwards." But assuredly the critic must know, that there is no other safe mode of advancing and retiring in close combat. The critic, however, has given one word, viz. *recederet*, which relates to retiring, but has omitted in his quotation *accederet*, which relates to advancing. We ascribe the omission to inadvertence, which might have been the cause also of the following observations:

But "Captain Gordon is erroneous in conceiving the exercise described in this 11th chapter, as entirely confined to cutting or striking. It extended to pushing, thrusting, or stabbing, as much as to cutting or striking, and in short to every use or application of the scutum and gladius conjointly, that might or could be of advantage to the

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man soldiers, when engaged with their enemies in close combat. No other meaning indeed can well be affixed to the words of Vegetius." As the critic quotes the words of Vegetius faithfully excepting one material word, in proof of the truth of his assertion, we are under the necessity of quoting them also, together with the two sentences immediately following, as they reflect mutual light one upon the other, and shew the real meaning of Vegetius, in the following words: "Contra illum palum, tanquam contra adversarium, tiro cum erate illâ, et clavâ, velut cum gladio se exercebat, et scuto; ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret, nunc a lateribus minaretur, interdum contenderet poplites et crura succidere, accederet, recederet, assultaret, insiliret, et quasi presentem adversarium, sic palum omni impetu, omni bellandi arte tentaret." To these words we venture to affix the literal meaning as we take it. "Against that post, as it were against an adversary, the recruit used to exercise himself with the said wooden shield and club, as he would with a real sword and shield, in such a manner, that now he would strike as if at the head or face, then he would menace a stroke at the sides. Sometimes he would make an effort to cut low at the hams and legs; he would advance, retire, assault, and spring upon, and thus attack the post with all his force, and every art of fighting, as if it were an adversary present."

In reviewing this violent assault upon the post, we do not see any word so strictly applicable to pushing and thrusting, as to striking and cutting. We see no such words in it, as puncta, punctim, petere punctim ferire, fodere, confodere, transfodere, transfigere, not even pungere, which are the terms appropriated to the use of the point. On the contrary, every word is expressive of the force, science, and dexterity with which the recruit attacked the post with the edge of his wooden sword. We see the verb *succidere*, which signifies to cut down or to cut under. To this verb, and to *cædere* the simple verb, all the verbs in the sentence refer. For example, the recruit so exercised against the post, ut nunc quasi caput aut faciem peteret *cædere*, that is, to cut at the head and face of the post; nunc a lateribus minaretur cædere palum, that is, to cut at the sides of the post; interdum poplites et crura pali succidere contenderet, that is, to cut, and not to push at the hams, knees, and legs of the post; accederet, recederet, assultaret, insiliret ad concidendum palum, that is, to cut down the post; and the last words in the sentence (which perhaps being cursorily perused caused the critic's mistake) import that, the recruit exerted every effort of strength, skill, and dexterity in assaulting and cutting at the post.

And the following sentence, which concludes the chapter, seems to favour our interpretation. "In quâ meditatione servabatur illa cautela, ut ita tiro ad inferendum vulnus insurgeret, ne, quâ ex parte, ipse pateret ad plagam." "In which exercise, such precaution was observed, that the recruit would so elevate himself to inflict the wound, as not to be exposed in any part to the stroke or retort of the adversary." There is not a syllable of pushing or stabbing in this sentence; on the contrary, insurgere is applicable only to the attitude of cutting or striking; for the exercise of pushing absolutely requires all those who practise it, to sink low down, by bending their knees, &c. and the word plaga signifies a cut or stroke, and not a thrust or stab. But to remove all doubt respecting the exercise in the 11th chapter, the next sentence, which begins the 12th chapter, and the entire of the 12th chapter, seem to us to settle the matter in favour of our opinion, "Præterea non cæsim, sed punctim ferire discebant." Besides, they learned to strike not only with the edge, but to push with the point. What is the meaning of præterea? Besides, or over and above what? Besides the practice just now described, what is that? Vegetius answers, when he says, Non cæsim, or non solum cæsim, sed præterea punctim ferire discebant. That is, the practice described in the 11th chapter relates solely to cutting. The 12th chapter details the exercise of pushing, and ridicules that of cutting, for the solid reasons assigned by Vegetius, which are adopted and augmented by our author in his translation, which is therefore not literal. "Captain Gordon, (the critic says) has totally mistaken the meaning of the last sentence of the 12th chapter." For the Latin word præcipue signifies chiefly not solely. Now, any person on reading these words, would be apt to think that Major Gordon had

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translated the word præcipue, whereas he has not. We cannot say whether he did or did not know the meaning of that word. We, however, thank the critic for his spontaneous explanation of it, as well as of cratis and clava, which have been left, (as we conceive) unexplained by our author, for the reasons already premised. "Captain Gordon does not appear to have adverted to this circumstance, that the gladii, or swords, which the Romans fought with in battle, were so short, that they could both cut and push with them in close action, and they unquestionably made use of them for both these purposes." Had the critic observed plate the 11th, representing the Roman soldier armed with his shield, and cut and thrust actually in the attitude of cutting and thrusting, with this inscription from Vegetius: "Nam cæsim pugnantes, non solum facile vicère, sed etiam derisère Romani," we think that he would not have made such an observation.

As to the system of cutting, the critic observes, "that to perfect the investigation of this subject, it would be necessary to combine the doctrine of percussion, with that of gravitation." We regret that he has not explained the nature of this combination, which would perfect the investigation, and improvement of the system of cutting.

He observes "that the introduction of the second rank into the first in close action, and making them thus co-operate in one rank, after they are properly instructed in the bayonet exercise, gives them, in regard to the number of men and weapons, a superiority over infantry charging in the usual way, in the ratio of two to one, but in point of resistance, or defence, as well as offence, in a much greater proportion; which cannot, however, be exactly ascertained, as it will unavoidably vary with circumstances."

As we do not understand, how a superiority arising from practice varies, while the practice remains unvaried, we should be glad to have it explained by the learned critic. The three angles of a triangle being equal to two right ones, to day, will be equally so to morrow; although men vary, and fall like leaves, the principles of truth vary not with circumstances.

We are sorry that the critic has neither refuted nor assigned his reasons for not agreeing with our author, in the interpretation of the 306th, and a part of the 307th line of the fourth book of the Iliad. There the critic had a fair opportunity of explaining a passage, the meaning of which is controverted by the learned, and not like 'præcipue' which he has explained to us gratuitously. The commentators assert that four different meanings have been affixed to the passage in question. Our author, differing from all these, gives the literal meaning, to which we are forced to subscribe, not knowing any better interpretation. The critic "can not subscribe to the interpretation given by our author, of the phrase 'transversis principiis,' made use of by Sallust, in describing the march of Metellus. The historian introduces the words 'principia' and 'principes' with different meanings within even two lines of each other, in his description of that very march, &c."

The lines to which the learned critic alludes, viz. "Marium post principia habere, ipse cum sinistræ alæ equitibus esse, qui in agmine principes facti erant," do not appear to us, to prove that the words 'principia' and 'principes' here have different meanings, but to prove that they have the very same meaning in this passage; and that consequently the interpretation of 'transversis principiis,' namely "the 'principes' being transposed into the flanks," is the true interpretation, although the critic cannot subscribe to it. The meaning of the said lines, as we take it, is, "he (Metellus) posted Marius behind the principia (that is the principes): he, (Metellus) took his own station with the cavalry of the left wing, which cavalry were made the principes in the column of march;" that is to take the station and act as the principes, instead of the real principes, who had been disposed transversely on the flanks. We could give numberless quotations from Livy and Tacitus, &c. to prove, that in regard to the legion, principes and principia are synonymous. Principia signifies also the place or station of the principes in camp.

The real blemishes and imperfections the critic seems to have passed over, and to have exercised himself with his *crate* and *clavâ præcipue*, in cutting at the invulnerable parts. These cuts produce no other effect, than the laceration of some passages of Vegetius and Sallust. He seems to have forgotten the precept which Horace had prescribed to the

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Pisos, to avoid literal translation:

" Publica materies privati juris erit, si
Nec circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem;
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres; nec sic desilies imitator in arctum
Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet, aut operis lex."

Major Gordon has audaciously ascribed to Homer ten times more than he has put into the mouth of Vegetius. For instance, his description of the phalanx, and other particulars, of which we see no traces in Homer, and which are copiously cited by the critic, without animadverting upon these unpardonable liberties taken with him and with Xenophon.

Besides, our author has given a short and mutilated description of only six of the muscles of the arm, although there are above fifty muscles belonging to that member. On this occasion, every anatomist would have joined with the critic and with us in dissecting him. Instead of exercising his censorian authority upon these just occasions, he certifies, that " the observations on the bones and muscles of the arm, and on the three different kinds of lever, appear to him to be unexceptionable."

The author was, in our opinion, culpable also in not introducing his description of the fort and foible towards the beginning, and previous to the instructions for quarte and tierce, and for neglecting to lay down rules for gracefully drawing, saluting, and for returning the sword. We pass over the defects in the orthography: we presume not to find fault with the spots on the sun.

Although we disagree with the Antijacobin critic, in some respects, yet we cannot dismiss this subject without giving it as our opinion, that there are few critics existing competent to furnish such a criticism as he has given upon this novel and extraordinary subject. If he has erred in any particular, it is not an error of either his heart or his head. It results from haste, and a multiplicity of business.

Although this Treatise is not free from blemishes, yet we have no hesitation in announcing it to be by far the best we have seen, and perhaps the best ever written upon the subject of the science of defence. It is well traced up to remote antiquity: the demonstrations are mathematical. The idea of the bayonet exercise is original, imposing, and of the utmost national interest. It, like the Principia of Newton, it will require time and attention to be understood. We are only apprehensive, that in time it may make its way into the continent, as it will, if we mistake not, be translated into different languages, and cultivated, not only by the higher orders of the military, but by every gentleman of taste and erudition. The illustrations accompanying this Work, (nineteen in number) are from the graver of Mr. Smirk, jun. and give very correct ideas of what they are intended to represent.

ART. X. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by Wm. Roscoe, in four vols. 4to. Cadell and Davis,* 1805.

THE writer of this valuable work is a gentleman of Liverpool, who had, previously to this publication, merited considerable literary renown for his masterly work, " The Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent."

Whatever might have been the diffidence of Mr. Roscoe with respect to the success of his first performance, we cannot be surprised that the credit he acquired by it should have emboldened him to undertake this new task.

Although we do not scruple to say that Mr. Roscoe's readers will, on the whole, receive less pleasure in the perusal of this performance than in the other, yet the cause is not so much owing to the author as to the nature of the materials on which he is exercised. The judgment and language employed in this are certainly not inferior to those exhibited on the Life and Labours of Lorenzo; both considered and duly appreciated cannot fail to place their author in the rank with the first writers on European History.

Our historian, in his preface, very properly informs the reader of the sources whence he drew the essential parts of his work. After the fortunate access to the archives of the Vatican, which he obtained by the friendly interest of John Johnson, Esq. (then on his travels through Italy) with the learned Abate Gaetano Marini, its prefect, as well as of his literary intercourse with the celebrated Abbe Jacopo Morelli, librarian of St. Mark, at Venice, he speaks with becoming gratitude of those persons in

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his own country who have enabled him to inform himself of such documents as were particularly applicable to his design; among those persons are John Walker, Esq and Mr. Planta, principal librarian of the British Museum.

He derived considerable information respecting the private life of Leo X. as well as of his predecessors Alexander VI. and Julius II. from the diaries of Giovanni Bureardo, usually called Burchard, and Paris de Grassis, successively officers of the Roman Court, who were styled masters of the ceremonies of the Pope's chapel, and considered it as part of their duty to keep a register of such transactions as occurred under their own eye, or came otherwise to their knowledge.

From the narrative of Paris de Grassis, who succeeded Burchard as master of the ceremonies, and whose diary commences on the 12th of May, 1504, and continues through a part of the pontificate of Julius II. and the whole of Leo X. it appears that Paris de Grassis was a native of Bologna, of a respectable family. His brother Achilles, was in the year 1511 raised by Julius II. to the dignity of the purple, and was one of the most learned and respectable members of the college. He had another brother, Aganemnon, who in the year 1510 was ambassador from the city of Bologna to the pope: on this our author takes occasion to remark, that the family names of these personages seem to have been sought for in Homer rather than in the books of the Old and New Testament. Paris had several dignities conferred on him by Leo X. which pontiff he survived, and died at Rome on the 10th day of June, 1528. Mr. R. observes, that the style of Paris de Grassis, like that of Burchard, has little pretensions to elegance; but that it is rendered interesting by its simplicity, which gives to his narration a character of fidelity, and he adds, "it is not unamusing to observe the importance which he frequently attaches to his office, and the severity with which he reproves those relaxations from the dignity of his high rank, in which Leo, on one occasion, indulged himself."

Several curious extracts from the unpublished part of the diary of Paris de Grassis was obtained in the year 1802, from the national library at Paris, which possessed a copy from the originals in the Vatican; and these extracts threw an additional light on the singular circumstances attending the death of Leo X.

Our historian observes upon one peculiarity in his work, which he suspects may be considered as a defect; and that is the frequent introduction of quotations from the poets of the times. The gravity of history may certainly appear broken in upon by the interspersing such passages very often, but they ought not to lessen our confidence in the authenticity of the history itself; for we agree with him in thinking, that when such quotations proceed from contemporary authority, their being in verse ought not to invalidate their credit.

"To those who are pleased in tracing the emotions and passions of the human mind in all ages, nothing can be more gratifying than to be informed of the mode of thinking of the public at large, at interesting periods, and in important situations. Whilst war and desolation stalk over a country, or whilst a nation is struggling for its liberties or its existence, the opinions of men of genius, ability, and learning, who have been agitated with all the hopes and fears to which such events have given rise, and have frequently acted a personal and important part in them, are the best and most instructive comment."

As the author has, at a former period, signified a thought of cultivating a still larger field of inquiry into the learning of a once famous people, he now renounces it, by saying, "With this publication, I finally relinquish all intention of prosecuting, with a view to the public, my researches into the history and literature of Italy." He concludes his preface with the following well written paragraph, speaking of the sedulous attention it has been in his power to bestow on the work, and the probability nevertheless that many defects may appear in it. "That I have devoted to its completion a considerable portion of time and labour, will sufficiently appear from the perusal of the following pages; and it may therefore be presumed that I cannot be indifferent to its success. But whatever inducements I may have found, in the hope of conciliating the indulgence,

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or the favour of the public, I must finally be permitted to avow, that motives of a different, and perhaps of a more laudable nature, have occasionally concurred to induce me to persevere in the present undertaking. Among these, is an earnest desire to exhibit to the present times an illustrious period of society; to recall the public attention to those standards of excellence to which Europe has been indebted for no inconsiderable portion of her subsequent improvement; to unfold the ever active effect of moral causes on the acquirements and the happiness of a people; and to raise a barrier, as far as such efforts can avail, against that torrent of a corrupt and vitiated taste, which, if not continually opposed, may once more overwhelm the cultivated nations of Europe in barbarism and degradation. To these great and desirable aims, I could wish to add others, yet more exalted and commendable; to demonstrate the fatal consequences of an ill directed ambition, and to deduce from the unperverted pages of history, those maxims of true humanity, sound wisdom, and political fidelity, which have been too much neglected in all ages, but which are the only solid foundations of the repose, the dignity, and the happiness of mankind."

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC JOURNALS.

NON-DESCRIPT.

Mr. JOHN SNART, Optician, has lately published, in the Philosophical Magazine, a drawing, and a description of what he considers as a very singular aquatic animal, which he has discovered residing in ponds, in which the frog is generated, from the first rudiments or spawn of the parent, and brought forth in the tadpole state; in which state of being, the embryo frog, the author observes, becomes the prey of the said animal: without the persecution of which, he is of opinion, that frogs would abound infinitely more than what they do at present. The animal in question is, says the author, of a most curious construction, having six legs, with the feet armed with talons, two palpi, or feelers, and four antennæ, with a bifurcated, plumated tail. The body is divided into ten semi-crustaceous lobes, somewhat like the armadillo, exclusive of the head and neck, (which form two more) by means of the joints of which, he is enabled to inflect himself into almost any posture. The head is flatted like the scollop, and broad; the mouth is of the whole width of the head; and proceeding from the sides of the superior mandible, or upper jaw, spring a couple of tentacula, like a forceps, which it opens or closes at pleasure; these are curved and pointed like those of the forficula, or common earwig, and with these it seizes its prey, of which the tadpole seems to be the principal favourite. Although tadpoles are frequently found much larger than it, yet this little cannibal, or bloodsucker will pursue them with the greatest confidence. When it overtakes any, it punctures their skin with its forceps; and after lacerating them, so as to fetch blood, drags them towards its mouth, into which it receives the effusion. So insatiably voracious is this animal of blood, that in the space of a few hours, and that too during the night, out of about eighteen, it had either killed or much maimed no less than eight or ten tadpoles, most of which were bigger than itself: and could it have made the same rapid progress in the water which tadpoles do, the describer makes no doubt but that they would all have fallen a sacrifice to this sanguinary tyrant, who, with short intervals of rest, after a full meal, is incessantly roving in search of blood. At first sight, it appeared to be of the binocular class; but after taking a good magnifier, Mr. Snart observed the eyes to be composed of two annular clusters, not reticulated, but each containing six distinct, roundish, bright, black orbs, at small distances from each other; the intermediate spaces, as well as more considerable ones, in the centre of each lustre, being homogeneous with the colour and texture of the skin of the other parts of the body, which, with some little variegated exceptions on the back of the head, is of a colour resembling the mud of the Thames water, of the texture of that of a common shrimp, and like it, when alive, of a semi-transparent nature; indeed, the divisions of the whole body are more like this, than any other creature Mr. S. has yet seen; but its conformations, in other respects, are dissimilar, as is above stated. When this

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animal seizes its prey, if exceedingly vulnerable, like the tadpole, it lacerates or pierces so deep as to make the forceps meet, and even cross in the punctures, when it amuses and gratifies itself by working them in and out, until the blood flows from the wounds, at which time they are alternately withdrawn, and applied to the mouth, as if to taste the gore with the one, while the captive is detained by the other; which if it approves, the struggling victim is drawn there too—but if otherwise, it contents itself by repeated lacerations, until the enemy, or imaginary enemy, is dead, as was the case with a common earthworm, which Mr. S. threw into the water, and likewise with several flies, which were never drawn towards the mouth at all, while the tadpoles are completely exhausted of their blood, until they become a mere skin, with a small portion of gelatinous matter left in it; for their adversary seems not to have convenient organs for entire deglutition, or he would, no doubt, quickly destroy the whole subject. But from the narrow compass of the neck, and its crustaceous texture, the œsophagus is incapable of expansion to any considerable degree; yet this incapacity, on his part, is no security to the other, seeing they are almost cut in two by their being brought into so close contact with the mouth of their destroyer, and quite drained of their very vitals.

This formidable non-descript animal seems made by nature to thin the race of frogs. It may be further observed, that he is so tenacious of his prey, that having once fastened on, he will bear to be drawn quite out of the water, and held for some minutes, suspended by the hold, ere he will let go his victim, and so hard and undaunted, as to bear to be lashed with a small twig, without appearing to sustain any injury. The opening of his forceps seems to fascinate his victims: they become, as it were, transfixed by torpor, and rivetted to the spot, though naturally capable of swimming much faster than their enemy. One particular more it may not be amiss to notice, which is the ebbing and flowing of the blood—which blood does not appear to circulate through all the parts, but by a kind of undulatory motion, or rather pulsation, proceeds and recedes towards and from the head, to about half way down the body, in one entire mass. Although, without doubt, the whole frame is visited by this vital principle, yet it is in such small quantities as to elude the most minute inspection; and if the quantities were not, indeed, very minute, it could not but be visible through the semi-transparency of the body; for it is not tempered like water, but is of so sanguine a tint, as to give the middle part of the body a black appearance. The author does not venture to determine what class of aquatic animals the subject of his description ranks in, because it participates of several, or at least seems to possess members and faculties in common with two or three.

M. PERON.

M. PERON, late Naturalist to the Expedition for making Discoveries, in what the French now term Australasia, and we New Holland, among other observations in his account of the voyage, makes the following: That the most important, and perhaps also the most inexplicable circumstance to be noticed, in proceeding from Van Diemen's Land to New Holland, is the absolute difference of the two races who inhabit these two remote islands. If we except, indeed, the meagreness of the extremities which is observed equally among the inhabitants of both countries, they have scarcely any thing common in their manners and customs, in their rude arts, in their implements for hunting or fishing, in their habitations and pirogues (canoes), in their arms or language, in the whole of their physical constitution, in the form of the cranium, or in the proportions of the face. This absolute dissimilarity appears also in the colour, the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land being browner than those of New Holland: it appears also in a character hitherto considered as exclusive, namely, the nature or properties of the hair. That of the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land is short, woolly, and curled; that of the New Hollanders is straight, lank, and stiff. Another zoological fact tends still further to confirm the above distinction, if not primitive, at least a very ancient one, between the aforesaid two regions. The dog, that animal so valuable to man, the faithful companion of his misfortunes, his travels, and dangers, the indefatigable instrument of his distant hunting excursions, every where so common on the continent of New Holland, and which we find on all its coasts, among the different hordes we

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had an opportunity of observing, (these are the author's own words) does not exist in Van Diemen's Land; at least, we could discover no traces of this animal. We never saw any of them with the inhabitants, notwithstanding our daily intercourse with them. The case was the same with M. Labillardiere, during Dentrecastaux's voyage; and it does not appear that any other traveller has ever seen any. The English whalefishers, whom the author consulted on this subject, confirmed the circumstance.

Another observation made by M. Peron, is, that the summits of the mountains of Van Diemen's Land, New Holland, and the island of Timor, were formerly covered by the sea. In Van Diemen's Land, towards the bottom of the North river, M. Peron discovered, at the height of 6 or 700 feet above the level of the sea, large masses of petrified shells, all belonging to the *lime genus* of Lamarck, and constituting a species, to which he could find none living analogous, in the same places. On several points of the east coast of the island Maria, there are seen regular horizontal strata, consisting of a kind of whitish, shelly, free-stone, resting on granitic rocks, at the height of 4 or 500 feet above the level of the sea. At Kangaroo Island, those of St. Peter, and St. Francis, and that portion of the continent which is situated behind them, the author made similar observations: he always found some remains of petrified shells, at a greater or less distance, in the interior of the country, and at heights more or less considerable. During an excursion which the author's friend, M. Bailly, made into the interior of New Holland, ascending Swan's river, for about 20 leagues, he found every where the ground covered with quartzy sand, mixed with the remains of shells. At the Bay of Seals, this phenomenon occurs with still more decisive characters. The whole substance of the barren isles of Dorré, and that of Dirk-Hartog, consist of free-stone, sometimes reddish and sometimes whitish, filled with shells of different kinds. This composition becomes still more striking at Timor. On the summit of some of the mountains, already there is found at the height of more than 15 or 1800 feet above the level of the sea, a great number of shells, incrusted in the midst of the madreporic masses which they form. Most of these shells are in the siliceous state; some of them, still in the calcareous state, are more or less altered and friable. There are some of an enormous or monstrous size amongst them. M. Peron has seen several individuals, and every person belonging to the expedition might have seen them also, which were not less than four or five feet in length. All these large shells evidently belonged to the genera *hippope* and *tridacne* of Lamarck; and what is more important, the fossil individuals have such a resemblance to those of the same genus, found alive on the sea shore, at the bottom of the mountains, that the author considers them as the same, in the remarks which compose his general topography of the bay of Coupang. Even the gigantic proportions of the fossil tridacnes are found in the living ones. The author himself saw a valve, which served daily as a trough to five or six hogs. In the Dutch fort there is another, in which the soldiers of the garrison wash their linen. The absolute want of colour, common to the fossil and the living tridacnes, is another reason for their identity. The case was the same with several kinds of zophytes, which existing still on the coasts, seem to be so identic with some of those that form the mountains of that part of the island, that the author did not hesitate to consider them as such. Since his return to Europe, however, having had occasion, in examining the beautiful collection of M. Defrane, to remark how easy it is to be mistaken in this respect, he freely confesses that he can no longer venture to warrant this identity, however probable it may appear, as his observations were not made with that minute attention which the subject deserves, and as whole specimens are not to be found in any of our collections. While the author regrets that he suffered so valuable an observation to escape him, he marks out Timor as the most proper place for determining the delicate and interesting question, in regard to analogous living animals, at least in the last classes of the animal kingdom.

DR. BARTON.

Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Professor of *Materia Medica*, Natural History, and Botany, in the University of Penn-

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sylvania, has lately published a letter to M. Lacepede, of Paris, which treats of the Natural History of North America, wherein he observes, that within the last three or four years, several new species of quadrupeds or mammalious animals have been discovered in the remote regions of that immense continent, and that the boundaries of human knowledge, in respect of other species, have been considerably extended. Two pretty complete skeletons of the mammoth, as it has long been called, have been discovered of late years. One of these, the author observes, has been sent to Europe, (this is the mammoth which Mr. Peale, jun. after having exhibited it in London, returned with to America, without visiting Paris, or any other part of the continent of Europe,) and he makes no hesitation to refer it to the genus *elephas*. Judging from the boney fabric of this monstrous animal, which the author conceives to be an excellent foundation upon which to construct generic characters, the American mammoth must be a true elephant. If in the form of his grinders, the curvature of his tusks, he differed considerably from the living elephants that are known to us, those differences, says the author, only prove that the American animal constituted a species distinct from the living elephants of Asia and Africa. The American species is unquestionably lost.—It may be further observed, that the skeletons or bones of some other large animals, more or less allied to the family of elephants, have also been discovered in different parts of North America. Among these, the author recognizes the grinders of a species, which, if not the same as the elephant of Asia, must have been, as to the form of its grinders, at least, more nearly allied to that species, than is the mammoth. It appears further that the bones of another large animal have been discovered. These, says the author, appear to have belonged to a species of *trichechus*, perhaps to the *trichechus rosmarus* or morse. We occasionally find, says, Dr. B. the bones of some of the largest of the cetaceous animals, in situations very distant from those in which the living animal are at present to be found. The *scapula* of a species of whale has been found, at a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth, within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. Several years ago, the tooth of the *monodon* or narwhale was found at the distance of a few miles from the city. These last mentioned facts, however, need not excite much surprise, since very extensive portions of the present dry country exhibit the most unequivocal proofs of having been overwhelmed by an ancient covering of the sea. It may be added, that within the memory of our own history, whales were not uncommon in some of our bays and rivers. We likewise learn, from Professor Barton, that some large bones have been found in a certain nitrous cave, situated in the remote parts of Virginia. Mr. Jefferson, President of the confederation of the United States, has, it seems, published an interesting memoir on the subject of these bones, in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Jefferson conceives them to belong to a large animal of the genus *felis*;—but Dr. Barton ascribes them to a very different family of animals, to some one of the genera comprehended in the order called *tardigrada*; the *bruta* of Linnæus; and he also pronounces that they and the bones which have been found near the river of La Plata, in South America, belong to the same species, or at least to an animal of the same genus, which has been named the *megatherium*, by M. Cuvier.

M. PAYSSE.

THE following is the substance of a memoir written by M. Paysse, principal preparer of medicines at the camp of Utrecht, relative to the manufacturing, on a large scale, of some oxydes of mercury. The memoir is addressed to M. Parmentier, and is extracted from the *Annales de Chimie*, No. 152, lately published.

In the proem to the work, M. Paysse informs his readers, that he was obliged to encounter many difficulties before he could obtain admission to the large Batavian manufactories; but that being sometimes successful, in his attempts, he then failed not to obtain an indemnity for all his labours, cares, and sacrifices, having an ardent desire, as he assures us, to add to his own knowledge, and to enrich his country with the discoveries of the industrious natives that he has visited.

The first memoir contains information respecting the making of cinnabar,

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or as it is named in the language of modern chemistry, red sulphurated oxyde of mercury. This valuable article is only prepared in two manufacturing establishments at Amsterdam. The most considerable is that which belonged to the late M. Brand. M. Paysse, was fortunate enough to assist at an operation, in which 800lb. were completely made, divided into portions. He observed all the details, with minute attention; and after comparing them with those which have been published by M. Tuckert, in the 4th vol. of the *Annales de Chimie*, for the year 1790, he could only trace a very slight difference; so that the description of the chemist of Amsterdam, may be fairly reckoned as being pretty nearly exact. M. Tuckert, however, has omitted to speak of the duration of the flame, and of its colour, which arises, we are told, from the combustion of the union of the sulphur and mercury, previously prepared and introduced into the apparatus. This flame, the disengagement of which is extremely rapid, exhibits various colours; first a bright dazzling white, then a yellow, and white orange yellow, then a blue and yellow, and at last it turns to blue and to green. Its disengagement is overcome towards the end, by a sort of register of iron plate, when its colour becomes that of indigo, or sky blue. The apparatus is then hermetically sealed, and the whole is luted on the outside, with a mixture of clay and sand.

In treating of the vessels employed in the above operation, M. Tuckert forgot also to describe their form with sufficient correctness and precision. The principal vessel is not a jar, but a kind of crucible, around which the heat circulates, and which has over it, an iron dome, through the summit of which the matter is introduced, after the crucible has been previously brought to a state of red heat. The success of the operation depends most essentially upon the management of the fire during the act of sublimation. The fuel employed is turf, and M. Paysse observes, that nothing can be better adapted for the purpose, when a constant and moderate heat is required. This uniformity of temperature, during the thirty hours of heat maintained in the furnace, is doubtless one of the chief causes that conduce towards the final success of the operation.

When red sulphurated oxyde of mercury is to be prepared, a very large quantity of it is previously to be pulverized, ere it be converted into vermilion. The mode of preparing this substance is still kept a secret among the Dutch. In every work treating of chemistry at large, the process, however, is formally described. It is merely stated in the above treatises, that the cinnabar is to be reduced to powder, and then washed in water, and afterwards dried. This method, which M. Paysse has repeatedly made trial of, gave him always, indeed, he says, for product, a very beautiful red colour; but he judges and pronounces it inferior in respect of beauty and the splendour of its colour, to that which is made in Holland.

China furnishes artists with a kind of vermilion, much more in esteem than even that of the Dutch. It possesses a beautiful red colour, with a shade, the splendour of which nothing can surpass. For some years past, therefore, the Dutch have made great exertions to imitate it. M. Paysse saw some prepared in the manufactories of that country, the process of which is still very carefully concealed. This vermilion rivals in its beauty, that of the Chinese, and the author is of opinion that, in a little time, it will attain to an equal degree of perfection.

As M. Paysse could not obtain information with regard to the means employed to imitate this particular preparation, and conjecturing that the splendour of the Chinese sulphurated oxyde of mercury could arise only from the state of oxygenation, more or less advanced, in which the mercury may be, in that combination, he proceeded to make the following trial: He took a hundred parts of Dutch red sulphurated oxyde of mercury, and having pulverized them, put them into a glass capsule, sheltered from the impression of the solar rays, and covered this powder with some cubic centimetres of pure water, taking care to stir the mixture for the space of about a month, with a glass tube. At the end of 7 or eight days, he saw the oxyde sensibly change its appearance, and assume a very agreeable shade. During about 25 days, the splendour of the red increased gradually, and acquired the utmost perfection of beauty. Having further observed that the matter now remained in the same state, and that it no longer underwent any apparent change, he decanted the water, and

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dried in the shade, and in a gentle temperature, the red sulphurated oxyde of mercury. He compared it, in this state, and when very dry, with that of the Chinese, and that of the Dutch manufactories, prepared by their secret process, but could not perceive any sensible difference in the splendour or beauty of the red; so that this very simple experiment puts the public, at once, in possession of a process highly advantageous to the fine arts, and particularly to that of painting, and which the Dutch artists have so long kept and monopolized as a secret to themselves.

M. Paysse, likewise, made some experiments, by nitric acid, on the method of manufacturing the red oxyde of mercury, or red precipitate.—Our limits will not permit us to detail the whole of his facts; but it may be observed in general, that if his process be followed, it will remove all the uncertainty of manufacturers, who hitherto have not been able to prepare this substance in the same manner as is done in Holland. (Such English readers as wish to see a full and complete account of this process of M. Paysse, may consult the *Annales de Chimie*, above mentioned, or the Philosophical Magazine for July, in the current year.) We shall content ourselves with observing, that M. Paysse treated, in the same manner, red oxydes of mercury prepared in the Dutch manufactories, and those which he had obtained as the result of his own experiments; and on this point, the author avers that the proportions of the principles which constituted these oxydes, all very brilliant, exhibited variations very little sensible. They amounted only to nearly a hundredth part; so that it may be considered as a certain, undeniable fact, that crystallized red oxydes of mercury are indebted for this state, to a combination of oxygen with the mercury, the proportions of the forms being always between 18 and 19; while those of the oxydes which have not brilliancy, contain, at most, from 13 to 14 of that principle. Two incontestible advantages will be found to result, therefore, from the preparation of crystallized red oxyde of mercury. 1. An increase of the product of that oxyde, the mean term of which is 5 per cent more than when it is not brilliant. And, 2. the impossibility or at least great difficulty which avarice will inevitably experience, in attempting to adulterate this product of art, by means of red oxyde of lead.

THE DRAMA.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—After the comedy of the *Man of the World*, which was extremely well acted, particularly by Cooke, was represented a new after piece, called *Rugantino*; or, the Bravo of Venice. It is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Lewis. It is not necessary to give at full length, a detail of the story, which is obviously taken from *Abellino*, a German novel, and which has been subjected to the laws of the drama, two or three times before, but never as we think, with minor success than at present; in regard to the effect produced upon the *ear*. The piece opens with the vehement exclamations of the dastardly Sperozzo, who has been refused by Resabella, daughter of the Duke of Venice, in marriage; and who has, in consequence, hired a desperate ruffian, named *the Bravo*, (at whose name all Venice trembled) to assassinate the lady, at a certain religious procession, which she had intended to assist in. Rugantino, in the assumed dress of a sick monk, informs her of the danger she is in, stabs Sperozzo, and at once declares himself her lover. Two other noblemen beside Foscari, are said to have perished by the dagger of Rugantino, so that the Duke of Venice offers a considerable reward for his apprehension. Meanwhile, Rugantino enters seemingly into a dangerous plot, to overturn the government, acting in concert with some discontented noblemen, who carry on their conspiracy at the house of a certain foolish kind of a Lord. The Duke wishes to accelerate the marriage of his daughter, with the prince of Milan, when suddenly the latter disappears, supposed to have been a victim to the Bravo. The princess herself is in love with an adventurer of the name of *Rodoardo*, with whom she is detected in a secret interview, by the Duke, and who, in order to gain the Duke's favour, promises to deliver into his hands, the Bravo, at a grand masque, which is to be given, in honour of the princess's birth day, provided he will give him his daughter. The Duke agrees to the proposal. The masque commences when *Rodoardo* and

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ravo turn out to be the same per-
The Duke orders the Bravo to be
, when the latter claims his pro-
The Duke insists that a promise
such circumstances, should not
pt; when the princess falls on
nees, and supplicates for the life of
ver; immediately the two noble-
who were thought to have been
ered, make their appearance, and
rince of Milan and the Bravo,
ut to be the same individual, who
g been disappointed by some fair
had determined not to marry until
ould find a woman who would
ut to share his fate under all cir-
tances. The murder of Foscari,
ounted for; and the Bravo reveals
articulars of the conspiracy, and the
rs against their country are imme-
ly seized. The piece concludes
the marriage of the prince and Re-
la. Such is a short sketch, or out-
of the story, which is rendered, in
measure, interesting, by the *ubi-*
, if we may so term it, of the Bra-
no place being able to guard against
ntrusion: in fact, he changes his
, not less than seven or eight times.
re is an awkward attempt at hu-
r, in the person of an antiquated,
sh, old duenna, who has an extra-
ary *penchant* for dancing; an epis-
sode which is perfectly useless to the conduct of the piece, as likewise is the character of an old, absurd, cowardly the Lord: neither of which *persons* have the least apparent relation to the plot. The dialogue throughout teems with *ennui* and heaviness. The scenery however, it must be allowed, is beautiful, in no ordinary degree. The views of the city of Venice are considered as extremely splendid, and the mechanist has contrived to exhibit no small portion of his skill, in the representation of the masque, where the whole history of the heathen mythology is significantly depicted. The last exceeds, in respect of its general grandeur and effect upon the *eye*, any thing of the kind we ever remember to have seen. The music claims honourable mention: the overture was most captivating, especially from an obligato movement, which the scientific Dr. Busby has introduced, with wonderful power and effect. In short, every thing in which the artists, mechanists, composers, &c. and all but the author himself (*tantum non*, as the Latins say) has had any share (and the austerity of our functions unwillingly compels us to pass this rigid, interdictory sentence) must have a well grounded claim to our unfeigned, and (we had almost said) unbounded PLAUDITE!

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

RAPHRASE OF SPRING, THE FIRST OF POPE'S PASTORALS.

the Editor of the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

HE poet seldom conjures up scenes more offensive to simplicity and taste thoe which are denominated pasto- Flocks, crooks, and purling streams ound with too little labour to afford es either elegant or pleasing. On sur- g the manners of the peasantry, in a amble through Windsor forest, I could void observing how preposterously dif- t are the beings of reality from those ble and intelligent personages with n Pope has peopled this picturesque ct. Allow me to present you with such toral as a faithful transcript of local haffords. You will perceive that I copy great harmonist in my modes of con- ng my essay. Theocritus and Virgil d, perhaps, contend that my subject is ruly pastoral. Be it so; I wish they l, with equal success, contend that it is natural. I forbear to speak farther, lest, I am smiling at others, I should grow lous myself; and am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Q in the Corner.

SPRING—A PASTORAL.

Scene—Windsor Forest.

FIRST in these scenes I echo Nature's strain,
And paint the real manners of the swain.
Ye poets list, from aramanthine bow'rs,
And mark what nettles mock the blushing flow'rs!

Each streamlet soft pursues its gentle course,
Tho' no prompt fable deify the source.

You chosen patron of the fertile scene,
(The nodding squire that lives beside the green,)
Who, all the world illustriously above,
Ne'er left the shelter of your natal grove;
O! let my muse her faithful pen inspire,
Till quarter-sessions rouse your classic fire.

So, when no meeting wakes the courser's soul,
With tedious trot the roadster seeks the goal!
But once proclaim'd the signal for the chace,
The shouting jockies scorn its humble pace.

Soon as the morn, with fresh and hungry airs
Awoke each mortal to his lot of cares,
Two hinds along the dale their foldings led,
Of South-Down breed, on Windsor plains tho' fed.

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The sun fast climbing up the eastern sky,
Thus Jobson spoke, thus Simkin made reply.

Job.—Hark from the village what a thund'ring shout,
The alehouse, sure, must hold a jolly rout!
Wickets and skittles make a gallant shew,
But for these sheep, (the d—ls) we'd thither go;
Our clerk, be sure, and all the singers brave,
Are met at Johnson's tap to try a stave!

Sim.—'Tis like enough, and shall we idle stand,
Nor to the mug nor metre lend a hand?
What time the moon disclos'd her tim'rous head,
Our master drank, and now lies safe a bed.
Hold Jobson, on this coin of snowy hue,
Some wond'rous face, "(not Pan's)" an artist drew;
With mystic words, the *L*—d knows what they mean,
The wond'rous face all dotted round is seen.
This coin so rare, I'll stake upon a song,
Who gains the prize first tastes the can of strong.

Job.—Agreed; and see of gems a costly pair,
Which on these nervous wrists I faithful wear!
Of Bet the gift, a nymph of yonder shade,
Who drives in Windsor's grove a rural trade.
Grav'd on each stud, two wounded hearts are viewed,
With magic pow'r as seers affirm, endued;
Shou'd Simkin's strain superior prove to mine,
These mystic emblems, Simkin, straight are thine.

Sim.—But who shall duly judge the rustic lay?
The shepherd's idol! see, he comes this way.
On Will, who doctors cows, shall we agree?

Job.—Yes, Will who doctors cows, the umpire be.

In ancient boots with rural mud emboss'd,
Will featly spurr'd the donkey that he cross'd.
A pipe the hoary swain was wont to bear,
Whose fumes salubrious woo the morning air.
'Proceed!' he cry'd, 'while ravens stay their note,
And each pert mag restrains his brazen throat!'

Sim.—When rays autumnal bless'd the lab'rer's pain,
A neigh'bring fair entic'd each ardent swain.
Punch tried his tricks; intent on higher game,
I dare the throng at back-sword's noble game.
A youth of Hampshire mocks my swelling rage,
And free from favour equal we engage.

No more he sees the folks, the fun, the shews,
A stream of blood bedews his aching nose.

Job.—When pensive evening threw her mantle grey
O'er the proud feats of that important day,
Three Hampshire swains, three Berkshire men oppose,
To prove whose eyes strong liquor first would close:
The Hampshire newsman led the glorious strife,
And held three summer's days a merry life,
While luckless Hampshire, doom'd its cause to lose,
In silent wonder went without the news!

Sim.—Let Hampshire vaunt her hogs of greasy fame,
Her streams, and forests, bless'd with regal name,
Those forest shades the peasant holds more dear,
Whose streams resolve to honest Berkshire beer.

Job.—When day exhausted yields the sway to night,
And quiv'ring moon-beams shed insidious light,
The Hampshire smuggler lands his precious load,
While dripping Hollands marks his devious road.
No King *we* rob to fill a beggar's dish,
Whose nights but empty Lodon* of its fish.

Sim.—Where early vi'lets weep the morning dew,
See trembling hares their silly course pursue!
Three, e'er the sun uprose his pond'rous head,
Within my wires, with cry disastrous bled.
A joke, I thought, would make them taste the higher,
So, his own game I sold our simple 'squire!

Job.—And, doctor, see, stray'd from its bleating dam,
'Mid budding cowslips treads the tender lamb!
His mate I choak'd, beneath yon spreading tree,
The cheated farmer gave his flesh to *me*.

Will.—Cease to contend; so equal is your song,
To neither party shall the palm belong.
You, Jobson, still, your mystic studs retain,
(The only heart of Bet's you'll ever gain!)
But Simkin's medal in the tap will shine,
Where the first draft, as umpire, must be mine.

* The river Lodon runs through a part of the forest.

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PHILANTHROPY.

I LOVE to see Aurora's beam
Irradiate the sky;
To see the boundless ether teem
With rays of brightest die.

When sable night o'erspreads the plain,
I dearly love to rove,
To hear sweet Philomela's strain
Soft warbling through the grove.

I love to pace the verdant mead,
When summer heats prevail,
To see the swift majestic steed
Prance gaily through the dale.

The parent-bird I love to see,
Bring home the far-fetched food,
And then divide it equally
Among her callow brood.

I love to join the rustic throng
At even in the dale,
To hear their cheerful, artless song,
To see their mirth prevail.

To inhale the sweet refreshing breeze
Of zephyrus I love,
To hear it murmuring in the trees
Of the deep shady grove.

I love to see the infant flow'r
Its beauteous leaves expand;
I hail with joy the verdant show'r
Which fructifies the land.

I love to see the limpid stream
At the still hour of night,
Reflect pale Luna's silver beam
Replete with borrow'd light.

I love to climb the mountain's brow,
The vast expanse to scan,
To see the spacious vale below
Diminish'd to a span.

I love to see the vessel borne
Adown the glassy tide;
The effects of vanity I mourn,
And mad ambition's stride.

I love t'expand the infant mind,
The yet unpolished gem,
The graft of reason for to bind
Upon the tender stem.

I love to see the modest blush
Suffuse the virgin's cheek;
For in that timid, virtuous flush
The soul itself doth speak.

I hold the social converse dear,
Instruction to impart;
The man of truth with love revere,
And wear him next my heart.

I love to see the blooming fair
With native shyness coy,
To see the youthful wedded pair
With pleasing dalliance toy.

I love to make the mother blest,
Her rising hopes to cheer.
To clasp her infant to my breast,
And quell her every fear.

I love to see the infant smile,
Its balmy lips to kiss,
Its little griefs for to beguile
And share its every bliss.

I hold my native country dear,
I'm firm in freedom's cause,
Her generous sons I do revere,
Her liberty and laws.

When warring nations cease to fight,
Make dove-ey'd peace their choice,
Then beats my heart with pure delight,
Then doth my soul rejoice.

When'er I hear the tale of woe,
I heave the pitying sigh,
Adown my cheeks the tear-drops flow
With tender sympathy.

I love to make the debtor free,
To make the mourner glad,
And heartfelt joy it is to me
To see the naked clad.

My soul at peace with all mankind,
By passion's ne'er opprest;
In every thing doth pleasure find,
For peace reigns in my breast.

E'en scenes of death have joys for me,
If piety prevail:
The good man's end I love to see,
His parting breath to hail.

For well I know his heartfelt joy
To quit this spot terrene,
Where pleasures soon as tasted cloy,
And passions cloud the scene.

But yet, though vice reigns on the earth,
Yet virtue reigns likewise:
Though many a pain, there has its birth,
Yet comforts too arise.

Were't not for vice with hideous mien,
Virtue would scarce be priz'd,
Her brightest charms would not be seen,
However undisguis'd.

'Tis by affliction and disease
We feel for other's woes;
By pain we prize the body's ease,
By toil we find repose,

Sept. 2d, 1805. J. D.

THE PETIT HAUNCH OF VENISON,

Addressed to Charles Cardinall, Esq. acknowledging the receipt of a fine fawn, sent by him to the author.

ZOUNDS! *Pope*, I thank ye for an excellent fawn
As e'er grac'd a table, or skipt on a lawn,
So delicately plump, so beautifully nice,
I resolv'd—and away it was sent in a trice
To my worthy friend C—r——'s, whose taste I well knew
'To a gift of the kind would render its due,

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By suitable cooking, and wines of rare merit,
With companions, abounding in wit, mirth and spirit:
The hour being appointed, all seated to dine,
W—c—rs L—t—na—r, others, the complement nine,
With appetites keen, when in came the venison;
And believe me, a bishop might have thought it a benison.
Ev'n Goldsmith himself, had poor Goldsmith been there,
Would rather have prais'd, than complain'd to Lord Clare;
No cause would he've had to grumble or frown,
On the Jew, or the Scot, or the man of the town;
For no slattern of maid with looks petrified,
Came dismal to tell that the baker had lied;
"Or that it fell out, that the negligent sloven,
"Had shut out the pastry, in shutting the oven."
More genial our feast, more fortunate our band,
We partook of the pasty, and hail'd our dear land,
As friendship's abode, as liberty's isle,
O'er which may the blessing of Heaven still smile,
Giving joy to the joyless, contentment to all—
Not forgetting the—*donor*—the good Cardinall.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr. William Wilkinson, of Needham Market, Suffolk, for improved Pantiles, for covering houses and other buildings. Dated August 9, 1805.—The following are the particulars of this invention: The lower tile is formed so that the greater or receiving end may admit the less or dripping end of the next tile above it, into its cavity, after the manner of troughs leading into each other. A perforation is made at the greater end of this tile, through which a clout nail, or other fastening, may be passed in the lath that supports it. Mr. Needham, has adopted the following process for manufacturing the tiles, though it is probable, that trifling variations may, in practice be necessary, according to circumstances; Mr. N. considers his invention to consist in the tiles when produced, and not in the manufacturing of them. The stock being made fast on a table, by a staple and wedge, or otherwise, the mould-board and frame are placed thereon; the mould is then filled with earth, and struck off in the usual manner; a small quantity of sand is thrown on the face of the tile. The tile frame and mould-board are then taken off the stock, and with the face of the tile downward, placed on a hand-board; the tile and mould-board are forced out of the frame, the mould-board taken off, and the tile laid on the floor or stage made for the purpose. When the tiles are sufficiently dried, they are drest on a horse or stool, resembling the mould-board, proper allowance being made for the striking of the tiles. A slay or beater is made use of for dressing, flat on one side, but a little hollow with regard to the length on the other side: the flat side is used for the face of the tile, the hollow side is to beat up the edges.

Patent to Mr. Ralph Wedgwood of the Hill, in Burslem, Staffordshire, Potter; for his newly invented composition for making Glass upon new principles. Dated April 3, 1797. This newly invented composition is made of the following articles: Alkaline salt, pieces or parts of china, or earthenware pitchers, pieces of baked clay, old plaster moulds, or calcareous earths, borax, silicious earths, and terra ponderosa. These articles Mr. Wedgwood uses in the following manner; the alkaline salts and borax, either in a state of powder or of solution; but he prefers to use these articles in solution. "When," says Mr. Wedgwood, "I use the alkaline salts in solution, I cause to be made a solution of alkaline salt in water; and into this solution I cast pieces or parts of china, or earthenware pitchers, pieces of baked clay, the same being first heated red hot; to these I add old plaster moulds, or calcareous earth, first slacking them in a solution of borax in

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water; when I use borax in solution, I also add silicious earths and terra ponderosa; all of these articles I cause to be ground together, and then dried over a slow fire. When I apply the alkaline salts and borax in a state of powder, I use them in the same manner as they are now used in making of glass. When these several articles are ground together and dried over a slow fire, I put the whole in a melting pot, and cause it to be fused with an intense heat; and when in perfect fusion, I pour it from the melting pot into cold water. The qualities of the several articles will depend on the quantity of glass intended to be made; and the proportion of each article must successively depend, in some degree, on the quality of the respective articles, and also on the hardness or softness of the glass required. But by attending to all or any of the following proportions of the several articles so to be used, my composition will be made." To make the solution of alkaline salts in water, take of alkaline salts from 10 to 50 pounds, and all the intermediate proportions; and of water from 12 to 70 quarts, and all the intermediate proportions; pieces of China or earthenware pitchers, from 50 to 150 pounds, and all the intermediate proportions; of baked clay from 80 to 100 pounds, &c. To make the solution of borax in water, take of borax from 3 to 10 pounds, of water from 10 to 50 quarts, of calcareous earths from 40 to 100 pounds, of silicious earths from 50 to 100 pounds, and of terra ponderosa, from 5 to 20 pounds, and all the intermediate proportions. When the alkaline salts and borax are applied in powder, use the articles in the same proportion as when they are used in solution. By attending to these proportions, it will be made to greater profit and advantage, than is the present mode of making glass, and with great saving, and health to the labourers employed.

Patent to Peter Marsland, of Heaton Norris, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton-spinner, for certain improvements in sizing Cotton yarn. Dated July 19, 1805.—The nature of this invention consists in the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the cotton-yarn, which is to be sized, or the principal part of such air, and consequently from the cotton-yarn itself, and applying the size to the cotton-yarn, while the air is so extracted. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect the operation will be. The manner in which the same is performed, is the following: The cotton-yarn which is to be sized, is put into a vessel called a receiver, and which must be made perfectly air-tight, by fastening down the cover, to the aperture through which the yarn is put into such receiver. Then, by means of a common air-pump connected with the receiver, or by any other means by which a vacuum may be produced in the receiver, the air must be extracted from the receiver, and from the yarn contained in it. The size must then be introduced into the receiver from another vessel, called the size-vessel, by means of a pipe; one end of which pipe must be immersed in the size, and the other end must enter the receiver. In this pipe is inserted a cock, which prevents the size from entering the receiver before the air is extracted; and when the air is extracted, the size is admitted by turning this cock. When the size is admitted into the receiver, it enters into the yarn, and impregnates it very rapidly. In order that the yarn may receive no injury from the rapid manner in which the size enters into the receiver, either the size should be introduced very slowly, or the yarn should be packed in baskets, cans, bags, or vessels, or otherwise, to prevent the yarn from being tossed about in the receiver, by the motion of the size. When the size enters the receiver, it causes the small quantity of air which was not extracted, to rise to the top of the receiver. To prevent the yarn from rising above the size in the receiver, the baskets, cans, bags, or vessels, containing the yarn within the receiver, must be fastened down, so that the same cannot rise higher than the size in the receiver. If it be desired to give a greater pressure to the size after it is admitted into the receiver, than that of the common atmosphere, the communication between the receiver and the size-vessel must be closed by turning the aforesaid cock, and then one end of a forcing-pump may be inserted into the top of the receiver; and by this means a quantity of condensed air may be forced upon the surface of the size. After the yarn has remained a few minutes in the receiver, it may be taken out, and placed in a thin cold size, to prevent the size, which has been applied in the operation, from draining out of the yarn, as well as to prevent its

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growing hard upon the surface of the yarn, until the yarn undergoes the next common operation in the course of its manufacture. The size answers best when it is made thick, and introduced into the receiver at, or nearly at, the boiling temperature. The process may be facilitated by heating the yarn (previously to its being introduced into the receiver, or after it is introduced into the receiver, and before the receiver is closed up, for the purpose of extracting the air therefrom) to any degree of heat, not exceeding that of boiling water. It may be heated very conveniently in the receiver, by inclosing the bottom and sides of the receiver in another vessel, and introducing the steam of boiling water into the space between the two vessels.

Patent to Mr. Thomas Rowntree, of Christ Church, Surrey, Engine-maker; for a new invented Axletree and Box for Carriages, on an improved construction, which he calls his Mobile Collar, Axletree, and Box. Dated April 25, 1805.—The above invention consists of an improved axletree, box, and mobile collar. To the axletree there is no nut at the end of the arm; consequently the friction of that is done away; nor can a wheel accidentally come off by this method.

The advantages to be derived in this improved manner of constructing axletrees and boxes with a mobile collar, is safety in travelling, and much less draught to the horses.

Mr. Abraham, master of an academy in Sheffield, is now engaged in preparing a Spelling Book on a new principle. It is his intention to arrange the principal words in common use after the following order; first the root, and in the corresponding columns, the derivations,—a plan which will have the double advantage of giving the scholar an insight into the language, and furnish him with a clue to the proper spelling of words. The title of this work is the Analytical Spelling Book.

Mr. Lawrence, has been engaged during the late spring and summer, in the investigation of those maladies to which corn and other vegetables are liable from changes of the weather, and has by daily inspection, from the first appearance of the blade, ascertained, beyond further question, the cause of the smut in wheat, and of that defect in which the kernels are called pepper corn wheat, hitherto erroneously supposed to have arisen from a promiscuous generation of seeds. His observations, made in the course of this investigation, will appear in the work entitled, The New Farmers' Calender.

The Third Part of Mr. Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain is announced for publication by Christmas next, and will contain a History of Round Churches, with illustrative plans, views, &c. of the Temple Church, London, and the two Round Churches at Northampton and at Cambridge.

Dr. Gregory, the author of the Economy of Nature, &c. &c. has announced for publication in February next, a new and compendious Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, to be compressed into two volumns quarto, and published in twelve parts, at 9s. each

Mr. Hunt will shortly publish an heroic comic poem, in five cantos, entitled "The war of the Bridal Ring."

A very small Concordance is in great forwardness, designed to be bound with Pocket Bibles, &c. to be entitled the Diamond Concordance.

"The Parish Officers Complete Guide," and the "Laws of Landlords and Tenants," by the late John Paul, Esq. Barrister at Law (works that have been so justly admired for their perspicuity and correctness, and which have been for a long time out of print) are we understand, undergoing a revisal by a gentleman of eminence in the law, who will introduce every thing on the subject which has taken place since the publication of the last editions.

Alex. Mackonochie, Esq. of Balypoor, near Calicut, Malabar, proposes publishing a large work on the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture; also Political and Commercial strictures on the comparative state of Naval Architecture in Great Britain and India, divided into three parts.

First, A View of the present state of Oak Timber in England, and the causes of its scarcity.

Second, A View of the Timber Trade of India, with a plan for its improvement, so as to obviate the increasing scarcity in England.

Third, A View of the present state of Naval Architecture in India, shewing in general, the vast resources in Naval Staples, contained within the British dominions in that country;

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from the due cultivation of which, it is presumed Great Britain might be rendered effectually independent of the northern nations of Europe, for the means of supporting her navy.

J. Jamieson, D. D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, has issued proposals for printing by subscription, in two volumes quarto, price three guineas, an Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.

The Historical Review of the Moral, Religious, Literary, and Political Character of the English Nation, from the earliest periods, by John Andrews, LL.D. so long expected among the literati, is nearly completed, and will shortly be announced for publication.

A mineralogist of Vienna, in Germany, has now in his possession two precious stones, considered as *unique* in their kind; one of them is a sapphire, which weighs 302 carats; the other is an *aqua marina*, that weighs 590 carats. These two precious stones, formerly belonged, it is said, to the jewelry department of the crown of France. The sapphire was valued at the Customs, at 940,000 florins or 350,000 livres, and the *aqua marina* at 360,000 florins. They have been offered, it seems, for sale, to the court of Vienna.

There has been published at Munich in Bavaria, since the beginning of the year 1784, a new Journal, destined solely to the cultivation of literature and the arts; it is named the *Aurora*, and selects its materials, by preference, in the Southern Germany.

At Stutgard in Suabia, a new Journal has been lately commenced, particularly set a part, for the propagation of languages and of ancient literature. The first number, (being a volume of 216 pages) containing several learned dissertations, among which, one of M. Bardi, on the passage from mythological ideas to metaphysical ideas, relatively to spirits and demons, is entitled to very honourable mention.

The king of Prussia has lately assigned a new stipend of 15,000 rix-dollars per annum, to the University of Hall, partly for the establishment of a cabinet or museum of physics, and partly in augmentation of the salaries of the Professors.

The Elector of Baden has lately issued out a warrant of protection to a new sect, called the *Separatists*, which has been lately formed in his dominions; with a proviso, however, that they shall not disturb the state, nor the exercise of other modes of worship.

We took notice in our last number, of certain fishes that are launched by volcanoes, in South America; and in quoting this curious phenomenon, as related by M. Humboldt, we inserted an explication which we thought he had given. But it appears that we have not rightly understood his meaning. He does not think, as we reported, that the *Pimelides* exist in the interior of the crater, at the same height at which they are seen to proceed: on the contrary, he considers this supposition as not very probable, by reason of the high temperature to which the said animals would often be exposed.—In his memoir, he has explained himself, at large, on this head, and we ought so much the more to regret our not having understood it, as we drew up our notice, from the memoir itself, which he politely communicated to us for the purpose. It is to be wished that all the other journals who have copied our article, would, likewise, have the candour to insert the above as an *erratum*. Signed I. B. in No. 17, of La Revue Philosophique, Litteraire et Politique, the 2d trimestre, or quarter, and 20 Ventose or 11 March, 1805.—See also Universal Magazine, page 261, of our last number.

The Literary Society of Mansfeld, having come to a resolution to erect a monument to the glory of Luther, for the year 1817, the anniversary of the Reformation from Popery, has obtained letters of authorization, for this purpose, from the king, with a purse of a hundred fredericks in gold, as a contribution towards the charges of the erection. This monument, which will be in the form of a colossal obelisk, will be constructed in the heart of the country, and in the finest part of the same.—A subscription has been set on foot to accomplish the design; and the names of the subscribers will be engraven on the base of the monument.

The Dr. Montucci, of London, has received from Rome, a collection of 1200 Chinese volumes, which are now to be sold, and are open to public inspection.

The British Museum has lately made the acquisition of the fine collection of English bibles late in the possession of

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Dr. Combes. It is the only complete collection of the kind now extant in England.

Julien Bonnafox Demalet, doctor of medicine, in Paris, has lately published a treatise on the nature and management of the pulmonary phthisis, wherein the author has undertaken to combine into one body of doctrine, the whole of the science relative to the pulmonary phthisis, to the management of which he has particularly attached himself. It is a work absolutely novel in its kind, in which the author pursues the malady through its different orders, contemplates it in its general and analyzes it in its species. By long practice and frequent observations, he is become convinced of a terrible truth, long ago published by Sydenham, that the fifth part of the human race perish by the phthisis; but near at hand, we read this consolatory assertion, that the phthisis *is not an incurable disorder*. The method adopted by the author appears to be simple, exact, and luminous. He begins by abstract considerations on the organization of the lungs; from thence he proceeds to effects, and at length, to the symptoms of the phthisis. The remaineder of the work is distributed into two parts; the first relates to the management of the phthisis in general; and the second indicates that of each species of the phthisis. In this respect, we are yet to learn as to the different systems of cure, which are so various and numerous that the practitioner is left in uncertainty. It was not sufficient to condemn accredited errors, to demonstrate the danger of the methods in vogue; it was further necessary to propose a better and to place the true remedy next to the complaint; this the doctor has performed. Wishing to omit nothing, the question hitherto yet undecided, to wit, whether the pulmonay phthisis, whatever may be its genera and its species, ought to be considered as contagious, is decided here, in the affirmative, by a statement of facts; although, however, there are not wanting contrary facts which may be opposed to these. M. Pinel, a distinguished professor in the School of Medicine, of Paris, has passed a very favourable judgment as to the real merits of the above work, and as to the learned manner in which the subject is handled.

The British public is not unacquainted with the profound and ingenious researches by which M. Cuvier, has, at length, been enabled to discover and to re-establish completely, the skeletons of several fossil animals that have been found in the quarries of Montmartre; of which the analogous animals are no longer to be found. The method by which he operates this sort of resurrection, has lately received a striking confirmation, by the discovery which he has made of a skeleton of a *sarigue*; an animal the genus of which is now exclusively proper to America. All the bones of this skeleton, and especially those which characterises it most strikingly, were not absolutely discovered in the stone; but the relations that M. Cuvier had before recognized between the different organs, or as he himself words it, the "laws of zoology," enabled him to judge, by the little of what he saw, of all that he did not see. Such is the certitude of these relations, that M. Cuvier could tell beforehand, that in opening the stone, there would be found the two characteristic bones of the genus, those which serve to support the borders of the pouch where the *sarigues* carry their young, for a long time. Experience has confirmed what had been foreseen in theory. This fact is no less embarrasing than curious for geologists. M. Cuvier observes, that it subverts almost all their systems, as to what respects fossil animals. "Hitherto," says he, "in the fossils of the north, it has been believed, that there were only the animals of Asia. It was also taken for granted, that the animals of Asia had passed into America, and had there been buried, at least, in the north; but it was thought that the American genera had proceeded from their own soil, and that they had never spread through the countries which now form the ancient continent. But I have discovered a second proof to the contrary, says M. Cuvier.—See the Annals of the Museum of Natural History of Paris.

The germ of modern Encyclopedias. In the year 1510, Hermannus Torrentinus, of the town of Zwoll, in the Dutch province of Overyssell, printed at Hagenau in Germany, his alphabetic dictionary, entitled *Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum*. An augmented edition of this work was published at Paris, in the year 1600, under the title of *Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum Poeticum, auctore Carolo Stephano*; which dictionary met with a

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very extensive sale and circulation. In the year 1677, the learned Hoffman edited his universal dictionary, entitled *Lexicon Universale*. On a still more comprehensive plan, was Harris's Lexicon Technicum, which pretty much resembles the subsequent attempts of this kind; but it was unquestionably Chambers's Cyclopedia which first suggested the complete plan, and which has imposed on other works of this description, the name of Cyclopedia and Encyclopedia.

Some naturalists have maintained that elephants will never copulate in a domestic state; this, however, is denied, and the contrary decisively proved to be a fact, by experiments that have been made, of late years, by some of the British officers in India. At Camillah, about seven years ago, a male and female elephant copulated in a domestic state, and the period of gestation was about twenty months and nineteen days. The officer who communicated this account, in a letter to his friend in London, lately received, and dated from the camp at Furridore, in Bengal, Jan. 17, 1800, thus describes the young elephant: "In a few days the cub becomes brisk and playful, rolls about in all directions, runs at the keepers, and sucks with the mouth, its trunk coiled about the mother's breast, which is situated on either side the sternum as is the vagina centrally between the hind legs; where also is placed the male organs, of proportionate size, within a sheath; when denuded, it curves backward. This animal has no scrotum.

M. de Humboldt, a correspondent of the National Institute, in a late sitting of the class of physics and mathematics, read three memoirs on the voyage which he has executed in concert with M. Bompland, in the interior of South America and Mexico. In the first, he traced the observations made in the Atlantic ocean, on the cimex, or summit of the peak of Teneriffe, and in the province of New Andalusia. In the second, he indicated the operations executed in the province of Venezuela and the plains of Calobozo, where he made some curious experiments on the *Gymnotus Electicus*. In his third memoir, he presented an abstract of his navigation on the rivers Orinoko and the Rio Negro; a very dangerous navigation, undertaken in order to determine astronomically, the communication of the Orinaro with the river of Amazons. These memoirs, which embrace whatever is interesting in those countries, in respect of geography, botanography, mineralogy and the moral history of man, will shortly be printed, to convey to the public a correct idea in miniature, of this expedition, until such time as the observations of his larger work will be ready to appear. Engravers have been already set to work on several of the designs of M. de Humboldt.

A series of engravings of the antiquities of Herculaneum (executed in the first style of elegance and talent) is now publishing in numbers, at Paris. Thomas Piroli is the engraver, and the brothers F. and P. Piranesi are the publishers. The same artist is likewise executing and publishing in numbers, engravings of the antique monuments in the Napoleon musæum, with a classical explication of the figures by Lovis Petit Radel.

M. Palesot de Beauvois has lately published a *Prodromus* of the Mosses and the Lycopodes, or of the fifth and six families of Œtheogamy, which work is stated to be the result of more than 25 years of studies and observations, and it is an abstract of the different memoirs read successively to the academy of sciences and to the physical and mathematical class of the National Institute. The above plants, which hitherto have been but ill observed and little known, are here treated of, agreeably to a new theory. The author has distributed them into natural genera, the characters being always evident and easy to perceive. The work is terminated by a synonymic table, the nomenclature of which is well conceived, and may serve as a model in other branches of natural history.

Mr. Crabb of Bremen, is at present engaged in compiling a new critical grammatical dictionary of the German and English languages, the leading object of which is, to define and elucidate, by examples, the various acceptations of all the words extant in the two languages, respectively; as being intended to serve as a more accurate guide and instructor for the choice of proper idioms and expressions, in translating from either of the two languages.

There has been lately published at Madrid, under the sanction of the Spanish Government an account of a voyage of examination to the straits of Fuca, performed in the year 1792. It is preceded by an introductory explanation.

A German Atlas, as indicating all the different changes which that country has lately undergone, in consequence of the French revolutionary war, has been recently published at Leipzic, in 30 sheets folio.

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cellent and capital engravings after Homer, is now nearly ready for delivery, there being only one plate wanting to complete it.

Mr. E. Donovan intends shortly to publish an epitome of the natural history of the insects indigenous to New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the island of Otaheite, and other of the Indian and South Sea islands.

Garnerin in his 35th ascent from Moscow, reports that he observed, for the first time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds, in very bright prismatic colours. When he had ascended to the height of 30,000 feet, he galvanized himself, and could plainly discern flashes of lightening hovering and playing about him.

IRELAND.

Mr. Newenham, in his statistical enquiry into the population of Ireland, a work lately published, calculates that each Irish square mile contains a population of 197 persons, being 8 more than in South Britain; and that the population of the whole island amounts to 5,400,000 individuals; of these, he estimates the protestants at not more than 1,080,000, which leaves a majority to the catholics in the proportion of four to one. Sir William Petty calculates the catholics, in his time, in the proportion of eight to three protestants; and we learn from a return that was made to the Irish House of Commons, in the year 1731, that the number of catholics was not at that period in the proportion of even two to one; so that if Mr. Newenham be well founded in his calculation, the catholics must have more than doubled their proportion in the space of the last 70 years.

The same author relates as facts pretty correctly ascertained, that between the years 1691 and 1745, that is in the space of 54 years, 200,000 inhabitants emigrated from the sister island to America and the West Indies; and that during the same period of time, an equal number passed over into England; while, if entire credit may be given to the Abbe Geoghegan, (although this latter calculation seems considerably to exceed the truth) not less than 450,000 Irishmen perished in the service of France.—Mr. Newnham further states, that in a circuit of 750 miles, there are no fewer than 66 noble and secure harbours indented round the coasts, which coasts are for the most part so safe, that they may be approached without danger in the most tempestuous seasons. The following are the capital havens which afford safe anchorage for large ships of war, Bantry, Beerhaven, Ballynakiel, Blackrod, Broadhaven, Cork, Crookhaven, Galway, Killery, Loughfoyle, Loughswilly, Newport, Shannon, Sheephaven. For frigates, Baltimore, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Carlingford, Dublin, Dunmanus, Donegal, Kinsale, Kenmare, Kiliala, Killybegs, Long Island Sound, Mulroy, the Rosses, Sligo, Strangford, besides 35 harbours for merchant's ships, and 24 other places where ships may find convenient shelter in stress of weather.

VOYAGE PITTORESQUE.

The 27th, 28th, and 29th numbers of the *Voyage Pittoresque de la Syrie*, &c. each composed of six plates, has been lately published in Paris. The 27th No. contains a plan of the Stade, and of a portion of the grand gallery of Palmyra: the entableture of a tomb destroyed: a plan of the grand vestibule of Joseph, in the castle of Cairo: the restauration of an Egyptian temple: (this monument is situated near the ancient Pelusium): the developement of the middle part of the temple: certain Egyptian temples, with all the kinds of accessory offices with which it may be supposed that Egyptian magnificence decorated these great monuments. The 28th No. contains plans and general elevations of the temple of the Sun at Palmyra; also a ground plot of the mausoleum of Tamblichus; an elevation of the monument called the mausoleum of Elabelus; plans and particular elevations of the sepulchral monuments of the kings of Juda; a general plan of the three monuments represented in some acts or plates mentioned, and a plan of the great church of Bethlehem. The 29th No. contains the temple of the Sun at Palmyra; the *geometral* of the gate of the *cella* of the said temple; a geometral restauration of the entableture of a tomb destroyed; the temple of Jupiter at Balbeck, with a plan of the edifice; a view of the ancient aqueducts of Tyre; an aspect of Mount Tabor, in Galilee. The view is taken from a situation adjoining the road to Nazareth; and lastly, the solemn entry of the Bashaw into Grand Cairo.

DE MURR.

Christopher Theophilus de Murr has lately published at Erlangen, in Germany, a work, entitled "Supplements for the Arabian Literature," forty-seven pages in quarto, with three plates. This author has been advantageously known by his different writings on the subject

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of the Arabian literature, which is indeed a vast field but little cultivated, and where much remains to be gathered. The Arabians are doubtless one of the most ancient people of the universe. From the most remote ages, divided by wandering tribes, subjected to warrior chiefs, they have preserved their manners, their character, and their independence; their language is amazingly rich and copious. When the taste for literature flourished amongst them, they particularly applied themselves to the study of astronomy, chronology, and to the interpretation of dreams. Among the Moors established in Spain and Portugal, letters, and the fine arts were cultivated successfully; they had universities and academies at Cordova and at Granada. The study of this language, therefore, is highly interesting, and is very useful, instructive, and learned in antiquarian researches. The above work of M. de Murr contains seven articles, the first of which is a letter from the learned professor Tyschen, relative to a Cufic inscription, found in the cathedral of Cordova. This inscription was communicated to him by M. Ignatio de Assa, the Spanish consul at Bourdeaux. In the Latin translation, which M. Tyschen gives of it, he renders the first four words of the fifth line, by *multitudine luminarium et magnifico Propylæo.* It is the Arabic word *almâr* that occasions the obscurity. This word rendered by Propylæum, is not to be found in any dictionary; but perhaps the true reading, says one of the authors of the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, is *almanârathi*; a word which answers exactly to the preceding one, *annuari.* Agreeable to this conjecture, we should translate the passage thus, *multis luminibus et magnifico candelabro*, and perhaps if the original be carefully examined, this conjecture will be found just. The second article contains also the explication of a Cufic inscription, found upon a *patine* that has been used for the office of the cathedral of St. Cassien, at Imola, in Spain. It is rather remarkable that none of the learned have paid attention to this inscription. Pastrozzi conceived it to be partly Hebrew and partly Arabic; Paoli thought it Etruscan; Assemanni Mazocchi, and Mansi, were of opinion, that these characters had no meaning, and that they were only ornaments made to embellish the patine. The third letter is an Arabic letter written by the holy Virgin Mary to the inhabitants of Messina. The origin of this letter is curious enough. A certain Ignatius Andreas, patriarch of Antioch, made a present, in the beginning of the 17th century, to one of his brethren, the bishop Athanasius Saftar, a Syrian by nation, of an Arabic book written in Syriac characters. This book, among other letters, contained the above letter of Mary, which she is stated to have written in Hebrew, to the inhabitants of Messina, when at the age of 42 years, after the birth of her son. Ignatius Andreas had copied this letter of Roman ancient codex; a similar codex was found in the convent *Dei Padri di S. Antonio Abbate*, situated on Mount Libanus; and the vicar general of this convent, Don *Michaele* Metossita was in the habit of reading it frequently to the faithful. This Syriac codex was written upon parchment, in Chaldaic characters; and it is pretended, according to the tradition, that St. John the Evangelist wrote it with his own hand. It is moreover asserted, that the celebrated Syriac and Arabic historian *Abulfaradasch* had translated this letter into his idiom. This pretended letter of Mary is written in new Syriac characters, called *karschanes.* The translation which M. de Murr has given of it is very just, and his observations upon it are very curious.

The fourth article contains the explication of a Cufico Arabic inscription, read upon the figure of a lioness of bronze, now in the Museum at Cassel. The fifth article contains some reflections on the Arabian Tales, called "A Thousand and One Nights." Dr. Russell, lieutenant Capper, and other voyagers, report that these tales are in the highest estimation throughout the East: the Turks, the Arabians, and the Persians, pass whole nights in reading or hearing them, with a degree of transport. They are not only drawn from the *Nataka* of the Indians, but also from the *Pouraka*, a collection in which a great number of similar histories occur. The sixth article abounds with observations on certain shells ornamented with obscure sentences in the Arabic language. A collection of similar shells, to the number of 127 pieces, has been found in a demolished mosque, at the foot of Mount Cauca-

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ous. M. Tychsen has one in his possession, which he has communicated to M. de Murr, who remarks, that the Arabs call these obscene designs *dschubâtat, obscenitates*. Similar descriptions, says M. de Murr, are to be found in the 2d volume of the Arabic and Persian History of *Saadi*, published at Calcutta, in the year 1795, in folio. The work of Saadi is well known throughout the East. This assertion of the author, is, however, controverted by the French critic above-mentioned, who avers, that the obscenities of Saadi have nothing in common with the shells which M. de Murr speaks of. In the national library of France, there is a MS. of the obscenities of Saadi. In the seventh and last article, M. de Murr treats of the Arabic literature in Portugal, in Spain, and at Agram, and gives a well-founded explication of the different monuments of the Arabians found in those countries.

There has been lately found in North Carolina a mass of native gold, weighing 28 pounds avoirdupois; and at Rhode island, in a quarry, some beautiful grey serpentine. Dr. Mitchell, of New York, has now in his possession some sulfate of white baryta, heavy and very beautiful, found very lately in New Jersey; and he has received from Terra Firma a piece of native platina, about as thick as a finger's end. The same learned chemist (author of these three observations) represents that he is more and more convinced that alkaline salts are the best antiseptics in nature; that the use of them may greatly contribute to annihilate infection in the United States, and that acid fumigations are of little value.

In a memoir recently published by the late Samuel Pegge, esq. F. S. A. and intituled, "Anecdotes of the English Language," the author has the following observations upon the word Apothecary. "Henry Knighton, who lived about 1393, had the word *Apothecarius*, Dr. Johnson says, from *Apotheca*, a repository; and that it means a man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale. In Greek Ἀποθήκη. Chaucer, who wrote before the introduction of Greek, writes, 'Pothecary.' Chaucer died in 1400. (N. B. Greek known in England 1453.) In the Liber Niger Dom. Reg. Angliæ, temp. Edward IV. who reigned from 1461 to 1483, it is written *Poticary*. Stevens's Dictionary has *Boticario*, and derives it from *Bote*, a gallipot, *Botica* is 'a shop' in Spanish, (French *boutique*), but emphatically the shop of an apothecary. The *A* may be our article, which use has added to the word, together with the article *an*, which is a pleonasm. *Per contra*, we have appellatives, which by withdrawing a letter from the word *per aphæresin*, in the article, has absorbed it, as from *an aurange*, we have formed *an orange*. *Avanna*, we call *a fan*, which should be termed *an avan*; from *Abeli*, we say *a lily*; so by dropping the A entirely, we have made saffron from *assafran*, all from the Spanish. Not content to say a *Boticario*, or Anglicé, *Boticary*, but we must double the article, and say, *an Aboticary*. Junius calls it vocabulum sumptum ex Græco, but adds *minus commodè*; and refers us to Vossius, lib. i. de Vitiis Sermonis, c. 32. Apothecaries anciently sold wine and cordials. "The Emperor is somewhat amended, as his *Poticarie* saith." A bookseller, who keeps a shop (a *Bibliotheca*) might as well be called a *Bibliothecary*. Perhaps the *Poticary* or *Boticario* was so called, to distinguish him from the itinerant medicine monger. In the comedy of the Four P's, by J. Haywood, published 1569, one of them is the *Poticary*; and I never heard that he was arraigned by the critics, for pseudography. They are the *Poticary*, the *Pedlar*, the *Palmer*, and the *Pardoner*. Mr. Nares says, that Poticary is very low; and so it is to our ears at present. You might as well say, that *periwig* is Greek, from περι circum (Græcé), and *wig* Anglicé; whereas it is only unfortunately a corruption of the French *peruque*. The *Boticario* (or Poticary) was perhaps to the *Quack*, who carried his medicines about for sale, as the *Stationer* or shopkeeper was to the hawker and pedlar."

Mr. Thomas Barber, shoemaker, of Wallingford, in Berkshire, who favoured us last month (See Univ. Mag. for Sep. p. 260.) with an improvement which he has suggested, and which appears to be well worthy of public notice, respecting the present cramping position of shoemakers, while sitting at their work, has further communicated to us a circumstance, which he says he forgot to mention before. His words are as follows: "Having got a shoe ready, and leaving it to my son, he mounted his stool, and in the standing

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posture, was enabled to sew the fore-piece, nearly as well as I could have done myself, the position being so much easier for sewing or stitching than the posture of sitting. It is also much more natural; so that women may perform that part of the work with as much ease, and execute it as well, as any man, without sitting, in a crouched or curved figure as heretofore. My son is only eleven years of age, and has not yet finished his school learning."

The state of Ohio, in North America, has lately concluded a treaty with the Indian tribes or nations, by which, to the amount of 1,200,000 acres of productive territory have been added to the sovereignty of the United States: this grant has been ceded for an annual compensation in perpetuity of 826 dollars.

A curious instance has lately occurred in the literary world, in the coincidence of the publication of two poems on the same subject, 'The Sabbath." One by James Graham, of Edinburgh, and a member of the Scottish Church; and the other by William Cockin, member of the Church of England, a native of Cumberland, and a friend of Romney, the painter, who passed the greater part of his life in the unambitious occupation of a teacher of writing and arithmetic. This pleasing votary of the Muses died in the year 1801, at the age of 65. The following passages, on the stillness of the Sabbath Morning, are specimens of both the poets, and shew striking coincidence of thought on the same subject.

"———A stillness reigns
Of solemn form, far o'er the length-en'd vale.
For now attentive to the sacred call,
Which sanctifies the wonted day of rest,
Stay'd is the hand of toil, and busy care;
The team, the scythe, the loom, the anvil's beat,
And all is seemly silence and repose."
COCKIN, p. 7.

How still the morning of the hal-low'd day!
Mute is the voice of rural labour, hush'd
The plough-boy's whistle, and the milk-maid's song,
The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreath
Of tended grass, mingled with fading flowers,
That yester-morn bloomed waving in the breeze:
Sounds the most faint attract the ear; the hum
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill;
Calmness sits thron'd on yon un-moving cloud.
GRAHAME.

Mr. Grahame's poem, which he calls "The Sabbath, and Sabbath Walks," has now come to a third edition; but though it was the first published of the two, we have reason to believe it was not the first written. Mr. Cockin's poem, which he entitles, "The Rural Sabbath," was written, as it appears now, many years ago; and if, as here we may start a very natural question, whether Mr. Grahame had ever seen Mr. Cockin's poem? Admitting this to be the case, he certainly must yield something of the plan of originality.

The business of unrolling the MSS. found at Herculaneum, is carrying on at Portici under the direction of M. Hayter, with considerable activity and success. One hundred and thirty MSS. have already been either actually unrolled, or are now unrolling, and M. Hayter entertains hopes of being able to decypher the 600 MSS. which are still extant. Eleven young persons are constantly employed in the act of unfolding the MSS. and two others are employed in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the sole expence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Besides another work of Philodemus, which contains a treatise upon the vices which border on virtues, a work of Epicurus has been discovered, also one of Phædrus, one of Demetrius Phalæreus, and a work of Colotes; the last is in reply to Plato, on the subject of Friendship. Among the Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an historical work written in the style and manner of Livy; and among the Greek MSS. the entire works of Epicurus, in excellent preservation.

In a recent notice on the labours of the members of the University and Academy of Gottingen, we find the 2nd vol. of a work entitled, LESCHICHTE *der Entstehung end Entwickelung der hohen Schuler unsers Erdtheils*, or a history of the foundation and gradual construction of

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the Universities of Europe. This vol. is composed of two books, which include the history of the institution and of the privileges of universities. The fourth book is divided into the seven following sections. 1. The history of academical jurisdiction. 2. The history of the law, or rights of making statutes. 3. The history of the law of electing superiors, functionaries, subalterns and its professors. 4. The history of academical dignities. 5. The history of the dignity of a Count Palatine, *(comes Palatinus)* and of his privilege. 6. The history of the privilege of safe conducts, and of the taxation of dwellings, of the right of holding small and great messengers, or post-office, particularly of the immunity of imposts, and of public charges. 7. A history of the law and right that universities have to take a part in the deliberations on public affairs; of the right and of the freedom of censure; of the right of patronage and of *Rotuli Nominationum*; of the right of the chase or hunting, and of that of establishing apothecary departments, and of taverns or public houses. In a late sitting of the Society of Sciences, M. Meiners read a memoir, intituled, "Commentatio quæ Historiam maneris cancellariorum academicorum in Universitatibus Gallicis et Italicis pertractat." The researches which M. Meiners has been obliged to make, in order to write his history of Universities, have induced him to examine more attentively the history of the dignity of Chancellor in the Universities of France and Italy; and it is the result of his observations which he submits to the society, in a particular memoir, forming a kind of section of his great work on universities.

The hydraulic engine of M. Montgolfier has been recently executed at Schaffhousen, in Germany, by M. the counsellor Fischer, in a manner so ingenious, that it is already considered as having been brought to a state of perfection. This machine presents the form of an antique altar, of the beautiful style, very nearly in the taste of the altar of Æsculapius, retraced by different antiques, a bason of about six inches, and in diameter from eighteen to twenty. A man first collects the water; but, by means of an orifice that has been made in the bottom of the bason, it penetrates into pipes of three inches diameter, which descend spirally into the base of the altar. The water by its weight puts a sucker into motion; nearly one third part of it escapes, but the rest, by a pression of the sucker, is forced into a recipient or receiver, and from thence is pumped into straight pipes. As it only ascends slowly, the resistance of the air is but very little felt; so that by means of this machine acting continually by itself, the water may be carried from lakes or rivers into habitations situated upon the tops of mountains. Accordingly M. the counsellor Fischer has, in this manner, procured water to a chateau elevated many hundreds of feet above the level of the river Rhine.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

EUROPE is said to be in a state of civilization. If we look around for the proofs of it, what a strange sight has, since the last month, been presented to us! Murder, clad in imperial robes, is stalking upon the stage, ready at the first signal to let loose the dogs of war, and havock and desolation join in the mad career. What a horrible reflection for men pretending either to reason or to christianity, that the countries which lay the strongest claim to both, are employing their chief thought and attention on the modes of destroying their fellow creatures: that at this moment, upwards of two millions of men are in arms, and that the world has not yet got beyond the mere school-boy contest, and cannot settle a trifling dispute, without an appeal to the sword. But it is in vain to spend one's time in lamenting this foolish prejudice. Such is the irresistible force of events, that the nation which is not prepared to defend itself, can have but little reason to expect that its liberty and independence will be preserved.

Russia, Austria, and France, have nearly exhausted their paper arms. Manifestos have been circulated in great abundance: their contents are maintained by many hundred thousand men in arms, the greater part of whom do not read, and of the remainder, the greater part are little solicitous about the truth or falsehood of their arguments. In this country, the majority seem most inclined to favour the pretensions of the

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combined powers: the humiliation of what is wickedly called a natural enemy, is the uppermost oftentimes in our thoughts; and forgetting the well-known fable of the horse and the stag, we seem to apprehend no future mischief from the introduction of the barbarous hordes of Russia into our contests. But the powers of the continent have other concerns besides the rivalry between France and England; and however they may abhor some traits of jacobinism, as they call it, on land by one power, and on sea by the other, they cannot see the interference of other states in the quarrel, without a considerable degree of attention to their own interests.

It is natural, therefore, for them to consider what will be their fate, if France should lie prostrate before the eagles of Austria and Russia. What security would the small states of Germany then have for their future existence? What new partitions must be made to satisfy two courts, which have shewn such a disposition to make, and such skill in planning them? A crusade against France may be a good watch-word; but bad as their emperor either is, or is represented to be, policy may dictate, that without a strong power in France, greater evils are likely to arise from the union and confederacy of such empires as Austria and Russia. As to Great Britain, though the French seem willing to throw as much blame as possible upon the politics of this country, it has a very little share, and plays a very subordinate part in the great game, now at stake for empires. It can send too few troops to be of any material consequence on the continent, and its naval war will not either hasten or retard any operations on the plains of Germany. On Prussia the eyes of the continent are chiefly fixed: as long as that state preserves its neutrality, its importance will be acknowledged; and if its mediation should not be accepted, its interference may decide the contest.

Austria has poured its troops into the electorate of Bavaria, has driven its elector from the capital, of which it has taken possession, and the troops of Bavaria have, in consequence, joined with the French. This is rather a strange beginning of a war, to keep France within due bounds, and to prevent its domineering over inferior states. The Emperor of Austria is also Emperor of Germany, and he attacks an inferior power, a power which he is bound to protect, and compels it to throw itself into the arms of France. He may probably vindicate himself by the precedent shewn by this country, when, in our ardour for delivering Europe, we made war upon Spain. But this is little consolation for Bavaria: and in the conflict between the empires, the elector seems to have chosen the side most adapted to his political interests. The desire which Austria has manifested more than once for part of his territories, must have convinced him, that its success would be equally fatal to him, in whatever character he acted, whether as a friend or a foe. In either case he must lie at its mercy. From France he might expect support, because it is to the interest of that country, that none of his dominions should be annexed to Austria.

The French emperor was not content also with his manifestos. He marched with the utmost dispatch, his troops from Boulogne to the banks of the Rhine. He addressed his Senate with all the confidence of long established power, and placed himself at the head of his soldiers on the other side of the Rhine, receiving the congratulations of electors on his arrival among them, and forming his plans in the midst of festivities, given to him by princes and nobles, priding themselves on birth more than any others in Europe, and who, a few years ago, would not have admitted him into their mansions or palaces. The Emperor of Germany also headed his army, but it was only for a short time; and after a conference with his generals, he returned in haste to Vienna. Thus the prospect of a speedy meeting of the two sovereigns was clouded over, and it seemed to be delayed till a third should be of the party.

The Emperor of Russia enters with ardour into the contest. His soldiers are making rapid advances towards the fields of action. No less than a hundred and fifty thousand men are said to be in motion, and the emperor himself is to take the field. In his way he is to have a conference with the King of Prussia; but it is scarcely to be expected, that this conference can very materially affect the politics of either. Should the French press on, and compel the Austrians to retreat, they will fall back on so strong a body of Russians, that they apprehend it impossible

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for the French emperor to venture upon following them: and on the junction of the two armies, they must compel him in their turn to retreat. The fortune of Bonaparte has done such things for him already, that no one can venture to prognosticate what will be the issue of these great designs. Should the three emperors appear upon one plain, the battle will be such as Europe has never witnessed, and the result of it will materially change the relative situation of the contending powers. In this awful moment, the hopes of negotiation are not entirely lost, but they are of a slight texture; and as neither party can safely recede, we may expect to hear soon that a vigorous campaign has commenced.

We had just finished the last sentence, when news arrived that Bonaparte had seized the officers of legation, of the Elector of Wirtemberg, and of both Austria and Russia. This was done at a court, where this emperor was received with the utmost attention; and so strange are the events of this life, he had honoured the electoral family by supping in public, and the electress, the princess royal of England, united in the usual testimonies of respect to this new sovereign. The territory of Russia has also been violated by the march of some French and Bavarian troops through the district of Anspach, and this march has occasioned a violent sensation at Berlin. In a country like Germany, it is difficult to move without these violations: but Prussia has sufficient cause, according to the received notions of politics, to commence hostilities. At any rate, this power will be more active in preparing his troops for every event; though we can scarcely believe, that he will be induced on this ground to permit the Russian troops to pass through his territory. The measure of the French was necessary to out-flank, if possible, the Austrians; and every thing portends that the Emperor of France means, by some plan concerted with his generals in Italy, to make a grand and vigorous attack on all parts, so that his troops may, after a defeat of the Austrians, be united on the same spot, where he once before gave law to Austria, and proceed to Vienna, before the Russian troops can assist their allies. If this plan of his should prove abortive, we shall see with what address he is able to support a reverse of fortune.

Hanover is relieved from the burden of French troops; but by whom that ill-fated country will be possessed, time must discover. The Russians are sending troops by sea towards those parts, and the Swedes are also in motion; but whether the North of Germany or Holland is their destination, a short time will discover. The French seem to have some apprehensions of the latter, by marching troops into Holland; and as troops have been embarked for a foreign expedition on our coasts, Holland seems likely to be exposed to an attack. Denmark, in the mean time, is determined to preserve its neutrality; yet it is arming and taking those precautions, which becomes a wise state, in times of such difficulty. Thus there is nothing but agitation in every part of Europe. The Northern part of Italy will be one scene of bloodshed: the French are marching their troops from the Southern extremity to that quarter, and the King of Naples is reduced to the necessity of admitting a garrison of Russians and English in his capital, and in Messina. The fate of his territories depends upon the arrangements that may follow the movements of the higher powers.

Spain has enough to do with its war with England, but may be called in by its ally, to support him in his new conflict. The Prince of Peace is scarcely better seated in his post, than the premier in England; and the riots at Madrid, on the subject of the paper money, shew, that there still remains some degree of spirit in his country, of which he has reason to be apprehensive. The paper money there is not, however, so bad as that which the Austrians compel the Bavarians to take. Yet the discontents in Spain are not unlikely to burst out in an explosion, which may make a material change in that country. Portugal all this time seems to enjoy tranquillity, for which, however, it will pay a considerable price; and Switzerland has proclaimed its neutrality, which will not prevent either Austrians or French from violating their territory, if the events of war should lead them to that quarter.

In this agitation of Europe, we must look abroad for something like tranquillity. This is enjoyed by America; yet in different parts, the evils of nature occasion that disquiet, which among us arises from the passions of men. The

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yellow fever has made its ravages. The united states have cause to congratulate themselves on their energy in the Mediterranean, as they have compelled the states of Tripoli to make peace with them, and given a lesson to Europe, in what manner to conduct itself with a nation of pirates. The complaints against England are not stopped. They arise, chiefly, from a doubtful decision respecting prizes – doubtful, we mean, respecting its justice. A vessel carrying a cargo from Europe to an American port, and re-shipping it for a Spanish port, has been deemed a lawful prize by the English, on the supposition that it is enemy's property. The Americans contend, that the cargo was *bona fide* theirs, and carried for sale to the enemy's country. In some instances this may not have been the case, and there will naturally arise many difficulties upon such a subject: but to make a general law, that all vessels should be seized under such circumstances, is scarcely justifiable. They complain, also, that men are pressed in their ships: it certainly is our interest, notwithstanding our great power, to give an ear to these complaints, and afford all the remedies which the occasion requires.

At home, two subjects have occupied the most attention. The question on a dissolution of parliament, and the enquiry into the nature of Lord Melville's crimes, very perversely forced upon the public by his injudicious friends and advocates. At one time it was currently reported, that Mr. Pitt would dissolve the parliament, with a view to displace the members in Lord Sidmouth's interest: but then the loss to be apprehended in other quarters, more than counterbalanced this petty gain. It cannot be, that the people of England should be so forgetful of themselves, when they have an opportunity, as to return all those members again to parliament, who have distinguished themselves by their desires and votes, to screen a man from justice, who has declared that he has used ten thousand pounds of the public money, in a manner of which he will give no account; and the consequence of course must be, that a new parliament would be still more unfavourable to Mr. Pitt's empire. However, it is a matter of trifling importance, whether a parliament is dissolved or not, as long as the present system continues, and members are elected for seven years: they cannot feel their interests so united with that of the public, as to place the receipt and expenditure of the finances on their proper foundation, and to prevent the recurrence of such crimes as those of Lord Melville. Long parliaments, with a very considerable number of men attached by places and pensions to a minister, must produce what we have seen, and increase rather than diminish the quantum of abuses. As to the injudicious conduct of Lord Melville's friends, we want words to express our reprobation of it. Not content with their endeavours, palpably absurd as they are, to whitewash him, they even call aloud for the necessity of corruption in a government like ours. A more flagrant and more unjust satire could not be made on our constitution. The fact is, that this corruption has grown upon us, ever since the bill for septennial parliaments: it was the natural consequence of that bill, and it will continue to increase till that bill is repealed, and the ancient constitution of this country is restored.

Our attacks upon the flotilla at Boulogne continue, but with little success. The French detail the accounts of our fire-ships, and infernal machines, with great parade, and endeavour to expose us to the same ridicule as the Spaniards brought upon themselves, in a former war, by their attack upon Gibraltar. But the infernal machine, as it is called, is likely to be productive of more mischief than they imagine; and when it is brought to the degree of perfection of which it is susceptible, we are likely to be the greatest sufferers by it. The reader may recollect a speech, made by Lord Stanhope in the House of Lords, in which he desired all strangers to be excluded, on account of something he had to communicate of the utmost consequence to the country. This was just after the time when these machines were invented. The inventor is, we believe, Mr. Fulton, an American, who went from this country to France, on not receiving encouragement, and this last winter was again in England. He is the inventor, also, of a method of moving, in a vessel under water, an account of which is detailed in Delalande's edition of Montucla's History of the Mathematics. John Bull would not believe that a vessel could move under water, as it could not be supplied with air, though this is just as easy as sup-

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plying a vessel with water; and Lord Stanhope incurred a great degree of ridicule, for his good intentions and very proper conduct. However, time, the great author of revolutions in mens' sentiments, has proved to this country the feasibility of blowing a vessel up in the air: and what has in vain been tried at Boulogne, has been performed with great success, on a vessel upon our own coasts, within sight of Walmer Castle, the residence of the prime minister. One of these infernal machines attached itself under water to a brig three hundred tons burden; and at the time mentioned by a gentleman on shore, it was torn to pieces, and became a perfect wreck. The powers of this machine cannot be doubted: the difficulty will be to render it efficacious against bodies in motion; and if this could be done, the superiority of the British navy is gone. How far it is judicious in this country to encourage such experiments, may justly be questioned. The art of destruction will be considerably increased by them, and all harbours and fortifications are rendered by them far less secure than before. The same experiments that we are now making, may be made by the enemy at Gibraltar; but if the art of war is really improved by this new species of infernal destruction, the machine may hereafter be applied to useful purposes, in times of peace: and where a ship has sunk, and is likely to impede navigation, the application of this machine will remove the obstacle, and disperse it into a thousand pieces. Quidquid ædificant, arant, navigant homines, virtuti omnia parent.

The present system of affairs requires, we have observed, the utmost skill in the defence of our country: and not only the volunteer system is to be encouraged, but every step is to be taken to make all acquainted with the use of arms. We are happy to say, that since our last, the volunteers have been brigaded in some places with regulars. The practice, we hope, will continue; and that in every part of the country, the regulars and the volunteers, by frequently exercising with each other, will learn how to render each other the best services possible, should they ever be called out together to the same field of action.

A most extraordinary murder has excited a great deal of curiosity and horror. To comment upon it now would be improper. The unfortunate man, who is justly the object of suspicion, is confined for his trial; and on the day of trial, it is to be hoped, will clear himself from the charges laid against him: for if not, we shall have to deplore a very sad instance of human depravity.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

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REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From September* 21 *to October* 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.	
Synochus	7
Milk Fever	1
Inflammation of the Lungs	5
——— of the Bowels	1
Small Pox	2
Measles	2
Hooping Cough	1
Catarrh	17
Acute Rheumatism	2
Acute diseases of Infants	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyspepsia	10
Water-brash	2
Bilious vomiting	3
Jaundice	2
Enterodynia	3
Chronic Hepatitis	2
Diarrhœa	2
Dysentery	3

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Piles	2
Painter's Colic	2
Worms	1
Hæmatemesis	1
Asthenia	8
Melancholy	1
Hysteria	1
Amenorrhœa	3
Leucorrhœa	2
Dysuria	2
Catarrhus Vesicæ	1
Palsy	2
Chronic Rheumatism	12
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	13
Consumption	1
Dropsy	4
Head-ach	2
Dysphagia	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cases	132

The coldness of the weather, during the last fortnight, has not as yet produced any very obvious change on the state of diseases. The rheumatic and catarrhal complaints, have shewn themselves in an almost equal proportion during the Summer, as at present; and the few disorders, occasioned by excess of bilious secretion, which are peculiar to the warm season, have not altogether disappeared. On the whole, the present season, like the preceding portion of the year, must be considered as generally healthy. The small pox still prevails to a considerable extent; but, we believe, not so fatally as in the early part of the Summer: few, however, apply to public charities, except to those particularly conversant with this, or the vaccine disease.

The list of complaints is such as the common prevalent circumstances among the lower classes of the people sufficiently account for; and there appears to be no disposition to any particular class of diseases.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS.

IN a recent Gazette, notice is given that an application is shortly to be made to parliament, for the enlargement and better regulation of the ancient public market, called Smithfield market, in the city of London; as likewise for powers to open and make a new street, or road, to commence from the north end of the market, called Fleet market, in the said city, to Clerkenwell Green, and from thence to proceed to the road called the Great North Road, at or near the south end of Islington, county of Middlesex.

It is intended to bring a bill into parliament, in the next session, for powers to plant, ornament, and embellish, the centre or area of Bloomsbury-square, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, county of Middlesex, and for forming the same into a pleasure ground; and also for removing the present hackney coach stand from the said square.

It is intended that the docks newly made at Wapping, in this metropolis, called the London Docks, shall be enlarged; and for that purpose, to purchase a plot of ground lying on the west side of Griffin-street; and also a plot of ground on the south side of Wapping-wall; and also a plot of ground on the north side of Wapping-wall; and also two plots of ground on the west side of Old Gravel-lane; and also a plot of ground on the south side of Wapping-street; and likewise a plot of ground situated on the east side of Nightingale-lane; — all which said plots of ground, respectively, lie and are situated in the several parishes, hamlets, liberties, &c. following, viz. St. Paul's, Shadwell, alias Chadswell; St. George, Middlesex, commonly called St. George in the East; and St. John of Wapping;—all lying within the district or division of the Tower Hamlets, in the county of Middlesex.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to make and maintain a bridge across the river Thames, from or near Vauxhall turnpike, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, county of Surry, to the opposite river bank, in the parish of St. John's, Westminster: Also for powers to make and maintain a new intended road, to proceed in a line passing across the west of Tothill-fields, and on certain other vacant grounds to be hereafter specified, and opening a communication with the district of Pimlico, with Eaton-street, and with Grosvenor-place, with certain other collateral branch roads adjoining, or intended to adjoin the same: Also for powers to open a new

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road from the said Vauxhall turnpike, to proceed in a line crossing the Clapham and Streatham roads, on the west of Kennington Common, then extending to the Camberwell road; then to pass Walworth Common on the east of Surry-square, and lead into the Kent road; with another intended collateral adjoining road, &c. &c.

In an intended application to parliament, for powers to improve the navigation of the river Thames, it is further intended to provide for the making of divers cuts, from certain parts of the river Thames to certain other parts thereof, for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, and least capable of being otherwise improved; which said cuts are proposed to be made in the several parishes of Latcham, Littleton, Shepperton, and Sunbury, all in the county of Middlesex; and also in the parishes of Chertsey and Thorpe, both in the county of Surry.

Intended Inclosures.—In the county of Middlesex, the parishes of Ruislip, of Hillingdon, and of Harmondsworth; and also the parish of Pyrford, in the county of Surry.

His Lordship, the bishop of London, has lately vested in the hands of his five archdeacons, as trustees, the sum of 6,700l. in the three per cents fund, or national stock, and yielding an annual income of 200l. towards establishing a separate charity, for the relief of poor clergymen, for ever, in the London diocese.

A plan is in agitation, and, according to some of our journals, is already concluded upon, the chief object of which is to erect a new naval arsenal, depot, and dock-yard, at the village of Northfleet, or at or near a place called the Creek, a little above Northfleet, which has a chalky bottom, and is in other respects well adapted to such a purpose. This is with a view to promote facility and expedition, in such ships of war as have been previously refitted at Woolwich and Deptford, and where they are often detained, for several weeks, after the repairs have been completed, by contrary winds. By the present plan, it is intended that, after coming out of dock, they shall avail themselves of the first fair wind, and drop down to or near Gravesend, where every thing unfinished may be completed, and from which ships of the largest size can put to sea, with any wind.

Married.] At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir J. Buchanan Riddels, bart. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Markham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.—Mr. Summers, jun. of New Bond-street, to Miss Maltravers, eldest daughter of the late J. M. esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.—Mr. Ginger, bookseller, of College-street, to Miss Godfrey, of Millbank-steet, Westminster.—At Hampstead, Col Douglas, esq. to Miss Boydell, eldest daughter of Alderman B.—At Marybonne church, G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, Ireland, to Miss Parnell, only daughter of the late Sir John P.—John Danford, esq. of Aldgate, to Miss Warren, of Newport-street.—At Hackney, J. Nicklin, esq. to Miss Willington, late of Tamworth.—At Farnham, in Surry, J. Lovers Couchet, esq. to Lady Fleming, widow of the late Rt. Hon. Sir R. Worsley, bart. Lady Fleming had re-assumed her father's name.—R. James, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss Spence of Hanover-square.—J. Byerley, esq. of Albion Place, Hammersmith, to Miss H. Cooksey, late of Braces Leigh, Worcestershire.—H. Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, Ireland, to Miss Lowrie, of Titchfield-street.—G. Roots, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss S. Price, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. P. of the Hon. East India Company's service.—C. Arnott, esq. of Rushington, Hants, to Miss Bayard, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—Mr. Lay, of Hackney, late commander of the Admiral Rainier East Indiaman, to Miss Pitt, of Chelmsford.—At Croydon, A. Markett, esq. lieut. of the R. N. to Miss Manley.—R. Van Heythusen, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Price, of St. James's-street. — Mr. W. Williams, master of the Swan with Two Necks Inn, Lad-lane, to Miss A. Heather, second daughter of J. H. esq. of Islington.—T. Bush, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss H. Brown, of Peckham Lodge.—At Hendon, Lieut.-col. Nicholl, to Miss S. Geeves, late of Page-street.—At Tottenham, Mr. G. E. Shuttleworth, of Austin Friars, to Miss A. M. Thompson.—J. Agar, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-street.—S. C. Brandram, esq. of

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Size-lane, to Miss Styan, of Clapham.—At Curzon-street chapel, Col. Jones, son of T. J. esq. of Conduit-street, to Miss Ironmonger.—Mr. Clarke, senior, hosier, in Barbican, to Mrs. M. Harvis, late of Chelmsford.—At All-hallows the Great, E. R. Comyn, esq. of Bush-lane, to Miss Vandercom.—B. Wood, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Wood, of Layton.

Died.] Mr. R. Arbuthnot, late secretary to the Hon. F. North, governor of Ceylon. He returned to Britain in the lately arrived East India fleet, and died in the Downs two or three weeks ago.—Aged 75, W. Styles, esq. a commissioner of the customs.—In Gough-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Chamberlayne, sister of the late W. C. esq. one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts.—At Southgate, aged 18, Miss M. H. Smith, of Finsbury-terrace.—Miss Miller, late of Drury-lane Theatre.—At his house at Blackheath, of an apoplectic fit, G. Arnold, esq.—At Twickenham, in the 43d year of his age, Thomas Armyard, esq. one of the directors of the Bank.—At Kentish Town, T. Bray, esq. late of Percy-street.—At his lodgings, in Great Portland-street, E. Fitzgerald, esq. of New Park, in the county of Wexford.—At Finchley, R. Jennings, esq. chief clerk to Lord Grenville, auditor of the exchequer.—In South-street, South Audley-street, H. Frazer, esq.—H. T. Jones, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.—Mrs. Farmer, wife of S. F. esq. of Nonsuch Park, Surry.—At Burford-bridge, Surry, aged 18, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear-admiral F.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. F. M. of apothecaries' hall.—At Richmond, aged 43, J. Thornton, esq. formerly of the navy. At the time of his death, he is represented as labouring under the pining grief of a broken heart, from the cruel, pie-crust promises of a pretended friend.—At Fladong's hotel, in Oxford-street, the Hon. Col. Eardley, second son of Lord Eardley.—At his house in Gloucester-place, New Road, P. R. Bearcroft, esq. late commissary-general of accounts to the Leeward Islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.—At Streatham, H. Cole, esq. of Beswell-hall, Dulwich.—At Woolwich, Mrs. Phipps, relict of the late Major-general P.—In Tylney-street, May Fair, aged 90, Mrs. Munster, relict of the late Colonel Herbert Munster.—At Twickenham, Mrs. A. Doig, of Lower Berkeley-street, Manchester-square.—At Edmonton, in his 84th year, W. Knowlys, Esq.—At Tunbridge-wells, the Lady of Sir Geo. Buggen, of Great Cumberland-place.—In Fitzroy-square, the Hon. Smith Barry, uncle to the present Earl of Barrymore—At Ilford, in Essex, Mrs. Winter, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Miller, of the same place.—At Brompton, in her 72d year, Lady Temple, relict of the late Sir R. Temple, bart. of Kempsey, in Worcestershire.—At his apartments, Kensington palace, in his 72d year, the Rev. S. Thompson.—At Anstye, Herts, the Rev. E. Mapletoft, rector.—At Ryegate, in Surry, in her 20th year, Mrs. Paul Tatlock.—At Pimlico, Mr. Mason, king's messenger.—In Clifford's Inn, aged 59, T. Dogherty, esq. special pleader.—At South Lambeth, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. H. the celebrated musical composer.—Mrs. Second, a singer of scientific and professional eminence.—Aged 90, Captain W. Ferguson, of Gray-street, Blackfriars-road, many years an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, J. P. Reeve, esq. to Miss Vaughan of Farnboro'.

Died.] At Reading, suddenly, Mr. Knight, during twenty years keeper of the county jail.—J. Lovegrove, Esq.—At Newbury, Mr. Horner, wife of R. H. esq. adjutant of the Newbury, Shaw, and Speen Volunteers.—At Sophing, after a lingering illness of 18 months, Mrs. Bellasis, wife of J. Brydges, B. esq.—At Speenhill, near Newbury, Mr. Mason, formerly a clothier, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. R. Keep, of Ferres Farm, Aldermaston. In respect to his memory, there was a numerous attendance of the Aldermaston Cavalry, of which Mr. K. was a member, at his funeral.—R. Allen, esq. of Farnham, in Surry.—In his 21st year, Mr. S. Sewell, surgeon, youngest son of Mr. S. of Wargrave; a young man not a little respected, from

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his strong natural abilities, and diligent application to the study of polite literature, in the steady prosecution of which he had resided some time in London, where he was attacked with a pulmonary complaint, which soon baffled all the skill and powers of medicine and physicians, and unfortunately put a period to a valuable life.

ERRATUM.—In Berkshire news for last month, instead of—"operation of *bronchotomy*," read "operation of *bronchotomy*."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

We learn that the Lord Chancellor has lately made an order in the Downing College cause, purporting to the following effect, viz. that certain buildings should be forthwith erected, for the accommodation of twenty independent members, in addition to the members already specified in the Downing College charter and statutes; that the sum of 2800l. should be set apart annually as a fund to defray the charges of the said buildings, out of the rents and profits of the Downing estates; that the salaries of the present members should be paid out of the income arising from the surplus revenue, and that the collegiate body should be empowered to borrow the sum of 12,000l. for the acceleration of the different proposed buildings, &c.

Intended inclosures in this county. The fens and commons known by the names of Sedge Fen; Sedge Fen Plains, Sedge Fen Pools, the Middle Fen Parts, and the Washes.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Newcombe, organist, of Ruabon, to Miss Spence, daughter of Mr. Spence, one of the choristers of the cathedral.—At Congleton, Dr. Steine, to Mrs. Clubbe, relict of the late Dr. Clubbe.—At Great Budworth, T. Widders, esq. of Browne's lane, to Miss M. Peacock, late of Seven Oaks.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Adams, late landlord of the Canal Boat-house, at Ellesmere Port.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At East Stonehouse, Capt. Hairland, to Miss Allport.—At Honiton, Mr. Gould, attorney, to Miss Dornett, niece of Admiral Dornet.—At Thorncombe, Mr. W. Hawkins, clerk of the parish, aged 78, to Miss F. Baker, aged 34.—Mr. J. Wills, druggist, of Plymouth, to Miss E. Norrington, eldest daughter of M. Norrington, draper, of Exeter.—Jos. Pike, esq. of Bridport, aged 72, to Miss M. Manning, late of Exeter, aged 42.—Mr. J. Risdon, bookseller, to Miss M. Morton, both of Exeter.—At Maker, near Plymouth, Mr. H. Williams, mathematical instrument-maker, to Miss E. Ford.—At Topsham, Mr. W. Thomas, of Exeter, to Miss E. Carter, grand-daughter, of the late Richard Copplestone, esq.—At Exeter, Mr. J. Boucher, spirit-merchant, to Miss E. Townshend, of Stenton Barton, Upton Pyne.—R. Bromley, esq. of the royal navy to Miss Sheppard, daughter of Dr. Sheppard, of the Dock Yard, Plymouth.—S. H. Hayne, esq. of Slade, to Miss M. Manning, second daughter of the late Mr. Manning, surgeon, of Kingsbridge.

Died.] At Exeter, in the Friery, aged 63, the Rev. Mr. Hatch, dissenting minister.—Mr. Bisgood, one of the proprietors of the Clarence coach. Miss A. Ware, sister of Mr. Gid Ware, architect.—At Topsham, aged 70, Mr. Mason, chemist.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. Hubbard, mercier and draper.—At Barnstaple, the Hon. Henry Tumour, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and fifth son of the late earl of Winterton.—At Teignmouth, Major Gomonde, of Bath.—At Upton Hellyons, J. Parnell, esq. of Crediton.—The Viscountess of Lisburne, relict of the late Lord Viscount Lisburne, of Mamhead, in this county.—At Moor Town, near Tavistock, Mrs. Ridout, wife of J. Ridout, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, lieutenant George Falconer, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of Latchington, in Essex.—At Dorchester, J. Macmahon, esq. of Thornhill House, to Miss A. Strickland.—At Yeovil, Mr. Hilbourne, of Sydling, in this county, to Miss E. Watts, daughter of Mr. Watts, attorney.—At Alton, R. A. Cox, esq. of Piddle Trenthide, to Miss Newman.—At Sherborne, Mr. T. Coster of Woodstreet, London, to Miss M. Watts, second daughter of Mr. R. W.

Died.] At Dorchester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Phelps—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, auctioneer.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope Inn.—At Poole, at an advanced age, T. Street, esq. merchant. He was suddenly seized with a very violent fit of coughing, and expired almost immediately.—At Lyme

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Regis, Mrs. Ann Stewart, a native of North America, and wife of the Rev. J. Stewart, formerly rector of George Town and All Saints parishes, in South Carolina.—At Eastbury, T. Wedgwood, esq. third son of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria, in Staffordshire.—At Winterton, Whitchurch, in his 18th year, Mr. J. W. Clancott.

DURHAM.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, in the course of the ensuing session, for powers to improve the navigation of such part of the river Tees as proceeds from the town of Stockton upon Tees to the German Ocean, by making a navigable cut or canal to pass through the neck of land lying on the south side of Holme House, in the said parish of Stockton, which part of the said river passes through the several parishes and townships following, viz. Stockton, Billingham, Cowpon Bewley, Greatham, Seaton, Carew, and Stranton, all in this county; and likewise through the several parishes and townships of Thornaby, Stainsby, Stainton, Acklam, Linthorp, Middlesboro', Ormesby, Normanby, Eston, Witton, Lazenby, Lackenby, Kirkleatham, East Coatham, and West Coatham, all in the county of York.

Married.] Mr. T. Clarke, of Hylton, land-steward to S. Temple, esq. to Miss D. Stoddart, of Jarrow Redhouse.—R. Dixon, esq. son of Captain D. of Ingoe Hall, to Miss Dixon, of Glenwhelt.—At Chesten Le Street, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, to Miss Watson, niece of J. Bird, esq.

Died.] At Durham, aged 75, Mrs M. Bees, relict of the late Mr. M. B. innkeeper.—At South Shields, aged 62, Miss Thomson, daughter of the late J. T. esq.—At Sunderland, aged 81. Mr. J. Wood, ship-owner.—At Monkweamouth, Miss Lowes, daughter of Mr. T. L. Coalfitter.—At Hexham, aged 90, John Heron, esq.—At Billingham, the Rev. Mr. Aspenwall, curate of Woolviston—At Harton House, near South Shields, Richard Scott, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rochford, Mr. H. Mattocks, coach-master, to Mrs. Warner.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Philips, wife of W. Philips, esq. justice of peace for the borough.—At Harwich, aged 43, Mr. Bacon, landlord of the Queen's Head Inn. Although he had been ill for twenty-three years, yet his death was unexpected: for while in the act of dressing himself, he dropped down on the bed, and expired almost in an instant.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Lidney, the Rev. Fr. Hornfray, of Avington, to Miss H. Hornfrey, eldest daughter of J. H. esq. of Broad Waters, in Worcestershire.—At Stroad, Mr. Sugars, supervisor of excise, to Miss Jones.—At Cam, near Dursley, Mr. T. Lewton, of Dursley, to Miss Lucy Whittard, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. W.—Also at Cam, J. Vizard, esq. commander of the Dursley Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Weight, daughter of the late D. W. esq. of Clinger, near Dursley.—Mr. Whitewood, of Portsea, Hants, to Miss Burchell, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. of Tetbury, in this county.

Died.] Suddenly, James Rooke, esq. of Brysweared House, in this county, a general in the army, colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, and M. P. for the county of Monmouth. This venerable gentleman was sporting on the Treilick Hills, on Friday, Oct. 4, and had just fired at a bird, when he suddenly fell from his horse, and dropped down dead in an apoplectic fit! General R. had represented the county of Monmouth in several successive parliaments; and though advanced in years, possessed a very considerable portion of activity.

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. Harrison, of Silchester, in this county, has had, out of one stock of bees, this year, nine swarms; the produce of the first swarm alone, weighs not less than *sixty pounds of honey!*

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Webbe, late master of the Blanche, ship of war, to Miss Ranwell, of Portsea.—Mr. Wood, to Miss S. Mathews, daughter of the late Mr. M. clerk to the surveyor of the ordnance. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. T. Perren, grocer, to Miss A. Amel. Adams.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late capt. W. of the Rose revenue cutter.—At Portsmouth, aged 21, Miss Bailey, only daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal Academy in the dock-yard.—At Havant, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. F. tanner.—At Elson, near Gosport, Capt. Sir Frederick Thefiger, of the Royal Navy, and agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth.—At Lumley cabin, Mrs. Darcy, wife of G. Darcy.—At Elmsworth, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Capt. L. of the West India trade.

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LEICESTERSHIRE.

It is intended to establish a charity school in the parish of St. Margaret's, in the town and borough of Leicester. The sum of 2001. has been already subscribed for, to effect this very benevolent purpose.

Married.] At Northampton upon Soar, near Loughboro', Mr. J. Barrowcliffe, farmer and grazier, to Mrs. Tacey, widow of the late J. T. gent.—At Derby, Mr. W. Salisbury, of Ashby de la Zouch, in this county, to Miss Bryan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. B. of Pistern Hill, in the county of Derby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Alderman P.—At Loughboro' in his 55th year, Mr. R. Shuttlewood.—Mrs. Barry.—Mrs. King, wife of Mr. J. K. of Beeby.—At Burton Overy, in his 46th year, Mr. Ashby.—At Barrow upon Soar, Mrs. Beaumont, widow.

NORFOLK.

Married.] T. J. Gay, esq. of Saxthorpe Hall, in this county, to Miss Covert, of Chichester, county of Sussex.—At Ormesby, C. Symonds, esq. son of J. S. esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. vicar of Runham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Dearsley, widow of the late Mr. D. surgeon, formerly of Thetford.—At South Lynn, suddenly, Mrs. Dixon, widow of the late Mr. R. D. grazier.—At North Kepps, in his 27th year, R. Plumley, gent.—In his 26th year, the Rev. T. H. D. Hoste, eldest son of the Rev. D. H. of Goodwyke Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for powers to enable the bailiff and free burgesses of the town and corporation of Daventry, to purchase, take down and re-build the present Moot Hall, in the town, and for powers to improve the present market place, and also for powers to pave, repair, cleanse, light, and otherwise improve the streets, &c. all within the said town.

Intended inclosures in the county of Buckingham, the parishes and hamlet of Ivinghoe and Pightlesthorne.

Married.] At Oundel, Mr. Oliver Cox, of Ringstead, to Miss Cath. Webster. At Wellingborough, Mr. James Sergeant, to Miss M. Sutton. R. F. Stanton, M. D. to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Andrew W. esq.—The Rev. T. H. H. Needham, of Hurpole, to Miss Jephcott, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. J. late rector of Kislinbury.—At Ecton, H. Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, London, to Miss Whalley, only daughter of the late Rev. P. W. rector of that parish.—At Buckingham, Mr. T. J. Stockdale, son of Mr. J. S. bookseller, of London, to Miss S. Millagan.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. J. Broad, 11 years matron to the general infirmary in that town.—Aged 56, the worshipful F. Hayes, esq. mayor of this borough. This gentleman, apparently in good health and high spirits, was going down a country dance at his own ball, when he suddenly dropped down and instantly expired, without moving a limb or uttering a groan.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Limming, shoemaker, of Wakerley.—At Castle Asoby, Miss A. Seagrave, fourth daughter of the Rev. E. S. rector.—Mr. Bryan Deane, of Burleg, in Rutland. As he was returning home from Oakham market, very much intoxicated, he lost his equilibrium, fell from his horse, and was found dead, with one of his feet hanging in the stirrups.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A new seam of coal, which proves to be of excellent quality, has been lately discovered, at the depth of about 130 fathoms below the surface of the earth, at a place, in this county, called Killingworth New Winning.

Married.] At Berwick, Mr. W. Logan, jun. to Miss Ford, sister of W. F. esq.—At Bishop Middleham, H. Fearon, esq. son of the late W. F. esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Taylor.—At Newcastle, Mr. H. Ranson, clerk in the banking house of Messrs. Lambton and Co. to Miss A. Ireland, daughter of the Rev. J. I.—Mr. Rees, of the theatre, to Miss A. Robson.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 83, Mrs. Reynoldson, wife of Mr. R. ship-builder.—J. Walker, clock and watch-maker. As a workman, his mechanical abilities were of a very superior cast; and the trade in general are not a little indebted to him for many new and useful inventions.—At North Shields, Mrs. Liddell, relict of the late J. L. esq.—Mrs. Th. Cooke, relict of the late Mr. J. C. ship-owner.—Aged 32, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. T. F. ship-owner.—At Newton by the Sea, aged 86, Dr. Forster, many years an eminent physician at Alnwick.—At the Leazes, near Newcastle, aged 58, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. A. R. tobacco-manufacturer.—At Winlaton, Mr. G. Bourne, 45 years cashier to Messrs. Crowley, Millington, and Co.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] G. H. Barrow, esq. attorney, to Mrs. E. Lowe, both of South-

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well.—At Colwick, J. Masters, jun. esq. to Miss M. A. Chaworth, of Annesley, in this county.—At Nottingham, Mr. R. Carter, grazier, of Walkingden, in Yorkshire, to Miss Shipstone, of Beverley, in the same county.—Mr. Wilson, of Nottingham, to Miss Chater, of London.—Mr. J. Fowkes, currier, to Miss Sarah Wesley.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Cheslyn, the last of six maiden ladies, sisters, and daughters of the late Robert C. esq. of Langley Hall, county of Leicester, on whose decease the above ladies all came to reside in this town.—At Newark, Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. J. O. master of the Coach and Horses public house.—At Carlton, aged 85, Mrs. Parr, a widow lady.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bloxham, T. Gabbitt, esq. to Miss Hyde.—At Oxford, Mr. R. Spiers, perfumer and hair-dresser, to Miss Sirman.—Mr. T. Golby, herald-painter, to Miss A. Goswell.—At Banbury, Mr M. Wheeler, coal-merchant, to Miss E. Roberts, sister of Mr. R. wine-merchant.—At Pennyworled, county of Brecknock, South Wales, the Rev. Mr. Grime, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Miss Hall, eldest daughter of Mr. H. an eminent farmer, and late of Headington Wick, in this county.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 30, Mrs. S. A. Talmash, wife of Mr. C. T. woollen-draper.—At his house, in this city, W. Bricknell, esq. of Evenload, county of Worcester.—Aged 59, Mr. Rd. Budd, master of the Waggon and Horses public house.—Mr. W. Hancock, bookseller.—At Ambrosden, in his 75th year, J. King, gent.—Near Bruce Orton, Joseph Vines, esq. He unfortunately fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot.—On the 8th of May last, on his return from China, in his 30th year, Mr. George Ireland, purser of L'Antheneau, ship of war, and only son of Mr. I. of Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 66, Mr. Fr. Hand, locksmith and bell-hanger.—At Ludlow, T. Cooke, esq.—Mr. Richards, brazier.—At Owestry, Miss Edwards, dress-maker.—At Marlow, aged 76, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury.—At Kingsland, Mrs. James, wife of J. J. esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It is intended to alter and improve the navigation of the river Avon, in that part of it which is commonly called the Bath river navigation, and which leads from the quay, at the city of Bath, to Hanham mills, in the county of Gloucester.

Married.] At Over Stowey, Mr. W. Horsey, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, to his third wife, Miss Hill, with a genteel fortune.—At Henbury, near Bristol, Mr. J. B. Cary, tanner, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss S. Atkins, youngest daughter of the late W. A. esq. of Passage, in the county of Cork.

Died.] At Bath, aged 93, Mrs. Merrick, a lady very nearly related to the learned and celebrated author of the Annotations on the Psalms.—Mrs. Marder, relict of the late J. M. esq. of marines.—At Minehead, Mr. Fr. Baston, sen. for many years an eminent practitioner of the law, and clerk and treasurer to the commissioners of the Minehead turnpikes.—At Bridgwater, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Read.—Mrs. Scott, of Cheriton Hill.—At Yard House, near Taunton, Miss Eleanor Halliday, a lady of amiable manners, and a truly consistent character.—At the Hot Wells, the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Taylor, of Coseley, to Miss Anne Farmer, of Willenhall. The united ages of this bold and animated couple amount to 140 years!—At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. J. Bebby, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mellard.—At Colwich, James Macdonald, esq. M. P. only son of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, to Miss Elizbeth Sparrow, second daughter of J. S. S. esq. of Bishton.—At West Bromwich, Mr. W. Whitehouse, nailmonger and merchant, to Miss Hately, daughter of Mr. J. H. iron-master, of Ettingshall.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 83, Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Alderman W. D. of Northampton.—Mr. S. Roberts, dealer in horses, of Derby. Being at Litchfield during the races, and upon the course, he was, by some casualty, unfortunately thrown from his horse, in consequence of which, his skull was so much fractured by the fall, that he expired in the course of a few hours.—At Stafford, J. Collins, esq.—At Wolverhampton, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. F. Andrews, ironmonger.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.—At Bury, aged 76, Mrs. Daven, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart.—At Lowestoft, in consequence, as it is stated, of having eaten too many gooseberries which he had swallowed whole, aged 13, Master Whitelock,

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At Beccles, aged 59, Mr. J. Algar, farmer, late master of the White Lion inn.—At Brandon, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. W. banker.—At Saxmundham, C. Baker, gent.—At Walpole, aged 86, the Rev. Mr. Walker, dissenting minister.—At Mellor, the Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Hatchiston.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. H. Stubbs, third son of Walter S. esq.—At Studley Castle, aged 77, Philip Lyttleton, esq.—At Wotton Wawell, aged 74, the Rev. Dan. Gaches, justice of the peace for this county. He was formerly fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge, and was generally allowed to possess considerable learning and uncommon vigour of intellect. He was rector of Long Compton, in this county, for many years; but afterwards having obtained the consent of the patrons, viz. the provost and fellows of Eton College, he resigned the living in favour of his nephew.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Keswick, J. Bree, esq. nephew of Sir Martin Stapleton, of Mytons, in Yorkshire, to Miss Eliza Barcroft, second daughter of Joseph B. esq.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. B. Herd, shearman.—At Grange, near Kendal, aged 53, the Rev. James Freeman, late of Wakefield.—At Underbarrow, near Kendal, aged 62, Mrs. A. Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

YORKSHIRE.

Some account of the public gate in the castle of York. In its spacious area of about four acres, stands the noble county-hall, in which are two courts, one for the trial of criminals, and the other for civil suits. The prison for debtors appears exactly in the centre of the area, to which there is an ascent, by a fine flight of stone steps, to a floor, on which are eight rooms, sixteen feet square, and twelve feet in height. Above these are eleven rooms for common-side debtors: these are all free wards, laid out in such a judicious manner, as to be airy and healthy, and the lobbies or passages leading to them are spacious and lofty. On the ground floor are apartments appropriated to the use of the gaoler and his family. The felon's court is entered by a descent of five steps; it is, however, confessedly too small to answer its proper purpose, being only eighteen yards in length by fifteen in breadth. Before this court, on the outside of the iron pallisadoes, stands the pump, which supplies all the numerous tenants of the prison, with excellent spring water. The day-room, as it is called, for men, is twenty-four feet in length, by fifteen in breadth, and it is provided with a fire-place. From this room, there proceed two passages, which contain nineteen sleeping cells, each of them about twenty-four yards square, with boarded oak floors and arched roofs. Out of the court there is another passage leading to the chapel, in which are eight sleeping cells, nine feet in length, by six in breadth. It should not be omitted, that all the above cells are well ventilated and dry. The room for condemned prisoners, called 'Pompey's Parlour,' is about six yards square; and it is sufficiently light to enable its unhappy occupiers to read. On the west side of the prison appears a court-yard of a semicircular shape, for the reception of young offenders. As an adjunct to this, there is a day-room, and accommodations for about fifteen prisoners. To each cell the county supplies rugs for bedding, varying in number, according to the season of the year. Criminals intended for trial are regularly allowed a sixteen ounce loaf of good wheaten bread, with two ounces of good cheese, every morning. Transports who have been convicted at the castle, have what is called the king's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, 1s. 6d. paid in money, and 1s. in bread. Transports convicted at the Quarter Sessions have an allowance of 2s. per week, viz. one shilling paid in money, by that particular riding from which they are sent, and 1s. in bread. Women felons are kept entirely separate from the men, in the new building which has been erected on the east side of the castle-yard, where there are two large sleeping rooms and a work-room set apart for them; there is also a court-yard, a wash-house, and other conveniences. On the second story are two large and convenient rooms that are commonly used for an infirmary. Very particular care is taken that such persons as come to the jail, in a ragged and dirty condition, be clean washed, and that they put on the county clothing. The corporation of the city of York is now very properly building a new prison, sufficiently large to supersede the necessity of any other: may we not hope and reasonably expect that the city will imitate the county, in liberality of conduct, and

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by taking down and consolidating the gaols of St. Peter and Ouse-bridge, efface from the minds of the citizens, the remembrance that such horrid places of confinement ever existed.

A few weeks ago, a grampus, of the species that is very common in the German ocean, by chance dropped into shoal water, on the coast of Holderness, which being observed by some men who are appointed to watch the beacon on Aldborough cliff, he was shot at, and otherwise ill treated, but on the water rising he retreated, and has not shewn himself there since. From this simple fact, a marvellous relation of a most wonderful circumstance has been ingeniously manufactured, and circulated throughout all the provincial papers, viz. that a large shark having been seen on the Yorkshire coast, a boat was sent out from Aldborough, with five or six men on board, to exert their utmost endeavours to destroy such a most ferocious animal. That this aquatic monster, observing the people on board, made up to them with the greatest velocity, and commencing his attack, received a deep stab from a hayfork, the consequence of which was, that the shark retreated, but that after a few minutes he returned to the attack with redoubled fury, striking at the boat, so as to place it in imminent danger of upsetting, and that at length, after receiving several wounds, it was observed to roll about in all the agony of pain, and then suddenly disappeared, &c.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for power to make and maintain a new navigable cut or canal from the town of Headon to the town of Poul in Holderness.

Mr. Gibson, shipbuilder of the town of Kingston upon Hull, has lately opened his new dry dock at that opulent and commercial emporium. This dock is situated on the eastern side of the river Hull, or the old harbour, and is a very fine one, being sufficiently capacious to receive two vessels, one of the capacity of 179 tons, and another of 292 tons. The dimensions of the dock are as follows: length 150 feet; width 50 ditto; and width of the gates 40 ditto.

The Dock Company of Hull have lately printed different advertisements in the Hull papers, desiring to make proposals to contract with individuals, for the excavation of the Humber and Lock Pit, the contractors to find the earth, waggons, wheelbarrows, stages, planks, and all other requisite materials, except from railways, which will be provided at the expence of the Dock Company; also for the driving of the piles, and framing of the floors for the foundation of the said Lock Pit, and also for executing the stone and brickwork of the lock and walls of the said Cumberland Dock, and also for supplying the Dock Company with 500 loads of good Memel timber, for the purpose of carrying on and completing the works of the said Humber Dock.

Married.] At Ackworth, Mr. Nath. Pryer, proprietor of the bridge foundry in Leeds, to Miss E. Gregory.—At Doncaster, N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brasenose Hall, to Miss J. E. Sowerby, youngest daughter of major general S.—T. Belk, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Currie, of South Hemsley, near Wakefield.—W. Elwell, esq. of Shelf iron works, near Bradford, to Miss Sutcliffe, of Washer-lane, near Halifax.—The Rev. J. Johnson of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Crawshaw, of Byerley Hall, near Bradford.—At Otley, the Rev. Mr. Ryt, to Miss Foster.—At Rotherham, Mr. M. Phillips, dissenting minister, to Miss Esther Deakin, of Attercliffe.—At Leeds, Mr. J. Skelton, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Dunsley.—T. Wood, esq. of North Cave, to Miss Mathews, of Portsmouth, Hants, and sister to Capt. Mathews, of the royal artillery.—At Hull, Mr. W. Oldfield, ironmonger, to Miss M. Outram, daughter of Mr. Benj. Outram.

Died.] At York, Jos. Walker, esq. late of Leeds.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. J. B. toyman.—Aged 20, Mrs. Longster, wife of capt. G. L. of Keldhead, near Pickering.—Aged 57, Mr. H. Meadley, of the Globe public house, in the Shambles. At Hull, aged 55, Mr. Fred. Wilkinson, a well known performer on the slack-wire, and brother to the late Mrs. Mountain, actress, of Drury-lane theatre.—Aged 37, lieut. T. Lane, late of the Charter armed ship.—Aged 64, C. Shipman, esq. merchant, and eldest brother of the Trinity House, of which corporation he had been twice warden.—G. Roberts, esq. formerly of Beverly, and brother to A. Roberts, esq. M. P.—At Leeds, aged 28, Mr. A. Bottomley, liquor merchant, and formerly a bookseller.—Mr. Hodgson, many years master of an Academy in Park-lane.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain, 1,65
1	7	29.78	60	65.5	62	4	WNW	1	less cloudy at times : shower
	2	29.82	69	67.5	56	4	WNW	1	more cloudy, and little rain at eve
2	7	30.08	53.5	59	62	3	N	1	cloudy
	2	30.20	63.5	65	56	5	N	1	less cloudy at times
3	7	30.02	54	59	60	4	W	1	
	2	29.98	65.5	65	58	4	WSW	2	more cloudy and rain at times
4	7	29.80	60	63.5	63	4	WSW	1	chiefly fine
	2	29.82	68.5	66.5	57	3	SW	1	hazy, chiefly cloudy and little rain at times
5	7	29.75	62.5	65	62	4	S	1	hazy . more wind and fine
	2	29.80	70.5	67	57	3	SW	3	calm and clear eve : much rain . thunder
6	7	29.73	61	65.5	65	6	WSW	1	rain and violent clap of thunder , more wind and fine
	2	29.63	69.5	67.5	54	3	S	3	less wind
7	7	29.63	60.5	64.5	59	5	S	2	chiefly cloudy and little rain at times
	2	29.48	64	65.5	61	5	SSW	2	little rain at times . fine eve : little rain
8	7	29 67	58	63	62	3	SW	2	cloudy . fine
	2	29.77	65	65.5	56	2	WSW	2	cloudless eve
9	7	30.06	53.5	62	60	0	W	1	hazy
	2	30.17	65	64.5	56	3	W	2	hazy night
10	7	30.30	53.5	61.5	59	3	W	1	hazy
	2	30.28	67	64.5	58	2	WSW	1	hazy . thick upward and drizzly at times
11	7	30.22	64.5	65	64	h	SW	0	cloudy . less cloudy at times
	2	30 19	68.5	66.5	61	5	WSW	1	less cloudy at times : thick upward
12	7	30.19	61.5	65	64	h	SW	1	drizzly . gentle rain . fine
	2	30.20	68	67	60	3	WNW	1	hazy . less cloudy night
13	7	30.24	55	62.5	61	2	WSW	1	hazy
	2	30.24	63	66	58	4	WSW	1	less cloudy . thick upward . clear night
14	7	30.30	58.5	64.5	62	1	WSW	1	
	2	30.34	68.5	66.5	57	2	WSW	1	hazy . bright night
15	7	30.34	55.5	63.5	61	1	WSW	0	hazy . foggy . fine
	2	30.30	67.5	66	60	1	SW	1	
16	7	30.18	56	63	64	h	SW	0	not cloudy . foggy . fine
	2	30.09	72	67	56	2	SSW	1	clear night : cloudy
17	7	30 10	59.5	64.5	62	5	SW	1	fine.
	2	30.08	69 5	66.5	53	3	SW	2	calm and clear night : cloudy
18	7	30.13	59	64.5	66	1	SSW	0	cloudy . fine
	2	30.10	71	69	61	0	S	1	
19	7	29.99	62.5	67	62	1	SE	1	cloudy . rain : fine
	2	30 02	68	68.5	62	3	S	1	lightning in w. at eve . thunder and much rain
20	7	30.13	53.5	56	50	1	W	3	[and wind : chiefly fair
	2	30.20	64.5	65.5	52	4	W	2	clear night : cloudy
21	7	30.17	58	53	62	4	SSE	2	fine : little rain
	2	29 94	61	63.5	58	3	S	2	
22	7	30.02	54	61.5	60	2	NW	2	cloudy . rain at times
	2	30.12	60	62	61	5	NNW	1	little rain . fine eve : cloudy
23	7	30.26	51.5	58.5	59	h	NW	1	little wet . cloudy
N	2	30.26	61	61.5	60	4	NNW	1	fine . little rain . fine
24	7	30.28	47	58	60	3	NW	1	foggy . fine
	2	30.28	57	59	54	2	N	1	clear night
25	7	30.31	43	58	58	1	N	1	hazy
	2	30.31	57	58.5	56	2	WNW	1	hazy . cloudy night : little wet
26	7	30.31	53	57.5	62	4	WNW	1	fine ; cloudy
	2	30.30	61	60	58	5	WNW	1	little wet at night : fine
27	7	30.38	51	57.5	60	1	N	1	hazy
	2	30.40	63	60.5	59	3	N	1	hazy . thick upward at times
28	7	30.40	53	58.5	63	h	N	0	more thick upward . fine
	2	30.38	60.5	61.5	58	3	N	1	thick upward at times in the night
29	7	30.36	51	59	62	h	N	1	fine
	2	30.36	69	66.5	53	2	NNE	1	clear eve.
30	7	30.28	46	55.5	60	2	NNE	1	more cloudy
	2	30.00	59.5	59	59	4	N	1	

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PRICES OF STOCKS from SEPT. 26, to OCT. 23, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.		4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805														
Sep.														
26	Shut	Shut	58⅛	¼	Shut	88¼	Shut	Shut	Shut	58⅛	9¼	180½	——	Par
27	—	—	58⅛	¼	—	88¼	—	—	—	58	9¼	—	——	Par
28	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	88⅛	—	—	—	58⅛	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par
30	—	—	58¼	⅛	—	89⅛	—	—	—	58¼	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par
Oct.														
1	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	58⅛	9¼	182	1s. dis.	Par
2	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	89⅛	—	—	—	58⅛	—	—	1s. dis.	Par
3	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	Par
4	—	—	58¼	⅛	—	88⅞	—	—	—	58	—	—	1s. dis.	Par
5	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	88¼	—	—	—	—	9¼	—	1s. dis.	(new) 1s. pm.
7	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	88⅞	—	—	—	Shut	Shut	—	1s. dis.	(old) Par 1s. pm.
8	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	(new) 1s. pm.
9	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	(old) Par 1s. pm.
10	—	—	58⅛	⅛	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	183	1s. dis.	1s. pm.
11	186ex d	57⅞ ex div	58⅛	⅛	74½ ex di.	89⅛	—	16½ex d	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	2s. pm.
12	—	57⅞ do.	58⅛	⅛	74½ do.	89½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1s. dis.	3s. pm.
14	—	58 do.	58⅛	⅛	74½ do.	89⅜	—	16½ex d	—	—	—	183¼	Par	2s. pm.
15	188ex d	58 do.	58⅛	⅛	74⅞ do.	89⅜	—	1 6½ do.	—	—	—	—	Par	2s. pm.
16	188 do.	58 do.	58⅛	⅛	74⅞ do.	89⅜	—	16 ½do.	—	—	—	—	Par	2s pm.
17	187½do	58 do.	58¼	⅛	7 4½do.	89½	—	16½ do	—	—	—	—	Par	2s. pm.
18	St.	Luke												
19	—	58 do.	58⅛	⅛	74½ do.	89⅜	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
21	—	58 do.	85¼	⅛	74½ do.	89⅜	—	16½ do.	2ex div	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
22	189 do.	58 do.	58⅛	⅛	74⅞ do.	89⅞	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
23	189½do	57⅞ do.	58¼	⅛	74½ do.	89⅛	—	16½ do.	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Oct. 19, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	76	0	39	9	36	1	34	6
Surrey	80	0	41	8	37	0	36	0
Hertford	72	4	40	6	39	10	29	0
Bedford	65	4	43	0	33	9	27	9
Huntin.	67	9			37	3	26	0
Northa.	74	2	45	6	36	10	28	0
Rutland	83	6	48	0	42	0	26	0
Leicestr.	86	2	47	0	45	0	27	3
Notting.	81	4	54	6	45	4	30	4
Derby	86	8			47	0	31	4
Stafford	90	10			47	8	30	4
Salop	86	2	51	1	50	2	28	4
Herefor.	84	3	51	2	46	7	26	10
Wor'str.	95	2	52	1	49	4	31	4
Warwic.	97	4	50	0	49	4	31	9
Wilts	81	8			43	2	33	10
Berks	75	11	46	0	34	9	32	1
Oxford	81	10			38	4	29	7
Bucks	75	9			36	10	31	10
Brecon	91	2	57	7	48	9	24	0
Montgo	79	7			45	7	22	10
Radnor	86	1			43	6	28	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	68	0	42	0	33	9	37	0
Kent	75	4	40	0	38	6	39	10
Sussex	82	10					39	8
Suffolk	71	6	37	1	34	1	28	10
Cambridge	74	3			33	11	23	10
Norfolk	68	4	32	0	33	1	25	10
Lincoln	75	9	43	0	39	2	24	8
York	67	5	47	9	39	7	26	5
Durham	66	5					25	0
Northumberland	68	4	46	0	38	4	28	2
Cumberland	75	6	48	2	42	0	24	9
Westmorland	91	3	61	0	39	10	28	4
Lancaster	84	4					28	11
Chester	83	7					26	6
Flint	87	8					27	8
Denbigh	86	0			48	0	27	2
Anglesea					40	0	22	0
Carnarvon	77	4			36	8	22	0
Merioneth	90	0			50	4	25	6
Cardigan	81	7						
Pembroke	70	8			35	4	18	2
Carmarthen	83	3			42	4	19	7
Glamorgan	85	2			40	1	20	0
Gloucester	94	11			48	1	28	11
Somerset	92	9			44	2	28	3
Monmouth	98	2			48	0		
Devon	89	1			40	9	26	8
Cornwall	86	8			40	7	26	9
Dorset	88	5			42	0	34	10
Hants	84	10			38	10	36	4

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 81s. 4d.; Rye 46s. 3d.; Barley 4 1s. 4d.; Oats 28s. 4d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE intelligence respecting the late crop of wheat continues still, in general, highly satisfactory; the quantity per acre is found to be considerable, and the quality and weight superior to many of the last years; there is nevertheless, as we apprehended, from the coldness of the Summer, much black and smutty wheat, little of which has yet found its way to market. The crops of seeds and turnips, were highly benefitted by timely rains; and are generally abundant, as are the potatoes: nothing particularly new on these heads has transpired.

Wheat sowing in the strong lands, is backward, on account of their extreme hardness and drought, previous to the rains, but the farmers are diligently fetching up lost time, and should the weather continue as at present, favourable, the seed will soon be all happily got into the earth; one very important step towards a future good crop. There is very little old corn of any kind in the country.

Of live stock, the price of fat is lower, that of stores or lean, dearer, on account of the abundance of sheep, and the certainty of vast demand in the spring. Good horses, notwithstanding the season of the year, continue at high prices. New inclosures and various improvements are going on with energy in many parts of the country.

At Smithfield the markets very large, Beef and Mutton 4 to 5s. per stone, sink the offal; Veal 5s. upwards; Dairy Pork 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Bacon 6s.

Middlesex, October 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from SEPT. 24, 1805, to OCT. 22, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	761	1446	Males	697	1356
Females	685		Females	659	
Whereof have died under two years old					469

Between

2 and 5	192	50 and 60	93
5 and 10	76	60 and 70	61
10 and 20	45	70 and 80	46
20 and 30	90	80 and 90	18
30 and 40	121	90 and 100	2
40 and 50	127		

Peck Loaf 4s 4d, 4s 6d, 4s 2d, 4s 2d.
Salt 20s per Bushel; 4½ per lb.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

August 27, 1805, to September 21, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

Bellamy, J. & E. Brigstock, Northamptonshire, butchers (Markham, Northampton.) Bainbridge, J. Walsingham, Durham, draper (Willis, Durham.) Blakeston, Kingston upon Hull, grocer (Conyers, Driffield, Yorkshire.) Badcock, J. Paternoster Row, bookseller (Rugby, Temple.) Boon, R. Chedzoy, Somersetshire, jobber of cattle (Boys, Bridgewater.) Burton, Bettoundsditch, slopseller (Adams, Old Jewry.)

Cline, W. Islington Green, corndealer (Wright & Boyill, Chancery Lane.)

Doyle, J. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, china and glassman (Nayler, Great Newport-street.) Davis, R. Aldermanbury, warehouse-man (Milne & Co. Old Jewry.)

Evans, D. Southampton-court, linen-draper (Sheppard, Bartlett's-buildings.)

Favell, M. High-street Borough, linen-draper (Nayler, T. & J. Great Newport-street.)

Gibbs, J. Peterborough, Northamptonshire, draper. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.) Gahagan, J. Broad-street-chambers, merchant (Day, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.) Golden, J. Bury St. Edmund's, draper (Dickinson, and Co. Bury St. Edmund's.) Griffiths, F. Threadneedle-street, apothecary (Gregson & Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

Hamer, R. Saville-row, wine merchant, (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.) Hoffman, D. Belton-street, Long-acre, cheese-monger (Hodgson, Charles-street St. James's-street.) Hasselwood, jun. Scarborough, ship owner (Robson, Scarborough.)

Jones, J. Carnarvon, draper (Williams, Carnarvon.) Johnson, J. Holborn-hill, linen-draper (Freanch & Co. Castle-street, Holborn.) Jenkins, T. & J. F. Wollon, High-street, Borough, and Chichester, Sussex, linen-drapers (Few, New North-street, Red-lion-square.) Jenkins, W. Bristol, broker (Mellin, Bristol.)

Leo, G. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant (Montefiore, Finch-lane.) Lord, E. Skinner's-street, Somerstown, tallow-chandler (Mills & Co. Parliament-street.)

Mian, J. Northampton, iron-monger (Howes, Northampton.) Macklin, A. Compton-street, Soho, linen-draper (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street) Morrison, W. Pill-marsh, Gloucestershire, coal merchant (Dowling, Chewmagna, Somersetshire.)

Pringle, M. Walworth, corndealer, (Martin, Upper Thames-street.

Robinson, M. & J. Ibbetson, Drypslane, grocer (Hurd, Temple.)

Scott, T. Bethnal-green, broker (Hall, Castle-court, Budge-row.)

Travers, W. & J. Bate, Warrington, Lancashire, grocer (Fitchett, Warrington.)

Watred, J. N. Birmingham, woollen-draper (Whately, Birmingham.) White, J. & W. Fernihough, Manchester, calico printers (Johnson & Co. Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, T. Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, liquor merchant. Aplin, O. Banbury, Oxfordshire, scrivener, Oct. 18. Arthur G. Shipley-mill, Northumberland, miller, Oct. 28. Andrews, G. Holybourne, Hampshire, tanner, Nov. 4.

Bell, J. Old City Chambers, wine merchant, Nov. 4. Burton, J. and J. Hirst, Manchester, timber merchants, Oct. 29. Bellamy, T. & J. Birmingham, japanners, Oct. 22. Berridge R. Old City Chambers, merchant, Nov. 5. Birkett, G. Kendall, Westmoreland, brandy merchant, Nov. 12. Bird, W. W. Coventry, silk manufacturer, Dec. 17. Bryon, W. St. Mary-at-hill, brandy merchant, Oct. 26. Bowman, J. Water-lane, brandy merchant, Dec. 7. Birch, E. & W. and W. Marsh, Fleet-street, paper-stainers, Nov. 12. Barson W. Oxford, glassman, Nov. 2. Blakewell, R. Brydge's-street, Covent-garden, coffee-house keeper, Nov. 2. Bishop, J. and J. Terry, Maidstone, upholsterers, Nov. 5. Barnes, R. Durham, mercer, Nov. 19. Barnes, J. Fleet street, stationer, Nov. 12.

Clarke, F. Rotherhithe-street, mariner, Nov. 16. Cole, J. Northtawton, Devon, shop-keeper, Oct. 23. Chaddock, J. and R. Keay, Wigan, Lancashire, potters, Oct. 28. Copp, J. and R. Walker, Stratford, Essex, calico-printers, Oct. 19. Campbell B. Princes-square, Ratcliffe-highway, insurance broker, Oct. 15. Cook, J. Warren-

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street, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, Nov. 16. Croft, L. St. James's-street, coffee-house keeper, Nov. 5. Coleman, J. Fetter-lane, painter, Nov. 16. Coleman, J. Clare-market, poulterer, Jan. 21.

Dodd, W. Oxford-street, carver and gilder, Oct. 29. Dixon, J. and W. F. Exeter, merchants, Nov. 7. Dennett, E. Gray's-inn-lane, cow-keeper, Nov. 5. Dunn, M. & N. Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, linen-drapers, Oct. 22. Darling, S. Bowling-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster, grocer, Oct. 26. Davis, H. Portsea, Southampton, merchant, Nov. 2. Dawson, J. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, steel manufacturer, Nov. 30. Dixon, J. Duke's-place, Pimlico, carpenter, Nov. 5.

Emmett, R. Withnell, and P. Baldwin, Houghton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, Oct. 30. Eyre, B. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, Nov. 2. Eccles, T. and B. T. Holbrook, Watling-street, warehousemen, Nov. 30.

Fist, T. Swansea, haberdasher, Nov. 30. Fenwick, T. J. Penzance, Cornwall, linen-draper, Oct. 19. Fullwood, J. Barbican, pawn-broker, Nov. 2. Fozard, J. sen. and L. and J. Park-lane, stable-keepers, Oct. 29. Frton, E. Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, millister, Nov. 2.

Garland M. Grove-street, Deptford, victualler, Nov. 12. Grimdred J. and M. Guest, Manchester, cotton merchants, Oct. 28. Geddes, A. Mark-lane, merchant, Nov. 26. Gardner, J. Newcastle-under-Line, ironmonger, Oct. 29. Groom, J. Chiswell-street, stablekeeper, Nov. 5.

Hawkins, J. sen. Rotherhithe-wall, boat builder, Nov. 4. Howard, S. the younger, Halesworth, Suffolk, grocer, Oct. 23. Haigh, J. Kent-street Borough, stage-master, Nov. 2. Hartley, S. Grassington, Yorkshire, mercer, Nov. 5. Hartman, J. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, haberdasher, Nov. 5. Humphries, W. jun. Old Fish-street, grocer, Nov. 5. Hudson, R. Warton, Yorkshire, horse jobber, Nov. 7. Hawkesworth, Strand, linen-draper, Nov. 16. Hoffman, A. B. Charles-street, Covent-garden, tailor, Dec. 7. Holden, G. the younger, Kingston upon Hull, merchant, Nov. 15.

James, J. Truro, Cornwall, money scrivener, Oct. 25. Jackson, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper, Oct. 22. Ingram, J. Strand, hatter, Oct. 22. James, H. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Oct. 26. Jarratt, J. the younger, Water-lane, Tower-street, broker, Nov. 16, Jacks, W. Bristol, merchant, November 30.

Knight, T. Canterbury, shopkeeper, Oct. 29. King, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter dealer, Nov. 14. Kent, L. Throgmorton-street, merchant, November 12.

Loft, J. C. & L. Friday-street, warehousemen, Oct. 29. Lincoln J. St. George's-fields, baker, Nov. 2. Lichigary, S. and M. Dunsford, Basinghall-street, merchants, Nov. 16. Lees, J. & S. Halifax, Yorkshire, merchants, Oct. 25. Lucas, W. N. St. Alban's, surgeon. Nov. 2. Leeming, T. and W. Chapman, Preston, Lancashire, worsted manufacturers, Dec. 16. Lane, J. T. Fraser, and T. Boylston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Dec. 5. Lewis, J. Lamb's-buildings, Bunhill-row, carver and gilder, Jan. 21. Lewis, T. W. Falmouth, merchant, Nov. 19.

Morrey, J. C. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Oct. 15. Miller, J. Hammersmith, wheelwright, Oct. 26. Mackellar, D. Savage Gardens, London, wine merchant, Oct. 26. Massey, C. St. Catherine's, Tower, wharfinger, Nov. 12. Moyle, T. Newcastle-under-Line, draper, Oct. 29. Morgan, P. and A. Strother, Crescent, Minories, merchants, Dec. 7. Mackenzie, M. Fleet-street, vintner, Nov. 2. Morley, W. Shoe-lane, baker, Dec. 19. M'Kinlay, D. and A. M. Belesario, Size-lane, merchants, Nov. 12.

Oxenham, W. Exeter, tallow chandler, Oct. 23 and 30. Oliver de Perrin, C. F. Duke-street, Manchester-square, victualler, Oct. 29.

Parie, J. Oxford, brandy merchant, Nov. 2. Petrie, J. Kempton, and J. Waid, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers, Nov. 29. Poole, R. Prospect place, St. George's-fields, linen-draper, Nov. 2.

Roberts, J. Ashford, Kent, silversmith, Nov. 2. Read, A. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, Nov. 26. Rose, C. St. Ann's, Westminster, cheesemonger, Oct. 29. Robinson, T. Charlotte-street, Portland Place, victualler, Oct. 29. Rouse, J. Sudbury, Suffolk, linen-draper, Dec. 2. Richardson, R. Page's Walk, Bermondsey, glue-maker, Nov. 2. Riley, E. Strand, dealer in music, Nov. 16. Riskman, J. C. Bridge-street, Westminster, mercer,

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Nov. 16. Read, John Peter, and Robert, Fordingbridge, Hants, callico printers, Nov. 16.

Schenider, J. H. Bow-lane, merchant, Nov. 29. Stephens, W. Exeter, sadler; Oct. 18. Skegg, F. Davi-street, Berkley-square, oilman, Oct. 19. Stephenson, C. Parliament-street, Westminster, stationer, Nov. 2. Stratton, G. and H. Blackfriars-road, ironmongers, Nov. 2. Stork, J. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, merchant, Dec. 2. Shallcross, S. and R. Barnes, Manchester, cotton-spinners, Oct. 31. Style, E. South Moltan, Devon, woollen-draper, Oct. 29. Stephens, J. Liverpool, merchant; Nov. 8. Smith, T. White Hart, Deptford, victualler, Nov. 2. Smee, J. Newington-place, Surrey, potter, November 16.

Tracy, W. Portsea, Hants, slopseller, Nov. 2. Towseland, J. Paradise-row, Chelsea, rectifier, Nov. 30. Took, J. Methwold, Norfolk, grocer; Oct. 16. Tunmings, J. B. Portsea, grocer, Nov. 5. Townsend, Job, Barnsby, Yorkshire, grocer, Oct. 29. Taylor, J. Worceste, draper, Nov. 26. Thomas T. and H. Cameron, Birmingham, factors, Nov. 6.

Virtue, T. Hammersmith, carpenter, Oct. 29. Valery, J. Artillery-place, merchant, Dec. 19.

Wilkinson, G. Fenchurch-street, mercer, Nov. 2. Wheatley, J. Mark-lane, corn factor, Nov. 5. Whittle, J. Wheelon, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer, Oct. 30. Wade, T. Great St. Helen's, drug merchant, Nov. 19. Walford, R. Chester, brewer, Oct. 28. Wallis, J. E. Colchester, Essex, merchant, Oct. 29. Williams, J. Llanlidan, Denbighshire, dealer in cattle, Nov. 23. Withelmi, H. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, Nov. 16.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent, J. R. from St. Alban's, is informed, that Major Cartwright's admirable and well-written Letters to the Duke of Bedford, on the State of the Nation, mentioned in our last Number amongst our Literary Notices, is now before the public, and our Correspondent, of course, will be enabled to read and judge for himself; but we shall, however, in our critical department, take an early opportunity of passing our judgment upon it. We perfectly agree with our Correspondent, that the subject in question is, at this very critical juncture, of the highest importance to every Briton, from the highest to the lowest; and we are happy to see such a splendid subject in such able and masterly hands.

The truly excellent abridgment of Aristotle's Poetics, communicated by our very valuable Correspondent, Gaunt Notegore, shall appear in the first Number of our next Volume.

W. B.'s favour, and several other very interesting Correspondents, are duly received and will appear in our next.

The Numbers of the Universal Magazine already published, are embellished with highly finished portraits, containing also biographical memoirs, of Dr. Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff; Dr. Lettsom; Right Hon. Henry Addington; General Moreau; Dr. Joseph Priestley; General Pichegru; Dr. James Sims Pres. Med. Society, London; Wm. Coxe; A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. John Pinkerton, Esq. the Young Roscius, in the character of Frederick; Colonel Sir R. T. Wilson, K. M. T. Right Hon. William Pitt; Hon. Charles James Fox; Benjamin West, Esq. F. R. S. William Paley, D. D. Archdeacon of Carlisle. With an accurate Map of St. Domingo, and the Windward Islands of the West Indies; as also, a Plate of a Machine for raising Water by the Wind.

This work, which is esteemed an excellent companion on a long voyage, as well as a very profitable article of commerce, forms a volume every six months, price 10s. 6d. neatly half bound and lettered.

ERRATA—In the Modern Discoveries, page 264 of our last, for "that great mathematician and universal genius"—read, "that great mathematician and universal genius, Leibnitz, &c. &c."

The Reformer, page 323, for "*Collins* lives"—read, "*Cottius* lives."

Life of Scanderbeg, page 328, 2d column, instead of, "would appear altogether astonishing, &c."—read, "the fact would appear, &c."

Motto to the Reformer, page 322, "for quicqui dagunt,"—read "quicquid agunt, &c."

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Haywood sculp.

R.t Hon.ble Lord Nelson.

Published Nov.r 30.1805. by H.D.Symonds

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THE

UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

No. XXIV.—Vol. IV.] *For* NOVEMBER, 1805. [New Series.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE RT. HONOURABLE VISCOUNT NELSON. WITH A PORTRAIT.

Venimus nunc ad fortissimum virum, maximique consilii——Ea quæ prospere, ei cesserunt non magnitudine copiarum sed consilio quo tum omnes superabat, acciderunt.

AT a time when the best blood in the country is shed for its defence, it is impossible for the most insensible of our countrymen to be wholly indifferent to the causes or the measures which have committed us to such hazard. Thus every man, in some degree, is forced, with whatever reluctance, to connect the fate of the individual with the condition of his country. The hero whose name our feeble pen so gladly contributes to immortalize, is no more. He planned, he in great part consummated another splendid victory! But, alas! the cypress is so largely entwined with the laurel, that the eye weeps while the heart would fain exult. The mingled sensation is painful in the extreme. The valiant warrior should have survived the moment which is to unseal the fortune or the doom of his country. He has more than once, as by a countermine, blown up the hostile and the insidious operations of those enemies, declared or otherwise, who had taken measures for sapping the very foundations of our greatness: he should have lived to see the perfection of his patriotism, the reward of his devotion, in the end of the troubles which involved his beloved, his grateful country. His ardor and his sacrifice are the more honourable to him as a warrior, because he has never been considered a courtier. Though he even disapproved of the measures of an administration, he felt it his duty to struggle to his utmost power for the salvation of his country's glory. In his expiring eyes might be read the apophthegm of Horace:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

While the generous combatant thus pours out his blood in battle, without allowing himself to enquire into its necessity or expediency, let the governors of the country not forget how great is the responsibility on those who wantonly open the temple of Janus, or unnecessarily delay one hour to shut its gates. The virtue of a senator, and the courage of a soldier, are vainly exerted under an incompetent or a corrupt government. A minister may exultingly display the riches of the country; he undertakes to govern, he may boast of the dominion over those seas, through which that wealth is wafted into his treasuries: for unless his wisdom contribute as much as the sailor or soldier's sword, to protect what he so highly prizes, he will but awaken envy, create enemy after enemy, and immolate without end such magnanimous persons as the one whose loss we have too much reason to deplore. We have a powerful and an inveterate enemy to cope with. He is a furious, and, in many respects, a fortunate emulator of Alexander. He has the ambition of that Grecian, with the disposition of a Nadir Shaw, and an Abdallah, to obtain its gratification; and being a soldier of fortune, like these two latter chiefs, he may be supposed to seek his safety in nearly the same measures, though in different quarters of the globe. It will be the interest of a civilized plunderer to spare as little as a barbarian plunderer. Agra and Delhi were sacked of more immense treasures than any modern cities contain, tis true, but it was not so much to the advantage of the Eastern conquerors to destroy those thrones, as it would be in a Western, to subvert that of the capital of Britain. It is a folly to estimate the strength of an empire by its riches, rather than by the maxims which are calculated to uphold them.

This illustrious Briton was born on the 29th of September, 1758, in the parsonage-house of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk. His grandfather was rector of Hilborough, in the same county, where the family had been long resident, and of which living they are, and for many years have been, the patrons. His Lordship's father,

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the Rev. E. Nelson, married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Maurice Suckling, rector of Barsham, in Suffolk, and Woodton, in Norfolk, and one of the prebendaries of Westminster*. By this lady Mr. Nelson had issue eight sons and three daughters, of whom only one son and two daughters are now living; the subject of our memoir was the fourth son.

The high school at Norwich possesses the honour of having instilled the first rudiments of education into the noble mind of this distinguished character, from which school he afterwards removed to that of North Walsham. Captain Suckling, his Lordship's maternal uncle, was his early and very valuable friend. He was an officer in the sea service, and commanded, first the Raisonnable, of 64 guns, and afterwards the Triumph †. In 1770, he took young Nelson, then only twelve years old, from the above school, and entered him as midshipman on board of his own ship. The subject of altercation, however, with Spain, being adjusted, and the Raisonnable paid off, our young mariner was sent by his uncle on board of a West India ship, belonging to the house of Hibbert, Purrier, and Horton, under the care of Mr. John Rathbone, who had formerly been in the king's service with Captain Suckling, in the Dreadnought. Having returned from this voyage, in July, 1772, Horatio was received by his uncle on board the Triumph, then lying at Chatham. By this voyage to the West Indies, though Mr. Nelson had gained a practical knowledge of seamanship, he had acquired a thorough dislike to the Royal navy, whether from the horror at the contemplation of those scenes of severity at one time, and of excesses and vice at another, or whatever might be the cause, certain it is, that it was not without the utmost difficulty Captain Suckling could remove his aversion. This, however, was at length effected, by the firmness and address of his uncle. Among other methods adopted for accomplishing this desirable end, it was held out to his nephew, that if he attended well to his duty, he should be permitted to go in the cutter, and decked long-boat, attached to the commanding officer's ship at Chatham: this operated on the mind of the aspiring youth, as was expected, and by its means he became an excellent pilot for vessels of that class, which sailed from Chatham to the Tower of London, and also down the Swin Channel to the North Foreland. By these short navigations, some of them in most difficult passages, the mind of Nelson acquired that strength and firmness, for which he was so particularly distinguished throughout his subsequent glorious career.

A voyage of discovery towards the North Pole having been resolved upon, the Race Horse and Carcase, bombs, were ordered in April, 1773, to be fitted out for that purpose; the command of the former was given to the Honourable Captain Constantine John Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, that of the latter to Skeffington Lutwidge, esq. The object of this voyage was to ascertain the practicability of a North-west passage into the South Seas, or at least to discover how far navigation was possible towards the North Pole, and to make such observations as might contribute to the advancement of nautical knowledge. Instructions had been given that no boys should be received on board; yet the ardent manner in which young Nelson entreated to be permitted to accompany the expedition, and his offer to become coxswain to Captain

* The Nelsons are, therefore, related to the noble families of Walpole, Cholmondely, and Townshend, his mother being the grand-daughter of Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, and of Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, esq. of Houghton, and sister to Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, and to Horatio, first Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, whose next sister, Dorothy, was married to Charles Viscount Townshend. The Sucklings have been seated at Woodton, in Norfolk, near three centuries.

† This gallant officer commanded the Dreadnought, in the West Indies, during the month of October, 1757, when, in concert with Captain Forrest, of the Augusta, and Captain Langdon, of the Edinburgh, they engaged, off Cape François seven French ships, three of them of the line, one of 50, two of 44, and two of 30 guns. In April, 1775, Captain Suckling succeeded Sir Hugh Palliser as comptroller of the navy. In 1778, Captain Suckling was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth, but died in July of the same year.

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Lutwidge, rather than be left behind, struck the commander of the Carcase with such admiration, that he was irresistibly prevailed on to receive him in the above capacity. A friendship of the most generous nature from that moment ever after subsisted between them. The ships sailed from the Nore June 2d, 1773. In this arduous voyage Nelson greatly distinguished himself, particularly in the beginning of August, when the two vessels were so perilously situated off the Seven Islands, from their becoming suddenly locked in extensive fields of ice * for five days, at the end of which, the adventurous navigators were happily freed from the horrid apprehensions of perishing by polar cold, which, it has been justly observed, appeared too likely to have been realized, as in abandoning their ships, they would have put their safety upon a very precarious contingency. The most northern point of latitude which they reached, was 81 deg. 30 min.; when finding it utterly impracticable to penetrate any farther, they made for the harbour of Smeerenberg, which lies on the North-west of Spitsbergen: from this place they shaped their course homeward, and young Nelson returned safe to Orfordness on the 24th of September, having been absent one hundred and fourteen days. A biographer of the late Earl Howe (who, like Nelson, had, at the age of fourteen, shared the perils attendant on a voyage of discovery) says: "Even at this age there was a hardihood and intrepidity about the noble youth that promised much," but of Nelson we might at this period say, as was said of Miltiades, "that his countrymen might now not only hope well of him, but even assure themselves he would be such an one as they found him upon trial." Scarcely were the two vessels paid off, when our young hero, understanding a squadron was fitting out for the East Indies, exerted his whole interest to be appointed to one of the ships. He had just explored the frigid zone, he was now anxious to pass the torrid; his wishes were gratified. He obtained a birth in the Sea Horse, of 20 guns, commanded by the gallant Captain Farmer †. In this ship, Nelson was stationed in the fore top, but afterwards he was placed on the quarter deck. Thus we may perceive that this illustrious character did not arrive at those honours which have of late been so liberally bestowed, but by a long series of arduous and probationary services.

During the period Mr. Nelson served in the Sea Horse, he visited almost every part of the East Indies, from Bengal to Bussora. He, however, became so seriously indisposed, that Sir Edward Hughes, who highly esteemed him, resolved to send him to England, in the Dolphin, of 20 guns, Captain James Pigot, whose kindness and attention were highly instrumental in preserving that life, which became so dear to his country. On the 24th of September, 1776, the Dolphin being paid off at Woolwich, Mr. Nelson, two days after, received an order from Sir James Douglas, then commanding at

* Amidst these dreary scenes, the following circumstance occurred, which shews his wonderful perseverance and cool intrepidity. In these high northern latitudes, the nights are generally clear: during one of them, notwithstanding the extreme bitterness of the cold, young Nelson was absent from the ship's company, and every search was instantly made in quest of him, and it was at length the general opinion he was lost; when, as soon as morning dawned, to the astonishment of his messmates, he was discovered at a great distance on the ice, in the act of pursuing an enormous bear with a musket, the lock of which, it seems, being injured, the piece would not go off, and he had therefore pursued the animal in hopes of tiring him, and being enabled to effect his purpose with the butt end! On his return, Captain Lutwidge reprimanded him for leaving the ship without permission, and in a severe tone demanded what motive could possibly induce him to so rash an action? To this the young hero replied with great simplicity—"*I wished, Sir, to get the skin for my father,*"

† This brave, but unfortunate commander, was afterwards appointed to the Quebec, in which he engaged a French frigate of superior force for upwards of three hours, when, though his ship had taken fire, and he himself was desperately wounded, he would not quit his vessel; in a short time it blew up with a dreadful explosion!

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Portsmouth, to act as Lieutenant of the Worcester, of 64 guns, Captain Mark Robinson, who was under sailing orders for Gibraltar, with a convoy; in this he remained until the 2d of April, 1777. The commander, Captain Robinson, placed the greatest confidence in young Nelson, and was often heard to say, that he felt equally easy during the night, when it was Nelson's watch, as when the oldest officer on board had charge of the ship. Mr. Nelson, at this time, had not attained his 19th year.

On the 8th of April, 1777, Mr. Nelson passed his examination for the rank of lieutenant, and on the ensuing day received his commission as second of the Lowestoffe, of 32 guns, Captain William Locker. He immediately sailed for the Jamaica station. But the active mind of Nelson could not endure that leisure which he found in a stationary ship, and he solicited an appointment to the command of a schooner, tender to the Lowestoffe. In this little vessel he ran through all the intricate passages of the King's Islands, on the northern side of Hispaniola, and became a complete and most skilful pilot here.

Every minute incident in the life of so great a character, becomes highly interesting. The following anecdote cannot, therefore, be considered unimportant, as it shews the intrepidity and ardour for distinction which is so prevalent in the navy. In a strong gale of wind and a heavy sea, the Lowestoffe captured an American letter of marque. The captain ordered the first lieutenant to take possession of her, which he accordingly attempted without effect, owing to the tremendous sea. Captain Locker then exclaimed, "Have I no officer who can board the prize?" On this the master ran to the gangway, in order to jump into the boat. Nelson flew and stopped him—"It is my turn now," cried he, "if I come back, it will be your's!" How justly has it been said, that the energies of Nelson's mind were ever in proportion to the dangers and difficulties which surrounded him. On the arrival of Rear-Admiral Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica, in 1778, he appointed Lieutenant Nelson third of the Bristol, his flag ship, of which, by rotation, he became the first: indeed he concluded his services in the rank of lieutenant in this ship. On the 8th of December, the command of the Badger brig on this station was given him. He was shortly ordered to protect the Mosquito shore, and the Bay of Honduras, from the depredations of the American privateers. This he did so effectually, as to gain the admiration and esteem of the settlers, who expressed their sense of his services by a vote of thanks. Whilst Captain Nelson commanded the Badger, his Majesty's ship Glasgow, Captain T. Lloyd, a few hours after her arrival in Montego Bay, took fire; it was owing to the great exertions and presence of mind of Captain Nelson, that the whole of the crew were saved from perishing in the flames. On the 11th of June, 1779, Captain Nelson obtained his post rank, and was appointed to the Hinchinbroke. At this period, Count D'Estaing threatened Jamaica with a numerous fleet and army. The command of the batteries at Port Royal was entrusted to Captain Nelson. It was a critical and highly important post, being the key to the naval force of the town of Kingston, and to the seat of government at Spanish Town. In January, 1780, an expedition being resolved on, for the reduction of Fort Juan on the river St. John, in the gulph of Mexico, Captain Nelson was appointed to superintend the naval department, and Major Polson the military. To further the object of this expedition, Captain Nelson quitted his ship, and superintended the transporting the troops in boats, one hundred miles up this river, a river which none but the Spaniards, since the time of the Buccaneers, had ever navigated. Major Polson bore ample testimony (to General Dalling) of the exertions of his brave colleague, who, after storming an outpost of the enemy, situated on an island in the river, constructed batteries, and actually fought the Spaniards with their own guns. The object of the expedition was accomplished, but the health of our gallant countryman had, by his great exertions in this climate, become very considerably impaired; and having been appointed to the Janus, of 44 guns, at Jamaica, he took his passage thither in the Victor sloop to join his ship. Sir Peter Parker, perceiving the state of his friend, entreated him to retire to his Penn; but finding, notwithstanding every medical assistance, that his health continued to decline rapidly, he was constrained to return to England, which he did in his Majesty's

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ship Lion, commanded by the Hon. William Cornwallis, to whose care and attention Captain Nelson might be said to owe his life. After his arrival, he was eleven weeks at Bath before he recovered the use of his limbs. In August, 1781, he nevertheless assumed the command of the Albemarle, and passed the whole of the winter in the North Seas. In April, 1781, Captain Nelson sailed with a convoy for Newfoundland and Quebec, under the orders of Captain Thos. Pringle. Whilst cruising off Boston, he was chased by three ships of the line and the Isis frigate, and owing to their superior sailing, they were gaining fast upon him: at this moment, Captain Nelson resolved to trust to Providence, and his own experience in pilotage, and run his ship among the shoals of St. George's banks: The line of battle ships became alarmed, and immediately quitted the pursuit; the frigate, however, continued it, and having approached within little more than gun shot, Captain Nelson prepared to give battle; the enemy on this (perceiving the main-top-sail laid to the mast) thought proper to tack and sheer off. In October, 1782, Captain Nelson sailed from Quebec with a convoy to New York, where he joined Sir Samuel Hood, and afterwards sailed with him to the West Indies, and was actively employed till the peace. Captain Nelson was soon ordered to England, but directed in his way to attend Prince William Henry, on his visit to the Havannah. On the last day of July, 1783, the Albemarle was paid off at Portsmouth, and in the ensuing autumn Captain Nelson went to France, where he remained till the spring of 1784, when he took the command of the Boreas frigate, of 28 guns, and was ordered to the Leeward Islands. Captain Nelson had under him the Duke of Clarence, who commanded the Pegasus. On this station, a misunderstanding took place between him and the governors and custom-house officers, on the subject of the right of the Americans to trade with our West India islands. It will be sufficient to observe, that an act of parliament has since confirmed the propriety of Captain Nelson's conduct. On this command he remained till June, 1787, when he sailed for England.

In the month of March of this year he was united to Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, of the island of Nevis, daughter of William Herbert, esq. senior judge, and niece to Mr. Herbert, president of that island; the bride being given away by Prince William Henry. By this lady Lord Nelson had no family, but Lady Nelson has a son now living, by Dr. Nesbit. He is a very gallant officer, and served under his father-in-law with great distinction. Captain Nelson retired with his lady to his native place, at Burnham Thorpe; and never, perhaps, was a man better formed for the enjoyment of domestic happiness, possessing the most gentle temper and the most affectionate heart. But duty to his country, and the acquisition of renown, were objects to which he sacrificed every other consideration. In the year 1790, therefore, on the dispute relative to Nootka Sound, he left his retirement, and offered his services; but his endeavours to get actively employed were ineffectual till the 30th of January, 1793, when Captain Nelson was appointed to the Agamemnon, of 64 guns*, in a manner which considerably soothed his feelings, indignant as he was at the coolness with which his offers of service had previously been received. He was soon placed under that noble officer, Lord Hood, then appointed to command in the Mediterranean. At Toulon and at Bastia, Captain Nelson greatly distinguished himself. At the siege of Calvi, in July and August, 1794, he behaved with the greatest intrepidity. Here he was unfortunately deprived of the sight of his right eye, by a shot from the enemy's battery striking the upper part of that which he commanded, and

* Of this ship's company, a great part was raised in the neighbourhood of Burnham Thorpe. The general opinion of his conduct and abilities as an officer was such, that gentlemen were desirous to place their sons under his command, and some obtained the favour: among those whom he obliged was the Rev. Mr. Bolton, his relation, and the Rev. Mr. Hoste, and Witherhead, who were permitted to enter their sons midshipmen on board the Agamemnon. It has been justly observed, if these gentlemen wished to give their sons an insight into their profession, founded upon practice and example, they could not have selected a fitter master.

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driving sand into his face with prodigious force.

It is impossible for us to record all the brilliant exploits of this veteran. Scarcely a gazette appeared, but it contained an account of some service performed, some gallantry displayed, some enterprise undertaken: if ships were to be cut out of their harbours, if the hazardous landing of troops was to be effected, Horatio Nelson's name always stood foremost with his brave officers and crew. The nation was not insensible to these exertions; the two houses of parliament voted a resolution of thanks, which was particularly flattering to Captain Nelson's feelings, and shewed the estimation in which his services were held. In October, 1794, Lord Hotham succeeded Lord Hood in the command of the Mediterranean, and honoured Captain Nelson with his greatest confidence. In the actions which took place with the French fleet on the 13th and 14th of March, as also on the 13th of July, 1795, Captain Nelson highly distinguished himself. Admiral Hotham afterwards appointed him to co-operate with the Austrian General De Vins, at Vado Bay, on the coast of Genoa. On this service he remained till Admiral Hotham was superseded by Sir John Jervis. In April, 1796, the Commander-in-chief so much approved of Captain Nelson's conduct, that he was directed to wear a distinguishing pendant; and in May he was removed from his favourite old ship, the Agamemnon, to the Captain, of 74 guns: on the 11th of August, a captain was appointed under him. It was a general observation at this time, that before Nelson quitted his old ship, he had not only fairly worn her out*, but also had exhausted himself and his ship's company. His constitution, like that of the great Turenne, was originally very delicate, but from habits of active service he was enabled to support great fatigue. His strength was, however, much impaired previous to Lord Hood's returning to England.

In December, 1796, Commodore Nelson hoisted his broad flag on board La Minerve frigate, Captain George Cockburne, which ship, with others, were dispatched to Porto Ferrajo, to bring the naval stores lying there to Gibraltar, of which the fleet at that time stood in great need. On the passage, in the night of the 19th of December, the Commodore fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which he captured, after a hard fought action of three hours. She proved to be La Sabina, of 40 guns and 286 men, Don Jacobo Stuart, captain. On the 12th of February, Commodore Nelson fell in with the whole Spanish fleet, off the mouth of the straits of Gibraltar, through which he passed safe, although chaced by two line of battle ships; he arrived just in time to give the necessary information to Sir John Jervis, who was stationed off Cape St. Vincent. Commodore Nelson shifted his pendant on board his former ship, the Captain, of 74 guns, Ralph W. Miller, esq. commander. Scarcely had the Commodore effected this, when the signal was thrown out for the British fleet to prepare for action: the ships were directed to keep in close order in the night, during the whole of which, the enemy's signal guns were distinctly heard. The morning was dark and hazy: at half-past six the Culloden discovering five sail in the S. W. quarter, the signal for the fleet to prepare for battle was repeated: at eight o'clock the squadron was ordered to form in close order. A few minutes before ten the enemy's fleet was visible to the whole squadron. The ships first discovered by the Culloden, were at this period separated from their main body, which was bearing down in some confusion to join the separated ships. It appeared to be Sir John Jervis's intention, at the first, to cut off these ships from the enemy's fleet, before the main body could arrive to their assistance; but the admiral afterwards formed the fleet into a line of battle a head as most proper. The signal was then given to pass through the enemy's line: this bold manœuvre was quickly executed; the Spanish admiral, who was now to windward with his main body of 18 ships of the line, 9 being cut off to

* When the Agamemnon came into dock to be refitted, in October, 1796, we are informed there was not a mast, yard, sail, nor any part of the rigging, but was obliged to be repaired—the whole being cut to pieces with shot; her hull had long been kept together by cables served round.

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leeward: these nine, however, made a movement to join the former, by passing through, or to the leeward of the British line. Commodore Nelson being stationed in the rear, immediately perceived their intention; in order to frustrate it, he wore and stood towards the enemy. By this movement the commodore found himself alongside the Spanish admiral's flag ship, the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns, a ship of four decks, presumed the largest in the world. This did not, however, deter Commodore Nelson from engaging his colossal opponent, although he had to contend not only with her, but with her seconds ahead and astern, each of three decks! While maintaining this unequal combat, which excited the admiration of all his friends, who were anxiously flying to his support, the Culloden, Captain Troubridge, and the Blenheim, Captain Frederick, opportunely arrived. The Spanish admiral was staggered at the intrepidity of the British, and perceiving several other English ships fast approaching, he relinquished his hopes of joining his ships to leeward. Commodore Nelson after this became closely engaged with a Spanish three decker, bearing an admiral's flag. Captain Collingwood, in the Excellent, hastened to his relief, but before he could come up, the Spaniard's mizen mast fell overboard, and she got entangled with her second, the San Nicholas, a two decker, of 84 guns. Commodore Nelson had nearly expended the whole of his ammunition; his vessel had lost her fore-top-mast, and received such considerable damage in er sails and rigging, that she was very nearly rendered *hors du combat*. A most igorous fire was, however, kept up on the commodore's new opponent, who was within pistol shot. The commodore's men now dropped fast, and from the state of his vessel, a further continuance of the contest appeared impossible. Commodore Nelson's energy was strengthened by his perilous situation; he resolved on a bold and decisive measure, and determined to attempt his opponent sword in hand. The necessary steps being taken, his ship was laid on board the enemy, her spritsail yard passed over the enemy's poop, hooking in her mizen shrouds The word Board! being given, the officers and seamen destined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, (together with a detachment of the 69th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Pearson, doing duty as marines on board) passed with rapidity on board the enemy's ship, and in a few minutes the San Nicholas was in the possession of her intrepid assailants. The commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of this scene; his motto had always been

Quo res cunque cadant unum et commune periculum:
Una salus ambobus erit.

He accompanied the party in this attack, as if by magic influence, passing from the fore chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter deck, where he received the sword from the dying commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders. The sword he afterwards presented to the city of Norwich. Scarcely was this hard-earned conquest secured, but a more arduous task presented itself. His former opponent, the San Josef, a three-decker, now sorely annoyed with musketry those who had boarded the San Nicholas. Two alternatives only presented themselves—either to quit the prize, or instantly to board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, the commodore was not long in resolving on which step he should take. Directing an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the San Nicholas, the commodore put himself at their head, exclaiming—"Westminster Abbey or glorious victory!" Success in a few minutes crowned the enterprise: the Spanish commander prostrated himself before our gallant hero, and delivered up his sword.

It has been very properly observed, that in estimating the services of this lamented hero, it is not a single achievement we admire, in which, perhaps, good fortune had at least as great a share as good conduct, but in his life we trace a series of successes, for the greater part planned with as much judgment as spirit.

Commodore Nelson shifted his pendant on board the Minerve, and from thence to the Irresistible, Captain Mortin, his own ship being incapable of further service till refitted. As some reward for his gallantry, he was invested with the insignia of the order of the

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Bath, and the gold medal from his Sovereign; and was also presented with the freedom of the city of London. But the most pleasing reward this great man found, was in the universal applause and admiration of his countrymen.

In April, 1797, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag as Rear Admiral of the Blue; and was detached to bring down the garrison of Porto Ferrajo. On the 27th of May, he shifted his flag to the Theseus, and was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. During this arduous service, his personal courage shone with full lustre. In the attack on the Spanish gun boats, on the 3d of July, 1797, he was boarded in his barge, which contained only ten men and the coxswain, accompanied by Captain Freemantle. Don Miguel Tyreson, who commanded the Spanish gun boats, in a barge rowed by twenty-six oars and thirty men, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio and his brave companions. The contest was long doubtful; they fought hand to hand with their swords, eighteen of the Spaniards being killed, the commandant and all the rest being wounded: the rear admiral succeeded in carrying this superior force. Sir John Jervis, in his letter to the admiralty on this subject, says—"Rear Admiral Nelson's actions speak for themselves; any praise of mine would fall very short of his merit!"

Though the enterprise against Santa Cruz did not succeed, his Majesty's arms acquired great lustre, and greater intrepidity was never shown by both officers and men. Here it was the gallant admiral lost his right arm by a cannon shot. The life of Sir Horatio was providentially saved by his son-in-law, Lieutenant Nesbit, on the night of the attack. The admiral received his wound soon after the detachment had landed; and while they were pressing on with the usual ardour of British seamen, the shock caused him to fall to the ground, where for some minutes he was left to himself, until Mr. Nesbit, missing him, had the presence of mind to return; when, after searching in the dark, he at length found his brave father-in-law weltering in his blood, on the ground, with his arm shattered, and himself apparently lifeless. Lieutenant Nesbit immediately applied his neckkerchief to the admiral's arm, to stop the farther effusion of blood, and carried him to the beach, where, with the assistance of some sailors, he conveyed him into one of the boats, and put off to the Theseus, under a tremendous, though ill-directed fire. The next day after the rear admiral had lost his arm, he wrote to Lady Nelson, and in narrating the foregoing transactions, says: "I know it will add much to your pleasure, in finding that your son, Josiah, under God's providence, was instrumental in saving my life." The same night, at ten o'clock, the admiral's arm was amputated on board the Theseus: he immediately after began his official letter, and finished it by eleven.

On Admiral Nelson's return to England after this enterprise, it was not till the 15th of December, that the surgeons pronounced him fit for service. On his first appearance at court, his sovereign received him in the most gracious manner, and expressed his regret that his state of health and mutilated person would doubtless deprive the nation of his future services. Sir Horatio replied, with a dignified emphasis, "May it please your Majesty, I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my *king* and country." Shortly after the gallant admiral, as some small recompence for having devoted himself hitherto to the service of his country, and as a compensation for the hardships and wounds which he had received in that service, had a pension granted him of one thousand pounds per annum. Previous to the issuing of this grant, a custom required he should state his services to his Majesty.

In narrating the services and life of a character of this nature, our readers will not be surprised to hear, that we find it utterly impossible to do justice to his subsequent career; within those limits we are constrained to observe. We therefore defer, till our next, the completion of our memoir, a delay which our readers will have less reason to regret, as it will enable us to avail ourselves of the information of those, whose feelings are too poignant to allow them to communicate it at this moment.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE political department, or State of Public Affairs, in your Magazine, has frequently puzzled me not a little, how to account for the strong disapprobation it expresses of the present war; and I find no means of reconciling it to the general spirit of liberty, which pervades your whole performance, but from the author's aversion to the present premier, and the rest of the ministerial junto. I too hold them in utter detestation, and have ever considered them as the enemies of freedom, and the unprincipled plunderers of the nation; who, to gratify their own ambition, or avarice, have neither spared the liberty, nor the property of Englishmen; but in the heat of my indignation against them, I have not forgot that they are at present casually connected with the cause of liberty, against a tyrant of their own creation; and as most things are great or little by comparison, so their guilt, great as it is, vanishes, when compared to the gigantic ambition, and enormous wickedness of Bonaparte. They have only sought to subjugate a nation; he has attempted to enslave the world: but this difference is rather to be imputed to their situation and talents, than to any difference of disposition; and if they have not done all the evil that he has done, it is because more was not in their power. The spirit of these men is in all respects opposite to the spirit of the constitution; and as much as in them lies, they have endeavoured to destroy its vital energy, by all the diabolical engines of corruption and force; they have carried secret influence to a more dangerous length than open prerogative, and frittered away the most salutary provisions of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, by gradual and legal encroachment. Though I thus heartily detest those men, whom I never can cease to regard as the most dangerous enemies of my country, I will not therefore worship, or even lessen my abhorrence of the monster, to whom they happen to be opposed; nor will I cease to consider the war which is undertaken for his destruction, as much a war for liberty, as the pursuit of a lion, or a tiger, concerns the general safety. Can any man deny that the further extension of his power will be destructive of the liberty, and happiness of mankind; and that every atom of territory he acquires, is only subjecting so many more human beings to the arbitrary will of a tyrant? Is there any thing, social, or amiable, in his authority? any thing which promises well for posterity? or rather, is not every thing connected with his government, both gloomy, and ferocious? The French, indeed, enjoy repose, but it is the repose of despotism, not the tranquil security of liberty; viewing him in this light, is it not to be desired, that a general, vigorous, and honest union should be formed among the free states of Europe, to resist his further progress, and emancipate those nations which are already subject to his dominion? That English gold should ever be spent, or English blood should ever be shed, for any base, or dishonest purpose, to gratify the selfishness or avarice of any government whatever, every Englishman must undoubtedly lament; but he is a shallow politician, and a niggardly subject, who would grudge to pay his quota of taxes, to effect the wise and generous purpose of emancipating every part of Europe, from an odious tyranny, which, if unresisted, may finally enslave either the present race, or our posterity. To those who deny the danger to be apprehended from Bonaparte's ambition, no argument can be offered of sufficient weight, to justify the present war; but of those who admit the position, it may justly be demanded, how is it to be restrained? by vigorous opposition, or by tame acquiescence? Let them remember that the ambitious projects of Louis XIV. were overturned by the judicious interference of this country, and his power humbled by a spirited continental alliance. Why should not the same be attempted in the present instance, when the danger is much more alarming? Such a war is not to be considered as the war of the ministry, but the war of the country; a war of liberty against

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slavery, and universal dominion; for even the little liberty which Mr. Pitt has left us, is worth contending for against him, and against his mighty foe; and without a vigorous opposition to both, we shall inevitably be subdued by one or the other. Because I applaud the ministers for their attack on Bonaparte, it does not follow that I must approve their attacks on the constitution. The one is the mere result of chance, the other involves a dereliction of those principles which have formed the glory and prosperity of England, and without which she will cease to flourish, or exist. Placed in circumstances of no ordinary danger, it becomes the friends of the constitution to unite, for the most glorious of all human purposes, the destruction of tyranny, both at home and abroad, and the support of regulated liberty. I remain,

Your's, &c. W. B.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
Sept. 18, 1805.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

HAVING already troubled you with some of my reasons for the necessity of a continental war, permit me to add a few others, and speculate on the probability and the consequences of its success.—The balance of power, when considered merely as a struggle for superiority among the different states of Europe, is a savage, unjust, and barbarous contention: such it has hitherto been, and as such deserves to be ranked among the bloody strifes of uncivilized tribes on the continents of Africa, or America. But when that balance is regarded as regulating the just quantum of power which every state ought to possess, in proportion to its valour, its virtue, and its resources, every attempt to restore it, when destroyed by the exorbitant ambition of one state, or one individual, is to be considered as an effort for the general good. The community of civilized nations must be regarded in the light of a great family, whose members, though not always at union with each other, ought never to be so far at variance, as to threaten the general safety. Diversity of interests, similarity of pursuits, and violence of desires, create animosity and divisions, even in the happiest families; but when they are not suffered to proceed to any violent length, they serve to keep alive that spirit of emulation and competition, without which neither nations nor individuals can arrive at excellence. The harmony of nature is preserved by contrarieties, and without balancing the properties of one animal against those of another, they could not exist together—winds and tempests are requisite to preserve the air and water from stagnation, and to give motion and exercise to plants. The whole system of the world is a system of opposition, and without the destruction of some things, others could not be preserved; perhaps even wars are indispensible, in the natural and moral government of the world, and in this light, even tyrants may be useful; but when they proceed beyond a certain length, society must interpose to maintain its rights, and restore the due equilibrium. The contest which now involves the interests of Europe is, of the nature just described—it is undertaken for a legitimate purpose, acknowledged by all the laws of civilized nations, and sanctioned by the soundest principles of reason and utility. A man, endowed by nature, with an uncommon capacity, and favoured by fortune with uncommon success, has abused the gifts of both, by violating the rights of nations and individuals, and arrogating to himself an authority over the civilized world, incompatible with general liberty; for a long time the rest of Europe viewed his progress with silent apathy or tame forbearance. England was the first to regard his proceedings with suspicion, and resist them by force, and for a long time she resisted alone—but there is a point of depression from which even the dullest souls will rise to resistance, and the nations on the continent seem now to be awakened from their lethargy. The great scheme of universal empire is now disclosed, and can only be rendered abortive by the success of a vigorous coalition. The nations of Europe are now placed in a desperate crisis, and a continental war is the last hope and resource of insulted humanity. Should that be successful, the power of Bonaparte may be restrained, even though the Bourbons should not be restored. And should it fail, Europe will not be in a

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worse situation than by tame acquiescence in the progress of the tyrant; for by force, or by fraud he is determined to be Emperor of Europe, if not of the world. Great Britain will fall the last in the struggle, but she *will* fall, if success attends the arms of France —she will fall however with the glorious satisfaction of having attempted to rescue the civilized world from slavery, and of having been the first to resist, and the last to yield to the power of the great usurper. A period never did arise when so much depended on the issue of any war as the present; for considering the advance and state of civilization, and the certainty of relapsing into a state of barbarism on the success of Bonaparte, it is the most important contest in which the nations of the world were ever involved.

The probability of a war on the continent being now not far distant, the probability of its success, is a subject of momentous enquiry—and this will depend not only on the means of the allied powers, but on the manner in which they are employed; and also on the state and disposition of the French people, and the French army. Of the talents exerted by Bonaparte, for the maintainance of his Empire there can be no doubt; all that human power can call into action he will display, but all will be to no purpose, if the resources of the allied nations are properly directed, and the disposition of the French such as might be expected in such a contest. The present coalition differs in many material particulars, from that which was formed in the last war for the destruction of French liberty; the different powers which composed it were disunited by a variety of interest, and by a want of ability and honesty among themselves. Many of those states have now changed their governors, and are directed by men of spirit and integrity, instead of subtle and selfish politicians; and the danger to be apprehended from the French power is now of a more urgent and serious nature; it may be seen, and better understood; before, it was distant, visionary and doubtful. The case with France too, is materially altered; before, she contended for the shadow of liberty, at least, if not for the substance. Now, she contends for neither the one nor the other—she is not threatened with being dismembered, and portioned out among the different states of Europe, but her legitimate power is acknowledged and her territorial limits accurately defined. She is in no danger of being blotted out of the map of Europe, and having her very name effaced from the list of civilized nations; she has a common cause with the powers with whom she is nominally at war; for that war is not against her, but against her rulers; against despotism and its vile agents; against the determined enemies of human happiness and liberty. Could the temporizing policy of Prussia, be nursed into manly opposition, the confederacy of independent states would be complete, and the prospect of their success considerably brightened; their forces headed by a patriotic monarch, and animated by a just sense of civilized liberty, would add a weight and give a spirit to the cause which seems wanted to make the coalition complete. Report announces that some of the allied sovereigns are expected at the head of their armies; should their example be followed by Prussia, and the princes of the German Empire, the effect of such a spirit will be incalculable. Individually and collectively, these monarchs may be all inferior to Bonaparte in talents; but combined and directed by able generals, their presence will add a vigour to their cause, which even the whole power of France, headed by Bonaparte, will not be able to resist. When kings take the field in person, it shews they are in earnest; and their armies, animated by such commanders, will make a common cause with them, and fight with the spirit of men, rather than the mere regularity of machines. The physical force of armies is weak, compared to the powerful influence of moral causes; and when were these ever combined in a greater degree than at present? The war in which Europe is about to be engaged, is the most important in the history of the world, and consequently a greater variety of resources will be brought into action, than on any former occasion. The contest is between liberty and despotism, civilization and barbarism, profligacy and morality. The sacrifices on both sides will be great, and the

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result on either side incalculable. It is not a contest to be decided by the event of a battle, or even the result of a campaign, but by a superior vigour and perseverance. Though a good cause is not always triumphant, yet it seldom fails but for want of prudence. The present contest must be ultimately decided in favour of that party which employs the greatest vigour, talent, and unanimity; these, on the side of justice, cannot fail of success, and even against her they will finally prevail; but nothing can resist the force of virtue and energy combined.

Your's, &c. W. B.

Hartford, near Morpeth,
Oct. 2, 1805.

ON THE MANAGING OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

Letter II.

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a person, high in office, is desirous of influencing the public mind, in favour of a project which he wishes to have passed into a law, it is curious to observe how many there are who volunteer their services to promote the design; and they will recommend it as the best, and only remedy, to prevent an expence, or check an evil.

This remark hath been verified in many instances, and especially by those writers who continue to force into notice, the leading clauses proposed in a late intended Act, "for the better Support, and Management of the Poor;" which was rejected by the honourable the House of Commons, at the first reading; and it was deserted like an illegitimate child by its parent, who blushed to own it.

Though the bill was irretrievably lost for the time, yet some of the supporters of it, are still endeavouring to re-introduce the two principal points, namely, the giving a weekly allowance to a certain description of poor persons, and either to abolish, or render work-houses useless.

As the public cannot know much of an act, which may be said to have been strangled at its birth, I shall offer a few remarks on the two leading heads; for it will be absolutely impossible to consider it as a whole, as it is as incomprehensible, as it is absurd and voluminous; and if the writers on the management of the poor, had a zeal tempered with knowledge, they would let it sink into oblivion, and rest in peace. This they certainly would do, if they were but once to reflect, that neither parish officer, vestry clerk, or magistrate could, ever understand it; and if it should ever pass into a law, it would, like some other statutes, require volumes, and appendixes, to explain what is intended by it.

The bill begins with saying, "any farther complying with the conditions of this act, having more than two children part of his family, and unable to maintain themselves, and any widow having more than one child, shall have a weekly allowance of not less than one shilling for each child."

This idea of a weekly allowance, is founded upon a supposition, that we have no poor in the kingdom but cottagers, whose morals are as simple and pure as those of the golden age, sung by the ancient poets; for we but seldom hear of any other mentioned.

The wishing to dispose of public money in such vague and indefinite words, shews as much ignorance of human nature, as of the corruptions of manners in the lower order of the people of the present day. Let those who are desirous of making laws to prevent poverty from entering the habitations of men, go and observe the Indian in his native woods, when he returns from hunting; will he not eat, sing, dance, and sleep, till hunger impels him to hunt again? Similar habits may be discovered in social life, if they will go and observe the customs of the different mechanics in Birmingham, Sheffield, or Manchester, or in any other large or manufacturing towns. There a slight observation will teach them, that those who can earn as much in four days, as others can in six, are generally intoxicated the other three; and they are the first who entail a burden upon the parish. Their intemperance soon brings on disease, poverty, and wretchedness; and the allowance of one shilling a week for each child, would give them another day of relaxation from labour, and hasten a premature death. Their habits are not above one remove from the life of an Indian. We are informed by one, who hath made observations of their mode of living on the spot, that the

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comforts of their families, are by no means equal to their earnings. Their leisure hours are wasted in sloth, or vicious activity; and their morals are licentious and abandoned. The unthinking and dissolute part of them consider the workhouse as their last retreat, and they commonly call it going home.

In the year of scarcity at Birmingham, they had 1100 persons, from dire necessity, crowded together in their workhouse; and the dying, the convalescent, and the dead, were in the same bed. To such great distress were the poor reduced, that many who were received upon the representations of others, died upon the stairs, in the arms of those who were carrying them to their ward. Many were refused for want of room, and died; though great exertions were made to prevent it.

If the monopolizers of the necessaries of life are to be suffered to continue their nefarious practices without restraint, workhouses must not only be enlarged, but their numbers increased, or the poor must perish in the streets.

Did the framer of the act consider, or did he even know any thing of the state of the poor, when he ordered schools to supersede the use of workhouses? The act directed, that the different counties in the kingdom should be divided into districts, at the discretion of the magistrates assembled in sessions; and two of them were to govern in each district. A house was either to be purchased, or built, for a school of industry for poor children, and visitors, guardians, wardens, overseers, stewards, and servants, were to be appointed under the direction of the two magistrates, to superintend the school. Warehouses were to be erected, for the reception of unwrought and wrought goods; and warehousemen placed to each, to take them in, and deliver them out, and to keep an account of each article.

The preparations for teaching a few children to spin, were nearly equal to a Manchester manufacturer's beginning business with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds; and after all this parade, and expence, which would have ruined most of the parishes in the kingdom, the children were not to be compelled to go to the school, for they might have work to spin at home, and a person to teach them.

The managers of this new institution, were to provide a proper stock of hemp, flax, silk, thread, cotton, wool, iron, leather, and other materials, to employ the children; and they were to carry on trades, and mysteries, notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary.

The bringer in of this bill never entertained an idea that there was any knowledge necessary to carry on business on such an extensive scale, as to have warehousemen to take in, and deliver out unwrought and wrought goods.

What could he think, that a justice of the peace, in an obscure village, or the heir apparent to a country esquire, or an overseer, should know either of the quality, or the price of the articles they were directed to purchase, or when or where they were to apply for the best market? Without the proper knowledge, and a considerable capital in hand, they would have purchased with or secured one third profit on the goods; and the public would have paid severely for it. Experience would soon have taught them, that the value of the labour would not always compensate for the loss upon the materials, when bought to a disadvantage.

Where there must have been a succession of children always learning, and others going off before they had learned any thing perfectly, it could not be expected that they would produce any articles fit for a public market. Instances may be produced of goods being manufactured at a workhouse, and offered to the parishioners for home consumption, and they combined together, and would not give the price of the raw materials. A speculative man, with a small portion of real knowledge, may invent projects; but it may be very doubtful, if they can ever be made to answer a good purpose.

In the 25th report of the managers for increasing the comforts of the poor, it is acknowledged that every expedient must fail, which is not founded in the melioration of the morals, and the religious character of the poor. This is a rational and a

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wise remark; but if we look back a few years, we shall find but little done to promote so desirable an end.

Those who move near the first ranks among men, seldom, if ever, appear at any place of public worship; and their very habits of life, necessarily confine their servants the whole of the Sabbath, to their domestic tasks. Is this the way to establish religious principles in the lower orders of the people, or to pluck them up?

The bulk of mankind are led by example; and almost every one is endeavouring to ape their superiors; and we have seen a general disregard of all public worship, descending from those who are considered the fashionable classes in society, down to the lowest, as the oil from Aaron's beard down to the skirts of his clothing. The seeds of irreligion, which have been so profusely scattered by the hand of infidelity, have flourished luxuriantly, in the genial warmth of that zeal which hath been continued with unabated vigour, for training volunteers to the use of arms on the Sabbath, and during divine service. This practice will very probably erase the faint traces of religion from the minds of many, not only of the present, but of the rising generation; for the young and unthinking of both sexes, have been drawn from the church and the meeting, at the sound of the drum, to follow them in the field. If we are to judge by the conversation of many, we are to conclude that religion can be laid down, and taken up, with as much expedition and ease, as we take off and put on a garment: but experience will prove to us, that time will be required to check bad habits; and the prophet might well say, "when the Ethiopian changes his skin, and the leopard his spots, then may he do good, who hath been accustomed to do evil." When the moral principle is depraved, evil will be produced by it. There are some who foresee this, and fear, and are apprehensive of ill consequences; but they seem blind to the sources from whence the evils spring; and they impute the cause to the non-residence, the inattention, and the neglect of the clergy. If any one will be at the trouble of looking over the periodical, and the other publications, which have issued from the press within the last twenty years, or of reading the debates in a certain place, they will discover how much there hath been done to diminish the influence of the clergy, and to place them in an unfavourable light, in the eyes of the lower order of the people. What are the clergy to do, when the precepts they inculcate are not attended to, and when insults will be offered for private admonition? Can the clergy stop the influence of many pernicious examples, which are public, and notorious, and even sanctioned by common use, and cannot fail of tainting the youthful mind? Can they draw the boundary line between the impurity of the master and the servant, and say, thither shall the infection come, but no farther? Can they, like another Phineas, stand between moral depravity and moral purity, and stay the plague?

When the deaf adder refuses to hear the voice of the charmer, it is time to have recourse to the strong arm of the law. The bulky volumes of our statute books ought to be examined; and if the acts they contain be found insufficient for the suppression of irreligion and vice, every one who is wishing to see good order preserved in society, will deem it expedient that they should be revised, and incorporated into one bill, for the use of the church-wardens, overseers, and magistrates, with pains and penalties, to be inflicted on all those, who, in their official capacity, are to put the laws in execution, and omit such an important part of their duty. At present the laws against Sabbath-breakers, are of no more use, than a sword resting in its scabbard and valued only because it hath descended from father to son.

If it be allowed that a reformation of manners be the first thing necessary to insure success in the arduous task, in regulating the affairs of the poor, why should we endeavour to substitute paltry expedients, instead of it, which can never answer any salutary or lasting purpose? There are beside all this, many abuses to be met with among men in public stations; and they have reached to those who govern the affairs of a parish; and I may probably develope some of them

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in my future communications, if time should permit.

NYCTOPHYLAX.

ANSWER TO THE INSPECTOR FOR JUNE LAST.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I WAS not a little pleased and entertained with most of the remarks made by a correspondent of yours, (whose letter is dated from Warrington) in your very valuable Magazine for the month of August last, in answer to a periodical paper called the Inspector, which appeared in your publication for June; yet I must beg leave, at the same time, to declare myself far, indeed, from being "very much pleased" with even *any part* of the paper in question, and conceive it to be altogether replete with notions that are equally erroneous and *absurd*.

I am lost, Sir, in astonishment, to all intents and purposes, when I contemplate the high degree of political infatuation (which unless my mind's eye be very grossly bedimmed) is therein so glaringly predominant, and I really do wonder that any person of a sober mind should be so far deprived of memory and reason—so far blinded by prejudices (tantamount I had almost said to insanity or stark-staring madness,) as gravely to assert, or sincerely to think, that the "latter part of his present Majesty's reign, has presented a brighter prospect than the beginning did." The author, in confirmation of his position, proceeds to observe: "We need only reflect, for a moment, on the disastrous events of the American war, the administration of Lord Bute, and the riots of London, which conjointly reduced this nation to the brink of ruin, from which it was, in a great measure, retrieved, by the splendid talents of the present minister."

If this country could be justly considered as actually *rescued* at the present time—if its constitution be radically more sound, robust, and prosperous now,—*teres atque rotundus*—than at the time of, and at the conclusion of the American war—if our liberties and properties be more secure now than under the baneful administration of that most odious and execrable character, that arch-imitator of Machiavel, that horrid system-maker of corruption, wickedness, traitorism, and shame, Lord Bute—if it be in a more self-satisfied and comfortable, a more enviable and glorious situation now, than when the riots of London existed; (CREDAT JUDÆUS APELLA) —I say, if I could believe all this, I could also readily believe that we have extensive and undeniable reasons, like the papists, to worship material bread and wine as our spiritual saviour, and to believe that, in the mass, with our corporeal mouths, we eat and drink the very body and blood of Christ, the son of God; in which case, *(detur venia verbo)* we should further, methinks, pray to the Lord, that he would present us with a new system of salvation. Did the last bloody struggle, the last burdensome, unsuccessful and ruinous war, make any addition to our national power, security, ease and confidence? Was not the last or the present war (for *I have always looked* upon the *late patched up peace*, as *intended by ministers* for *nothing more than a suspension* of *hostilities)* more detrimental to the country, than any in the memory of man, that ever preceded it? Was it not conducted by time-serving, self-important, speech-making, and low-intriguing statesmen; with that GREAT APOSTATE, that *king* of *sophistry*, that *ringleader* of *political prostitutes* Mr. Pitt, at their head, who are completely strangers to all, even elemental ideas of strict, political integrity; who hate the very mention of the name of freedom, of the glorious and delectable mountain nymph, sweet liberty—and who, therefore, cannot but be uniformly adverse to the true principles of the constitution? who are treacherously subservient to all the pernicious counsels and unpeaceful measures of a *dirty, gross, rotten, tyrannical, grovelling, injurious, insulting*, and *completely unvirtuous* FACTION, *skulking clandestinely* BEHIND THE THRONE!—and who, to borrow the memorable language of our great patriot and truly public-spirited, incorruptible statesman, Mr. FOX, have "added more to the burdens, and incroached more upon the liberties of the people," than any set of men to whose care a government was ever intrusted. Let any temperate and reasonably-minded man, every honest friend to his country, examine the

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total amount of the national debt, as it stood prior to the late frantic war, and as it has been since magnitudinously accumulated to the present period—the enormous weight of taxes imposed upon us—the attempts which have been made to deprive us of our liberties, by filching and by frittering them away—the various extravagant sums that have been levied upon us, for the support of foreign aid, in continental quarrels, which Englishmen are but indirectly involved in; the ridiculous expeditions, destitute of even ordinary prudence, to Quiberon, Ostend, &c. and after so many millions of money expended, and so many thousands of poor mens' lives lost, not a single object accomplished by the inglorious peace, which was adopted as a principle at the commencement of the war! And above all, mark the Janus-faced duplicity of conduct which has so detestably accompanied the tergiversationary measures of ministers, as we call them, in their shameful breach of the late treaty (the very *treaty itself* being *grounded on conditions* that were *ipso facto, inexecutable*)—and then consider Mr. Pitt, acting as chief jugler, behind the scenes, at the head of all this guilt, this waste, this bloodshed, this misery—an established fact which very few will *now* hesitate, in the least, to acknowledge, and to point out, and to publish!

Well! do these crimes and these misfortunes produce any worthy subject for exultation? Can we, for a moment, rejoice at the unjust and unnecessary war (at least appearances are strongly against it) lately imposed upon this country and Spain? Can we feel pleasure for being defrauded, by the late grievous and dishonourable treasurer of the navy, of such considerable sums of money, through the channels of peculation? And can any true born Englishman forbear from shrinking, with a certain degree of horror, to witness an ignoble peculator, screened as to his paltry iniquities (as much as any how decently can be done) and supported by, and even the very bosom friend of Mr. Pitt, the chief minister, who, with unwise policy, publicly wept, when the verdict of the nation had produced a stigma upon that highly criminal person, that selfish, insidious hypocrite—and pray what laurels, or military trophies have there been furnished, to decorate the dejected brows of Mr. Pitt? How many splendid achievements can we recollect, as subject matter of Falstaffian triumphs, in the Senate House? None! none! none!* That our stocks, (the baro-

* It may seem almost superfluous to observe, that when the above was written, no accounts had arrived in town, of the late most signal victory obtained by sea;—an action displaying such a bright blaze and expansive scene of glory as is sufficient to excite a high degree of rapture and of enthusiastic applause in every British bosom—an action which deserves to be recorded in letters of gold (and indeed, Admiral Collingwood has done it in his late well written official dispatch to the Admiralty, which yields both credit and celebrity to the elegant pen of that accomplished gentleman and scholar, no less then to his sword.) But while we readily admit that this immortal action and service to our country, reflects a still nobler lustre on the exalted character of British seamen and marines (a corps which has ever proved itself truly formidable to the enemy — while it renders the courage and skill of those unrivalled ornaments of their profession, still more conspicuous,—let us not, in the glory and exultation of maritime conquest, lose sight of the real objects of our unbounded admiration and applause. Let every honest Briton, every one who delights to do justice to rare merit, confer his heartiest thanks on that distinguished man, and on the different captains, officers, and crews, who have so long been braving all the fury of the capricious elements, and who have lately performed such an unparalleled service to the sons and daughters of Great Britain and Ireland! Our pusillanimous and cowardly rulers, with their accustomed effrontery, will doubtless be eager to sound the trumpet of fame, for a fresh "horrid alarum of war," in a pompous testification of *their* stupendous valour, and great matchless conduct and inimitable skill; and will be as forward as possible, in proclaiming *their* mighty manliness and spirit, &c.—But no thanks to them! let the saddle be fixed upon the right horse;—and while, with pious gratitude, we acknowledge the late won-

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meter of public confidence) are uncommonly low—that our burthens are egregiously hard, and with great difficulty to be borne, and that our public debts are aggregated in a mass beyond all feasible bounds, and are still most terribly accumulating; are facts which not all the venal, the mischievous sons of ignorance and effrontery, will even presume to controvert or so much as to call in question!

Conceiving the above to be the long, dull, dreary, unvaried visto of our real situation; the wide, unbounded, unpleasing prospect of despair and solitary exclusion that now lies before us; it must be absolute weakness in the extreme, or the spontaneity of free, intrinsic and complete wickedness—either fine-sounding nonsense in the very abstract, or an unprincipled fellowship with corruption and with falshood, against the plain dictates of conscience and experience, that can sit down coolly, and in defiance of decency and common sense, boldly say, that "the present ministry has, in a great measure, retrieved the country." Such a dogma is an infinity of paradoxes in one with a witness!

So far from having promoted any means to save the nation from misery, wrongs and affliction, and to render it great, happy and flourishing, every new act and bill, every manœuvre of such a tricking, perfidious, gall and wormwood politician, is pregnant with the true touches and characteristics of a criminal misuse of power, ever wishing to rivet the galling yoke of a plundering faction, that have too long, by their bare-faced vices, contaminated the councils and poisoned the ear of the chief magistrate, on the neck of an indignantly feeling, and of a *falling*—but not yet *fallen* nation!—all which, with other existing calamitous circumstances,

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derful benefit, as an additional instance and example of the divine favour, in our behalf. Let us also, with honest feelings, ascribe the real merits of this great and glorious action, not to our tiny ministers, but to a well-tried virtue, which has been excellently supported and maintained, in many a prior combat and severe conflict, and whose best efforts have, on the late glorious and yet melancholy occasion, been most favourably crowned with conquest and success. We should forget the duty which we owe to our country and to the general cause of mercantile mankind, did we not declare, that we consider it as a subject of the most general regret and lamentation, that with such gallant chiefs, such highly respectable and intelligent officers, most eminently calculated, by long observation and experience, to brave and resist all the dangers and severities to which they are exposed in war and on the ocean—and with such hearts and such hands of superior strength and activity as our most valuable tars possess (insomuch that we need not hesitate to place them in honourable mention, in preference to any other body of seamen in the world; to express our opinion confidently, that Britons are upon the sea, what the old Romans were upon the land, INVINCIBLE); that for the full period of two years ago, at least, we ought to have had the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of Cuba, Martinique, Guadaloupe, and other particular objects of commercial importance in our possession; a concession which will be readily granted to us on the part of every honest man throughout the kingdom. Britons, when fighting their own battles, on their own proper element, will always exert themselves, most zealously, in the cause, the interest, and the service of their country, and not unfrequently be irresistible in attack, achieve great and splendid triumphs, and obtain signal, complete, and glorious victories; but let us not hear of the valour and skill displayed by ministers on the late occasion. Let the immortal Nelson, whose death is so much lamented, from a sense of the many virtues of his mind, (omitting the consideration of his eminent public services) and which well deserves a general mourning, and the brave men who served under his command, on that great day, when and where "every individual appeared a hero," be wholly and solely entitled to all the praise which is wholly and solely owing (under the superintending providence of the good God) to their cool and correct conduct—to their keen courage and sound judgment, and to their real, solid, extraordinary, vast and transcendent personal merits!

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must irrecoverably terminate in the destruction of British liberty, unless timely prevented by a miracle of divine providence, in the introduction of a less unprincipled and avaricious, a new and more honest, and more pure, and more effectual system of government. There is no medium, no alternative now left; either the nation shall, once for all, master the faction, or the rights, the justice, the honour, the judgment, the life, the energy, the majesty of the nation must be now over-reached and ultimately mastered by the faction.

If, Sir, you conceive these remarks as entitled to a place in your next number, or any succeeding one, of your truly independent, excellent, and impartial Miscellany, you have my full liberty to insert them. Yea, it is even what I devoutly wish for, hoping in this very delicate and particularly interesting crisis of public affairs, that, at least, they will be productive of SERIOUS REFLECTION; to merit which praise, I should certainly think a most desirable object!

I am, Sir,
Your constant reader,
Somersetshire, J. C.
Sept. 21, 1805.

ON POPULAR CREDULITY.
To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

A RESIDENCE of some continuance, in an obscure part of the country, has afforded me numerous instances of that superstitious credulity which still makes a stand amongst the secluded and illiterate. The man who forms his judgment of the present state of society from the inhabitants of an opulent city, can scarcely suppose there to exist persons willing to renew, if they had the power, that persecution of wretched old women, presumed witches, in which two centuries back the bigotted James cut so conspicuous a figure. Such, however, is the case; and it is well that the refined spirit of the more busy classes of life renders these enthusiasts objects of derision, rather than alarm, to their aged neighbours.

But many of our provincial fellow-islanders, though they may not deem every old woman with a hooked nose a witch, are still subject to fancies as groundless and absurd as the mysteries of witchcraft. If a traveller happen to be mounted on a pie-bald horse, it is odds but he is stopped, and requested, with tremulous eagerness, to mention what is a fit medicine for the hooping-cough. In vain he informs the enquirer of her mistake; assures her that he is not an apothecary; she persists in her interrogation, and at length reminds him that the prescription of a person on a pie-bald steed possesses a sacred charm, mysterious in its operation, but unavoidably beneficial in its effects!

I observed, as I rambled some time back through a sequestered part of the neighbourhood, an elderly female regarding, with wistful looks, a couple of donkeys, which were quietly browsing on the heath. By the anxious manner of the woman I imagined something more than ordinary was going forward. She did not allow me time for any variety of conjectures, but approaching with many apologies, presented a pair of scissars, and begged I would cut a small portion of hair from the back of the animal, and bestow it on her. I did as she requested; and then desired to be informed why she had chosen my hand for the operation, in preference to her own? She replied that her son was extremely ill, from a wound he had received on his arm; that an application of hair, *stolen* from the back of an ass, was an infallible remedy for the most obstinate wounds; that as the animals were her sole property, *she* could not be said to steal in depriving them of a part of their clothing, and that therefore she had prevailed on me thus innocently to violate the eighth commandment, for which, as the intention was charitable, she humbly hoped I should find due forgiveness!

Numerous cases of similar absurdity might be adduced. These may suffice as a key to that part of history which displays the rapid progress of every fresh opinion in religion, in which mysteries and wonders are detailed with a liberal hand. We need not feel surprised at the success of the itinerant enthusiast, when we perceive that the bulk of mankind admits most readily the propriety of those tenets which are the most incomprehensible.

Nor are the minor prejudices of

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superstition confined to the illiterate and unthinking. *Tycho Brake*, the celebrated astronomer, was the slave of judicial astrology. If this great man beheld a hare cross his path in the commencement of a journey, he instantly returned; this being it seems an unpropitious omen! To old women he had the antipathy usual to the superstitious; if an aged female were the first object to encounter his eyes in the morning, he shut himself up for the day, harrassed with a thousand apprehensions.

Dr. Johnson, it appears, so far indulged a superstitious reverence of mystery, that he deemed it most desirably lucky to commence walking with the right leg, and to finish his perambulation by a step with the same limb!

This lamentable error of judgment, in men of unquestionable strength of intellect, may in some shape apologise for the delusions of the uninformed, while it tinges with a blush the pride of human reason. No doubt the wiles of priestcraft* have in past ages materially tended to mislead the faculties of the subordinate classes of society; but the dread of omens seems the legitimate offspring of frequent misfortune. Depressed by calamity, the anxious mind views the operations of fate in every trivial incident of life. The victims of disappointment, therefore, cannot be too carefully on their guard against this insidious and flattering assailant. Such a species of superstition not only deprives the mind of its native vigour, but robs it, at length, of that sober and confident dependance which may be placed on the interposition of a superior power.

The necessity of admonition on this head is the more urgent, since superstition, like the adder, glides in silence and in ambush, and inflicts a wound destructive of the whole system.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

South Stoke, Oxon. R. T.

* It was maintained by the early Romish church, that the spirits of the dead frequented the consecrated spots in which the bodies were interred. Hence, probably, that traditional belief in apparitions, *peculiar to the European vulgar.*

ON THE FASTIDIOUS ADHERENCE TO CEREMONY, IN CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN the course of a journey through Wiltshire, I lately paid a visit to Salisbury cathedral. The external beauty of this structure cannot fail to strike the stranger with awe and admiration. The magnificence of its arches, the chaste sublimity of the spire, the general harmony of its proportions, unite to render this cathedral one of the most pleasing specimens of sacred architecture in the kingdom.

The great pains and industry employed, through the course of 43 years, in its formation, naturally recur to the spectator; nor is the reflection accompanied by those melancholy sensations with which we are often compelled to survey the labour of ages sinking to unheeded dissolution. This structure, which has stood upwards of five centuries a splendid monument of the piety and ingenuity of our forefathers, promises to remain as much longer, a record of the veneration of successive generations. The internal display of the cathedral is highly captivating. A caviller might contend that the decorations* are somewhat too gaudy and theatrical, but the grandeur of their effect forbids the judgment to exercise too rigid a controul over the enchanted imagination.

As it was Sunday, I entered the cathedral without the necessity of that fee which, to the disgrace of our country, is so essential a requisite from the inquisitive stranger, who would enter the most celebrated temples of worship, on other days. The strains of serious music, joined to the solemn measures in which the choir chanted the responses, interested the feelings, although the latter may be deemed rather incongruous with the dignified simplicity of protestant worship. The splendid transparencies, the rich attire of the attendants, the distances of sub-

* Executed under the directions of Mr. Wyatt, an architect justly the boast of his country, but who certainly is not in the habit of holding too strict a rein on the excursions of fancy.

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ordination preserved by the clerical associates of the cathedral, all conspired however to convey the idea of a *full-dress audience,* rather than a weekly prostration of humble professors of Christianity. In this conjecture I was soon confirmed, for on the entrance of a peasant, with a small bundle in his hand, a verger advanced, and with an authoritative air bade the "greasy rogue," withdraw! As the man was of a sober and decent appearance, I really was much astonished to find that the circumstance of carrying a small parcel under his arm should be deemed a sufficient reason for denying this poor fellow access to the house of his God!

I would with deference submit, Mr. Editor, to you and your readers, the manifest impropriety of so scrupulous an observance of exterior appearances. If I might address this discerning master of the ceremonies on the religious correctness of his conduct, I should remind him of the meek humility of the author of our religion. In lowly simplicity *he* wandered homeless round the world; *he* addressed his beneficent discourses to the unfortunate and the "heavy laden;"—and, behold! in a church professing the purest reception of his doctrines, the prayers of a fellow christian are forbidden—because he is meanly dressed, and is subjected to the inconvenience of a small burthen! The impolicy of such conduct appears at a single glance!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

VIATOR.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF DR. FRANKLIN, EXTRACTED AND TRANSLATED FROM THE ELOGE OF THE ABBE FAUCHET, DELIVERED IN THE NATIONAL COMMUNE OF PARIS, JULY 21, 1790.

For the Universal Magazine.

HE was born at the beginning of the 18th century, at Boston, the capital of New England. His father, persecuted at London for his religious opinions, was a refugee to the new world, whither English presbyterianism could not extend its intolerance, and left conscience to breathe a free air. His condition was obscure: but it was glorious to rise out of that obscurity, to be at the head of his nation, after it advanced itself to be at the head of the human race. He, who was to be the founder and president of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, the creator and the soul of the American Congress, was at first a manufacturer of candles. A trade so limited, and which presented no object to develope his mind, was not suited to the genius of FRANKLIN. Printing was then scarcely established in America: he turned his views to this fine art, with which are connected the great destinies of the human race; he served a laborious apprenticeship to it, first at Boston, afterwards at Philadelphia, and then at London: where, while he was perfecting himself in printing, his mind, always contemplative, accumulated, in silence, by his observations on the vices of the English government, the means of making this art most useful to his country and to mankind. On his return to the capital of Pennsylvania, he set up, directed, and even himself worked at, the presses, from whence was to issue the knowledge which would be the forerunner of the great day of liberty.

English America, in the eternal views of providence, and in the already ripe combinations of FRANKLIN's genius, was destined to see arising from its horizon, that sun of justice which would, progressively, shine on all parts of the world. The colonies consisted of men who did not feel themselves sufficiently free in England; who sought nature, unknown in Europe; who wished to follow, in religion, heaven and conscience only; in their manners, civil equality and the laws; in the enjoyment of felicity, domestic society and the simplicity of virtue.

PENN, departing from the social chaos, in which the nations were then plunged, founded PHILADELPHIA, a *city of brethren;* and which deserved to be called, in addition to the name which it has well supported, the *capital of the human race.* It is open to mankind, without restriction: for the law, which excludes from an admission into this fraternal city, the atheist and the beggar, as not being men, ac-

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cording to the fine observation of FRANKLIN, is nothing more than a mere inefficient threatning: "Since, if there exists an atheist in any part of the world, he will be converted on entering into a town, where all are virtuous; and if, being born there, he were lazy, having always before his eyes the three lovely sisters, *riches*, *science* and *virtue*, the daughters of labour, he would soon fall in love with them, and ask them of their father." This is a delightful thought, worthy the wise philosopher, the object of our reverence! It paints, with one stroke, PHILADELPHIA and FRANKLIN.

That religion of virtue, which consists in the love of God and man, and which, according to our sacred scriptures, alone is pure and without spot, dwelt in the heart of FRANKLIN, and breathed through his works. He preached it in those works which he composed and printed at Philadelphia. There is in them a simplicity, a candour, a good humour, and yet an intelligence, a sensibility, an happy calmness, which seize the soul. He excelled in those sacred parables, of which the gospels furnish such pleasing and sublime examples. Permit me, Sirs, to cite one of his against intolerance and persecution. He describes in it, after the ancient style of the book of Genesis, Abraham exercising hospitality towards an old man, who refused to join in the prayer and benediction, which the patriarch offered up to the Most High God, the creator of heaven and earth. The stranger declared, that he adored the God of his own family, nor would he partake in any other worship. The zeal of Abraham was kindled, and he drove away the man to wander all night in the desart. Soon the voice of God was heard, "Where is the stranger?" The patriarch answered, "Lord, he would not worship thee. I have driven away the infidel." And God said, "I have borne with him these eighty nine years: I have fed and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion against me: and thou, a sinner, couldst not bear with him one night?" Abraham cried, "I have sinned, Lord, let not thy anger break out." He arose, he ran to the desart, he sought the old man, he met with him, he led him back to his tent, he treated him with friendship, and sent him away the next day with presents.

Another allegory of FRANKLIN's, derived from his art, affords a good testimony to his belief of the immortality of the soul, the purifications of another world, and the resurrection of the body. It is an epitaph for himself. "My body, like the covering of an old book, the inside of which is torn out, has enclosed a work which is not more to be met with: but it will be republished, new covered, and corrected by the author." This is admirable! The language is concise, but full of sentiment! The faith of the gospel, the hopes of religion, are displayed in it. It creates a lively sensation of the design of this life and of the value of virtue.

FRANKLIN, likewise, in his periodical works, which had a prodigious run in the English colonies on the continent, with mildness asserted and supported the sacred principles of social morality. He is not less inimitable in his illustrations and applications of this morality to the duties of friendship, to general charity, to the good effects of kindness, to the necessary combination of private with public good, to the advantages of industry, to a comfortable life—producing those amiable virtues, that render us satisfied with society and with ourselves. "The proverbs of old Henry, the knowledge of virtuous Richard," are in the hands of the ignorant and the learned. It is the sublimest morality, in a popular form, for common use. It is the catechism of happiness for all men.

FRANKLIN was too deep a moralist, and knew man too well, not to consider women as the arbiters of our manners. He applied himself to perfect their empire, and to engage them to embellish the sceptre of virtue with all their graces. This grave philosopher knew how to diffuse through his conversation with the sex, those charms of wisdom and those fine sentiments, that won their affection, inspired a relish for domestic employments, and show the value of unspotted honour. He taught them by application, first to the nursing of infants, and then to the education of men, to discharge the debt of nature,

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and to answer the expectations of society.

FRANKLIN neglected no means of usefulness to mankind, and of service to society. He addressed himself to all ranks, to both sexes, and to all ages. This amiable moralist descended, in his writings, to the most simple details, to the most ingenious and familiar elucidations, to the first principles of agriculture, commerce, policy and patriotism, to conversations with children and old men, full of sound and mature wisdom, and to the explanation of the obscure, as well as the easy and pleasing virtues, by an harmonious combination of which the virtuous man is formed. He also gave an inconceivable weight to his modest lessons, by the reputation he had acquired of being the first natural philosopher in the world. He controuled nature, at once, in the heavens and in the heart of man. In the tempests of the atmosphere he directed the thunder. Amidst the storms of society, he commanded the passions. Conceive, Sirs, with what attention, docility, and religious respect, they listened to the kind voice of this plain man, preaching happiness, when they reflected that it was the voice of that great man who governed the thunder. They permitted him to electrify conscience, gently to extract from it the formidable fire of vice, as he electrified the heavens, to charm into peace the terrible fire of the elements. He exercised the power of wisdom and genius, two attributes of the divine Being. Represent to yourself this sage, with heavenly countenance, with a serene and dignified aspect, uniting in himself an authority over the natural and moral world: does he not resemble a benevolent Deity descending upon earth, to extinguish the wrath of heaven, and to teach virtue?

(To be continued.)

A DISQUISITION ON INSTINCT.

(Continued from page 320 of our last.)

LET such as are in the habit of making experiments in that newly discovered power, called the *Galvanic principle*, and who at the same time have a predilection for enquiries of this nature, examine well what light it may seem likely to throw on Dr. Hartley's system, in favour of which it may possibly exhibit facts, tending to found and establish it on something more solid and durable than mere theory. The principle which the Doctor grounds his notions upon, viz. that the nerves are the means of conveying information to the seat of intelligence, has long been universally admitted: all we have to do, therefore, as it relates to the present subject, is to trace out and distinguish, as far as we are able, the earliest period when they first begin to operate, and to communicate notices to the soul—how the process is continued beyond the next link in the chain, that is, the brain, of which the nerves are productions; respecting this, let us, I say, not presume to ask, nor to build chimerical towers which shall reach to heaven, lest we be overwhelmed in a Babel of our own making, or lost in a labyrinth or endless maze of confusion. Let us set out, therefore, from a given point, viz. the operation of the nervous affections, and the existence of a sensitive or rational faculty, a spiritual existence, or a power of thinking superadded to matter, by the infinite power and wisdom of the Almighty: for as Locke, the English Aristotle, observes, it is as easy for us to conceive that God should add a power of thought to matter, as that he should create a spirit; for all the purposes of religion are equally secured on either supposition, as it must, of course, be competent to the Supreme Being to continue that power of thought and consciousness, in some subtilized parts of matter. Let spirit then be attributed to man, and the power of thought to brutes; or let spirit be ascribed to both: for who can suggest the means of proving a negative, viz. that brutes have not a spiritual substance within them? And analogies of no small moment tend to support the affirmative supposition. Allowing intelligence, therefore, or sensibility to the whole animal kingdom, it will appear undeniable on the slightest observation, that the perception of simple ideas must take place at a very early period. Dr. Darwin supposes that some ideas, such as those of warmth, of softness, and fluidity, from the water around it, are entertained by the *fœtus*, or embryo child in the womb. The organs of sense, however, without all controversy, begin to perform their parts, immediate-

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ly after the birth has taken place; and the constant repetition of the same impressions from surrounding objects, must produce a lasting effect, and afford a proper ground-work for ideas of reflection. For we ought not to suppose a progressive growth of soul, like that of all the parts of the body, but rather conceive of it as perfect at once, although not yet furnished with those ideas of sensation and reflection, which it can only gain, as it becomes more and more accustomed to the use and management of those inlets, the senses, that circumscribe it as within the walls of a prison house.

A source of ideas, of pain, and pleasure, is derived, also, from the internal sensations of hunger and thirst: the Almighty, as a means of supporting and prolonging our terrestrial existence, has wonderfully contrived and fabricated certain *stimuli* in the interior parts, which bring the different *viscera* into action, or compel the performance of their proper functions, without any co-operation of our will or assent. By these means, the whole process of nature's fabric, necessarily conducing to the support of life, is carried on, as it were, mechanically, such as digestion, respiration, and the mysterious force requisite to bring about the circulation of the blood, &c. &c. There are, notwithstanding this position, other actions equally necessary to the sustenance of life, which require the co-operation of our own actual volition or voluntary efforts: the stimuli which serve to accomplish these purposes, affect those more external parts, which are immediately and instrumentally subservient, much in the same manner as the mouth, with its different muscles, is known to act, while preparing the food for the stomach. These stimuli are conveyed thither by the nerves, from those parts which more immediately stand in need of such assistance. The uneasy sensation of hunger and thirst is occasioned by the very nature and construction of the diaphragm, which, the liver being no longer sustained by the stomach and intestines that are now empty, descends by its own weight, and is drawn along with it by means of its middle ligament. The folds or wrinkles also of the stomach, at the same time rubbing against each other, in consequence of the peristaltic motion, an acute sensation arises therefrom; joined with a pressure from the diaphragm, and abdominal muscles; from which conjunct influence, the nerves on the one side begin to grate against those of the other, so as to generate an unpleasant and almost intolerable sensation.

The seat and origin of thirst lies, we well know, in the tongue, the *fauces*, the *œsophagus*, and the stomach. When these very sensible parts, which constantly and naturally borrow their moisture from the mucous and salival juices, and which grow dry from a deficiency of these or similar humours, and being now no longer secreted from the constant exhalation of the unreplenished fluids, an irritation will be the necessary consequence: and besides, there is a redundance of muriatic or alkalescent salts lodged thereabouts, that will produce a sense even more intolerable than the former one; thirst being justly considered as still more dangerous than hunger. Both these terrible irritations of the nerves first affected, are further propagated by the nerves along the whole body of the alimentary canal, upwards, stimulating, moreover, the tongue and fauces, after a particular manner, (the exact mode of which eludes our utmost sagacity) to take in or imbibe some substance to relieve it; which inclination, although thus primarily suggested, is still extended and carried on by our ideas of sensation, and by the natural power which we possess of comparing such ideas: for the small relief afforded in extreme thirst, by reimbibing the least quantity of saliva that may be excited, necessarily shews the further assistance which water or other beverage would afford. And this I take to be the lowest or first act of judgment incident to the intellectual faculty, viz. the comparison of two simple ideas.

The faintness apt to be produced from hunger, gives rise to a constant motion and grinding with the mouth, lips, and teeth, which is in a slight degree relieved, even by merely touching those parts with the finger. Hence there have been instances known and recorded of persons suffering under this severe affection, biting their own flesh. By an impulsion of the same

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judgment, they are directed to any solid substance, till they find one homogeneous to the purpose of nature. All substances are not equally calculated to effect this purpose: some, on the contrary, by stimulating the nerves in a different mode, occasion extreme pain or nausea, which, operating more forcibly than does the mere sensation, painful as it may be, of hunger or thirst, are rejected instantly by the stomach, however great the suffering from the previous causes might be. But when a proper object offers itself, in consequence of the pleasure which it occasions, the use of it is of course persisted in. And should an improper object supply the place of one adapted to yield nourishment, a poison, for example, if pleasant to the palate, or sweet, it would equally be grateful, in the mode of suction, to any young animals: no instinct would step in to reject the noxious aliment or draught. Neither do I think such a precaution necessary; the provident disposer of all things, having, in a great measure, excluded the possibility of such deleterious substances falling in the way of young creatures; and, besides, the *storge*, or natural affection inherent in all animals, the brute as well as the human, will invariably prompt them to provide fit sustenance for their young. The dam, therefore, still keeps her whelps close to her, and the scent of milk is also a direction to the tender puppy, as the sense of smelling conduces to the distinguishing of hurtful from salutary food; which, if of a pleasant taste, never fails to emit an agreeable smell, and as such, cannot but attract him. A child is put with design by the mother or nurse to the breast; and as the aforesaid stimuli will inevitably operate their proper effects, therefore there is no occasion for the immediate interposition of a particular instinct. With respect to the knowledge acquired by every woman, of putting her infant to the breast, we may easily suppose this to be universal, and that *mother Eve* was endowed with a sufficient degree of sagacity, to have made instantaneously such a discovery. In answer to the question, what could induce the mother to deprive herself of repose, freedom, and of divers comforts, and to devote herself to undergo a great many painful functions, it is sufficient to attribute it to the same animal affection, as is every where prevalent throughout the whole animal kingdom; which feeling, being assisted by reason and principle, in the case of the woman, a blind instinct or impulse would be supervacaneous. That the brute species are actuated by a certain degree of reason, and some energy of passions, is supported by too great a mass of irrefragable evidence, to admit of even a question. But any degree of sentiment or passion, and the headstrong power of a blind impulse, are two very distinct matters. All these phenomena, let it be kept in mind, are carried on by means of the connection subsisting between cause and effect, till, in some cases, they become assisted by an intelligent principle. When once the habit of these necessary functions in animals is acquired by practice, (and milk as a fluid seems best adapted for the nourishment of young animals, a further instance, among many others, of the tender care of a superintending providence over all the creatures of God) the actions, at first merely automatic, until called into exertion by proper stimuli, then become associated with the muscular motions of the voluntary kind; and these, when associated with the ideas of pleasurable sensation, now entertained, become perfectly fixed and characteristic: nor can they be desisted from, till they become of no further use, when other ideas are acquired, and further associations take place, more congenial to the increased strength and powers of the animal. Perhaps this doctrine may appear clearer, if I give it in Dr. Hartley's own words: "By the innumerable repetitions of motions which we have found, we have a power to make, and therefore with them at last they come to obtain a sufficient connection with so many diminutive sensations, ideas, and motions, as to follow them in the same manner as originally automatic actions do the corresponding sensations, and consequently, to be automatic secondarily—that is, when once this association is formed, they follow one another as readily as the mere muscular power existed, as if fit for action whenever the will should direct." The Doctor goes on to say: "And in the same manner may all the actions performed with the hands

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be explained: all those that are familiar in life, passing from the original automatic state, through the several degrees of voluntariness, till they become secondarily automatic, on some occasions, though still perfectly voluntary on some, viz. whenever an express act of the will is exerted."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE ROBT. ORME, ESQ. HISTORIOGRAPHER OF INDIA, &c.

(*Continued from page* 306.)

IT may be further observed, that in all the deliberations which took place in the council of Madras, relative to the issuing out of orders connected with the military operations, in the Carnatic, during the space of time that intervened between the years 1754 and 1759, Mr. Orme uniformly took a very active part;—and indeed, it is only a just debt of testimony due to his memory, to add, that in some of the most critical conjunctures of that most glorious war, his abilities and vigour of mind, both as a politician and a statesman, appeared particularly conspicuous; and that, in these lights, he outshone almost all his contemporaries in that quarter of the globe. Indeed, so well apprised and so thoroughly sensible were the Court of Directors of the transcendant benefits which the public service had derived from his sound councils and salutary advice, and his general conduct was held in such high and well-earned estimation, that he was destined to be the eventual successor to the governor of Madras, and he had actually received an appointment for that purpose. Mr. Orme, however, did not continue long enough in the Peninsula, to succeed to that very honourable station.

During the years 1757 and 1758, Mr. Orme held the very responsible and controuling offices of commissary and accountant-general, and which, as a member of the council, he thought it his duty to discharge; so that almost the whole of his time was necessarily occupied in his attention to the public business; but nevertheless, in his moments of leisure, he was not wanting to cultivate the friendship and society of those in whom he discovered any commendable accomplishments and meritorious qualities. With Admiral Watson, and Sir George Pococke, he constantly lived in habits of very great intimacy; and with Captain Speke, who commanded on board the flag-ship, then on the Indian station, he contracted an acquaintance which led on to and terminated in the closest ties of friendship between them: this circumstance is not amiss to be mentioned here, inasmuch as it contributed not a little, but essentially tended to promote the public service; for by their cordial and united exertions, many difficulties and impediments which are always sure to arise, whenever a co-operation of the land and naval forces is requisite on any expedition, were either surmounted or removed. Mr. Orme also testified a very high regard for Mr. James Alexander (afterwards Earl of Caledon), who officiated as deputy to Mr. Orme; considered in his capacity as accountant-general. About this time, he likewise became acquainted with Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, who has since acquired considerable celebrity by the publication of his hydrographical works. Mr. Orme finding a strength of understanding in this gentleman that seemed to point him out for some distinguished station, was eagerly desirous of having Mr. Dalrymple to succeed Mr. Alexander as deputy-accountant; but although his wishes and endeavours, in this particular instance, were frustrated, yet he ever after continued to cherish and befriend Mr. Dalrymple, with a kind and generous attention.

Although the time which Mr. Orme devoted to his official avocations, prevented him from resuming the study of classical literature, for which he had imbibed so strong a *penchant* in his youth, and ever after witnessed the greatest regard, the solid foundation which he had laid for applying himself to pursuits of this nature, was found to afford him, in the sequel, great facilities for investigating and collecting those historical materials whereby his literary character (which he was not unambitious to gain) was destined hereafter to be established. However, from the delicate state of his health, he judged it necessary, about this time, to repair to the mettopolis of Britain, for which purpose he embarked, at the latter

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end of the year 1758, on board the Company's ship, Grantham, captain Oliver.

While on this voyage, it was the misfortune of the said ship, in doubling the Cape of Good Hope, to be taken by the French; this happened on the 4th of January 1759. Captain Oliver had hoisted Dutch colours; and on approaching the Cape, two French line of battle ships passed him; but just as the Grantham was about to enter Table Bay, some of the French officers remarked to their Commodore, that the vessel could not be Dutch, as she was so well navigated and manœuvred: the French ships, therefore, bore down, took the Grantham, and carried her to the Isle of Mauritius; and where Mr. Orme, as we learn from his papers, was obliged to remain for some time afterwards.*

† Towards the end of the glorious 1759, Mr. Orme arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and in this delightful settlement and salubrious climate, he remained some weeks for the benefit of his health. From the Cape, he embarked for France, intending to reside there for some time, previously to his return to England, and accordingly he landed at the port of Nantes, in the spring of the year 1760.

As Mr. Orme was very well acquainted with the French language, and was, in many respects, the accomplished gentleman, he received from the French all those pleasing attentions, and flattering civilities, which at that time so highly distinguished the character of their nation‡.

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* It was scarcely possible for a person of Mr. Orme's active and ardent turn of mind to be wholly unemployed; and the reader will, probably, not be displeased to peruse a few extracts from the memoranda which Mr. Orme kept, while detained in the Island of Mauritius: "The Dutch, on the 19th September, 1598, discovered the Isle of Maurice, which they called by that name. It was till then called by the Portuguese, the Isle of Cerne. In the year 1665, no Europeans were established in the Isle of Maurice: In 1759, (July) how peopled, how improved? I saw in the Island of Mauritius, two cinnamon trees, procured by M. Godeheu, from Ceylon, which were planted at the redoubt, and of which great hopes were entertained, as they grew apace; but from the general climate of the island, and the particular state of the part in which they are planted, I am persuaded that they, or at least their sucklings, will degenerate. The mountains of Mauritius are covered with a fat soil, the product of the forests with which they are crowded. It rains on them almost daily; and when it does not, there is a continued mist. Cinnamon, which will not grow in perfection on the continent of India that is parallel to Ceylon, will probably fail elsewhere, unless the same kind of climate and soil as that of Ceylon, can be found in other parts; and neither, I believe, are to be met with near the Tropic of Capricorn."

† From Mr. Orme's memoranda in the Mauritius, we shall quote the following additional passage: "The Chinese had, long before us in Europe, attempted the philosopher's stone and the elixir of immortality, and they still continue in these delusions. It is remarkable that they think these secrets are permitted only to those who have acquired the highest degree of virtue—so say their chemical authors. Perhaps some of their ancient moralists may have said, in terms at once simple and metaphorical, that virtue gave gold and immortality. In an age of ignorance, succeeding to times of which so fine a sentiment demonstrates the illumination, some crazy chemist may have thought that gold and life were to be acquired, provided he made virtue one of the ingredients of his operation. The gods of the latter Egyptians were formed from as gross misapprehensions."

‡ The following observations merit transcription; they are to be found among Mr. Orme's papers, during his stay in France:

"On the 2d of May, 1760, M. Palissot de Montenoy, *de plusieurs Académies*, gave a comedy at the theatre of Paris, entitled Les Philosophes. This he afterwards printed, with a preface, in which are several quotations from different metaphysical, and moral, or immoral works, to prove that the authors were materialists, and that they

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In the month of October, 1760, Mr. Orme arrived in London, and soon afterwards purchased a house, which was then building, in Harley Street, Cavendish Square. About this time it was that he began to collect his very valuable, select, and elegant library*, comprising the finest and best editions of the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and English authors: he likewise began to provide and accumulate materials, regardless of labour or expence, for the completion of his "History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, from the Year 1745," which he had long meditated, and been planning in his own mind. It should, however, be observed, that Mr. Orme had begun to collect his materials for this truly excellent work,

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established principles destructive of all sound morality as well as religion. It is said that particular persons, as D'Alembert, Diderot, Du Clos, Helvetius, Le Chevalier Jaucourt, and Rousseau, of Geneva, all men of most respectable conditions, were designed in the characters of Palissot's play. These characters form a conspiracy to obtain in marriage, for one of the set, a rich heiress, through the ascendancy that they have gained over the mother, who is a pretender to philosophy, to wit, and learning, and is even an author. This alarmed; and the more, as M. Le Franc's discourse to the academy had represented most of these gentlemen, and at their head, Voltaire, as disturbers of society, and incapable of being useful members of it, since they were not Christians. There were not wanting able pens to defend the most learned men in France against M. Palissot; nor was M. Palissot wanting to the defence of his piece. The Vision of Palissot, written by M. ——, procured the author the honour of going to the bastile. It is written in the manner of a chapter of the Bible, with strong wit. Nothing of ill that could be imputed to Palissot is forgotten. Political devotion is the spectre that appears to Palissot, pressed by poverty, and orders him to write his play. The *Qu' est ce* is a string of questions concerning M. Palissot and his play, in which his morals and abilities as an author, are handled with the utmost wit. It was said that M. Voltaire had condemned Palissot; to confute which opinion, he publishes the letters that had passed on the subject between him and M. Voltaire. M. Voltaire advises him to acknowledge his errors, in having imputed quotations to persons who were not the authors of them; advises him to be tender of his dear encyclopediasts, and to eat the capon with his neighbour, instead of flinging the kettle at his head. After this appeared Discours sur la Satyre contre les Philosophes—that is, on Palissot's play. I heard Palissot say, that he believed M. D'Alembert was the author of this piece, but that whoever he was, the piece was well written. The author inveighs against all personalities on the theatre, and condemns that of Moliere on Cotin. He then draws a parallel between the clouds of Aristophanes and the philosophers of Palissot, and imputes the death of Socrates to the malicious ridicule with which Aristophanes had presented him on the theatre, although the clouds were acted 23 years before Socrates drank the hemlock. He then goes on with an ingenious enumeration of the subjects of the rest of Aristophanes' comedies, and shews, that from step to step the licentiousness of his imagination found at last nothing so exalted, as to be out of the reach of his desperate satire. There runs throughout a certain air of parallel between principal characters in Paris, and what were such at Athens in the time of Socrates, which parallel is wrought with great address."

* Mr. Orme used frequently to lament the want of some public library, composed of oriental MSS. and printed books, in this country: such a collection, he was wont to remark, would afford that information on the subject of Indian affairs, the care and expence of obtaining which was burdensome and oppressive in the extreme, when undertaken by private individuals. The establishment of such a library, he added, would be a national honour, the charges of which would be trivial, in comparison with the advantages that must ultimately accrue from it. He was further wont to state, that a ship's cargo of original and valuable MSS. might be very soon collected in the settlements between Delhi and Cape Comorin.

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soon after his arrival in India, in the year 1742. In arranging and modelling these papers into the form of an historical composition, he was diligently occupied upwards of two years.

In the month of August, 1763, the first volume of the abovementioned history was published; and the popular and grateful reception that it met with, was well calculated to gratify his honest ambition and reasonable expectation of literary fame. This volume contained a particular account of the civil and military transactions of a public nature which took place in India, down to the commencement of the war between the English and French in 1756: and we may very safely pronounce of it, that it communicated more real information respecting that extensive country, than all the books that had been published on the subject since the time of Alexander the Great. The plans of the battles, sieges, &c. taken by the chief engineers, by which the history is illustrated, are considered as highly valuable; but the maps especially are useful, as being actually delineated from the respective marches of the British and French armies. To this volume, our author prefixed a concise historical dissertation, relative to the different conquests and establishments of the Mahometan princes in Indostan, intermingled with miscellaneous observations on the character, customs, and manners, that so peculiarly distinguish the Hindoo people. As Mr. Orme was but imperfectly acquainted with the learned languages of Asia, and, consequently, could not obtain access to some important authorities, he was unavoidably led into some misconceptions on such a complicated subject; for which, however, an excuse will be readily conceded, as there did not exist, at the time when Mr. Orme wrote, any translations from Asiatic writers into the European languages, connected with that part of Mr. Orme's subject, which treats of the political history and civil institutions of Indostan. His account of the Hindoos appears to have been principally derived from his own actual observations, and is, in general, so accurate, and is written with such perspicuity and simplicity, that perhaps it is better adapted to convey to European readers a distinct and exact idea of the general character and habits of that people, than any of the more recent productions that have appeared on that subject, with respect to the early Mahomedan conquests. His principal guides were D'Herbelot, and other the best authorities he could meet with, and he is, in general, to be considered as correct, in what relates to the Ghaznian and Tartar conquerors; but with respect to the subsequent establishment of the Mogul dynasty, and the institutions of its most renowned princes, his account, it must be acknowledged, is occasionally defective and erroneous: the author, indeed, seems to have been aware of this, as appears by the subsequent publication of the "Historical Fragments" in the above volume. Thus much we are, in justice, obliged to admit; but, notwithstanding this observation, it is agreed on all hands, that Mr. Orme's "History of the Wars in the Carnatic" has not been more celebrated than it deserves, for the fidelity, impartiality, precision, and elegance of its details. The critique on this volume, which appeared in the Annual Register, for the year 1764, is very full and explicit, and may not improperly be transcribed in this place:

"The manners and characters of the various people who inhabit the great empire of Indostan, the peculiarities of their religion, and their policy, and the astonishing events which have lately happened in that part of the world, have rendered the history of the wars in India an object of general curiosity. The great interest we have still in that empire, always as a trading, lately as a conquering people, will make a proper narration of our former proceedings there a matter of the most useful instruction. The author of this work has gratified this curiosity, and communicated this information. No historian seems to have been more perfectly informed of the subject on which he has undertaken to write; and very few have possessed more fully the talent of impressing it, in the clearest and most vivid manner, on the imagination and understanding of his reader. In this work the events are fully prepared, the characters strongly delineated, and the situations well described. It is no uncommon thing to find in ordinary wri-

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were more of the confusion than of the life and spirit of the fight, in their descriptions of an engagement. But nothing can be more clear and satisfactory than the whole detail of military transactions which we find in this contest. Whether the march or the retreat, the attack or the defence, the encampment or the battle, every thing is drawn with accuracy and precision, in great detail, but without any thing tedious. In these particulars, Polybius will be scarcely thought to exceed him.

"It must be observed, likewise, to his honour, that there reigns through the whole work an air of disinterestedness and of freedom from all passion and prejudice, public or private. The Frenchman who acts gallantly or wisely, finds as much justice done to his actions and his conduct, as any of the author's countrymen. The same impartiality seems to have been observed, with regard to all personal connexions. This volume does not carry the war further than 1755. It were to be wished that the author may finish what he has begun in so promising a manner."

Mr. Orme having, by this long-wished-for publication, introduced himself to the world with so much eclat and advantage, became earnestly solicitous to support and advance his literary character as an author, and, for that laudable purpose, began to store his mind with a competent knowledge of the antient classics—an acquisition which he knew to be essential, not only to the cultivation of a pure taste, but likewise to the attainment of superior eminence in the career of literature. With this view, he applied himself, with his accustomed assiduity, to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, which he had long, in a great measure, neglected, and in which he quickly again became a great proficient; and some who knew him well, report, that in a short time he had completely mastered them. The solid erudition which he thereby acquired, polished while it informed his understanding, and gave a more delicate bias to his former habits of thinking—and from henceforward, his conversation, which had always been marked by a rich vein of strong sense, seemed to derive from this copious source, a fresh stock of luminous intelligence, combined with chastised humour and vivacity. His company was, therefore, more and more courted by the learned and intelligent; and almost every day made an accession to his stock of literary friendships: among others, we may particularly notice the late Edwyn Lord Sandys, and the late James Harris, esq. on whose learning and friendship Mr. Orme set a very high value.

In the year 1750, Mr. Orme had commenced a very agreeable intercourse and connexion with Mr. Benjamin Robins*, who had recently arrived at Madras from England, as engineer-general of all the company's fortifications in India, and who immediately planned those of Fort St. David and Madras, but he did not live to finish them, although they were afterwards accurately completed upon his extensive plan. Mr. Rubins died with his pen in his hand, on the 29th of July, 1751, while in the act

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* This gentleman was characterized by Mr. Orme, as "a man of great science, and an ornament to his country." Mr. Robins was the real narrator of that popular and justly celebrated work, "Commodore Anson's Voyage round the World," although the title page attributes it to the Rev. Richard Walter, Chaplain of the Centurion. It appears also, and we think it a fact well deserving of particular notice, by the following letter from Lord Anson, that had Mr. Robins remained in England, it was his intention to have added a second volume to that work:

"Dear Sir,

"When I last saw you in town, I forgot to ask you, whether you intended to publish the second volume of my Voyage, before you leave us, which I confess I am very sorry for. If you should have laid aside all thoughts of favouring the world with more of your works, it will be much disappointed; and no one in it more than your very much obliged humble servant,

"Anson."

"P. S. If you can tell the time of your departure, let me know it."

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of drawing up some official statements to be laid before the company.

It was thought a remarkable circumstance, that about ten years afterwards, Mr. Orme, on his arrival in England, should meet and form an acquaintance with three eminent characters in the literary world, who had all of them been intimate with Mr. Robins, viz. Dr. Henry Pemberton and Dr. James Wilson, who had been the associates of the late Sir Isaac Newton, and Mr. John Nourse, an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and also an eminent mathematician deeply skilled in the Newtonian philosophy. Mr. Nourse, * in early life, had also enjoyed the honour and happiness of becoming acquainted with Sir Isaac. Mr. Nourse was at that time preparing for the press the learned works of Mr. Robins, under the care of Dr. Wilson, who, in a very critical and learned preface, makes the following observation:

"These (Mr. Robins's) abilities as an engineer, I have heard highly praised by many intelligent persons who have been upon the spot; and what is still more, I have been informed by Mr. Orme, that they were approved of by the brave Colonel Clive, who, through the force of genius alone, becoming a self-taught commander, has, with matchless conduct, as well as valour, retrieved our sinking affairs in that part of the world."

Scarcely a week passed, that Dr. Wilson and Mr. Orme did not meet at Mr. Nourse's, to enjoy the fruits of a literary conversation. At the same place and time, our author formed an acquaintance with the late James Stewart, esq. commonly called Athenian Stewart, from his long residence in Greece, who was then preparing to publish the first volume of his Antiquities of Athens measured and delineated. Mr. Orme also became acquainted with the late Thomas Anson, esq.† brother of Admiral Lord Anson, through the means of Mr. Stewart: and the friendships that he formed, except perhaps in one instance alone, never terminated except with the lives of the parties. The instance excepted was that of the late Lord Clive, who finally returned from India about the year 1769. Soon after his arrival, a visible coolness took place between his lordship and Mr. Orme, which terminated in the total dissolution of their friendship. The cause of this irreconcileable disagreement has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for‡.

On the 8th of March, 1770, Mr. Orme was elected a fellow of the society of antiquarians.

(*To be continued.*)

* Mr. Nourse was born at Oxford, in the year 1706, and received a university education there. He was familiarly conversant with the Greek and Latin languages, as also with the French and Italian; and his family had resided in the city and county of Oxford for upwards of two centuries.

† With this gentleman, the late T. Anson, esq. Mr. Orme often passed a summer month at his seat in Staffordshire, who, at his death, left Mr. Orme a legacy of 500l. To perpetuate the memory of his friend, Mr. Orme commissioned their mutual friend, Mr. Nollekins, to execute a handsome white marble bust of Mr. Anson, and which Mr. Orme placed in a conspicuous part of his library. It was a most admirable likeness; and, after Mr. Orme's death, was sent by his executor to the representative of Mr. Anson, as the most proper person to perpetuate a memento of his ancestor.

‡ Mr. Orme was generally thought to have held the pen for Lord Clive, in the year 1764, in his admirable Letter addressed to the Proprietors of East India Stock; and from the strict intimacy which then subsisted between the parties, and the particular elegance of the composition, the conjecture is not by any means improbable.

ANECDOTES OF DR. PALEY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I WAS very much gratified by the print of my old tutor, Dr. Paley, at the head of your last Magazine. You have given him a hat and wig indeed, different from what I used to see him in, when he crossed the courts of Christ college: but the portrait was drawn, I presume, when the dignity of chancellor of Lincoln required a triangular hat and rose, and an in-

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creased quantity of horse hair. Paley in a triangular hat and a rose, and an episcopal wig! The very idea makes me laugh, and will, I doubt not, every one of my old college companions, into whose hands your Magazine may fall. You should have seen him, Sir, as we did, when he stept out of his little study into the lecture room, rolled from the door into his arm chair, turned his old scratch over his left ear, and his left leg over his right, buttoned up his waistcoat, pulled up a stocking, and fixed a dirty, cover torn, ragged Locke upon his left knee, moistened his thumb with his lip, and then turned over the ragged leaves of his books, dogs eared and scrawled about, with the utmost rapidity. All this was done in much less time than you have read the description of it.

We were so accustomed to this preparation, that it ceased to make any impression upon us; and sat each in expectation of the first question falling to his lot. Paley shone as a lecturer at a place, where the art of lecturing is better understood than in any other part of the world. In most places, and particularly in dissenting academies, the lecturer delivers a kind of preachment, and thinks he has done much, if from his notes he has uttered an harangue, suitable to the subject, however unsuitable it may be to his hearers. Not so the lecturers in Cambridge, and particularly Paley. After he had composed himself in the manner above described, he fastened his eyes upon one of his pupils, and, without any farther prelude, questioned him on some point of the preceding lecture. Woe be to the unfortunate wight, who made a wrong answer; he was hampered more and more by successive questions; while the lecturer was enjoying his triumph, the pupil, as we called it, became dumb founded, and the lecture room in a laugh not to be suppressed.

The lecture of every day was not only a source of improvement but amusement. There was no need of punishments for missing lectures, we were sufficiently punished, if any circumstance prevented us from attending them. Something was sure to come out each day, which amply repaid us for the supposed trouble in many cases of going to lectures. I shall never forget an explosion one morning in the lecture room, when a fresh man, remarkable for the gravity of his countenance and his inflexible turn of features, was thus questioned: Pray Mr. B———, says Paley, give me an instance of a simple idea? A pause of nearly half a minute ensued, when gravity, drawing himself up with the perfect consciousness of rectitude, replied the Vice-chancellor. Very well, very well, Mr. B———, says Paley, pulling his scratch over his left ear, turning his right leg over his left, refixing his book, and fixing poor Mr. B———, who anticipated by all these actions that he had got into a scrape. Very well Mr. B. and now pray tell me, what you mean by the Vice-chancellor. Poor Mr. B———, was dumb founded. After a little pause, Paley gently, as well as archly, asks him, have you ever seen the Vice-chancellor? Poor Mr. B———, dreading the consequences of his answer, after a proper pause, dragged forth the reluctant yes. Poor fellow, it was now all over with him: the beadles, the silver maces, the large cap, large band, great wig, solemn port and a few goodly allusions to the dignified person of the Vice-chancellor, all came forth, and not one person, who heard that lecture, will mistake a complex for a simple idea.

Poor Mr. B——— acquired from that moment the title of the Vice-chancellor—the title which, if he is now alive, his colleagues will give him, remembering that, if he received, he could also communicate titles. The Vice-chancellor, as we will now call him, came some time after into a party in college, one evening, and was saluted in the usual manner. Where have you been Mr. Vice-chancellor? He replied with his usual gravity, and as few words as possible, to the coffee-house. Who was there, Mr. Vice-chancellor? Nobody, but his Gruffity. This was a man of the same year, remarkable for want of sociableness and reserve, and the title was so apposite, that thus two of the year lost their names, and were ever after known by the names of the Vice-chancellor and his Gruffity. His Gruffity is, I believe, now a country rector, and the character, so unsuited to his youth, has been meliorated by, and is more becoming in, advanced years.

There is no danger of Paley's con-

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duct leading future lecturers into error. It cannot be imitated but by men of superior talents, who know when to tighten and when to slacken the reins; who could let us indulge in the laugh, and in an instant bring us back to the utmost seriousness. There was no danger also of any one running into an unbecoming levity. The moment the symptom appeared, the culprit was brought into order in an instant. None of your jokes, gibes, jeers, jests, wit, pleasanty, humour, and all that Mr. ——— was sounded out against him in an instant, and he had too strong sense of his danger, to persist one step farther in his career: knowing full well, that he had occasion for all his faculties to reply to the questions that were coming down upon him.

After the questions in the former lecture were over, Paley's position in his seat was changed; the scratch, the leg, the book, took exactly the opposite directions, the thumb was moistened as before, the leaves turned over, but nine times in ten not stopped at the place which had any reference to what he was going to say, when in the most familiar manner he discussed some subject in Locke or Clarke, or in moral philosophy, pointing out the passages which we were to read for the next lecture day, and explaining every thing in such a manner, that the driest subjects were made interesting. At this time we were most of us employed in taking notes, and the manuscripts thus taken of his lectures, were not only in the highest repute in our own, but were eagerly sought after in other colleges. I remember to have copied out large copy books on Locke and Clarke, on natural religion, on revealed religion, and on moral philosophy; and there is scarcely an idea in my old tutor's future publications, that I could not find in my manuscripts.

I have described to you Paley in the lecture room, but I must not omit a circumstance so highly to his credit, and on which he himself laid great stress. This was his evening lecture on the Sunday, always in the Greek Testament, and on two other evenings, one always in the Greek Testament. This lecture began at eight, and the college gates were shut at nine; so that, as all the under-graduates attended this lecture, no one could sup out of college on these evenings without particular permission. The Greek Testament lecture was a most admirable one: each of us in his turn read and translated into English as many verses as the lecturer thought fit, who gave us the general sense of the whole, pointed out those passages which deserved peculiar attention, explained scripture by scripture, and accompanied the whole with suitable moral exhortations. We had not, you may be sure, any rigmarole stories about the trinity, or such stuff; the five points were left to repose in antiquated tolios; the thirty-nine articles were never hinted at; the creed of Calvin the worshipper, as you properly observe in one part of your Magazine, of Moloch, not of the God of Jesus Christ, was never thought of; and Paley seems to have taken throughout for his model, Locke on the Reasonableness of Christianity and his Comments on the Epistles. These two last books he recommended continually to us; and his recommendation deserves the attention of all lecturers. Indeed if Paley's mode of lecturing were pursued in our pulpits and lecture rooms, particularly in the lecture rooms of the dissenters, more scriptural knowledge would be diffused throughout this island in three years, than there has been by the usual methods for the last three hundred, or will be, by the present methods, for the next three hundred years. The great point insisted upon by Paley, was, that we should listen to God, not to man; we should exert our faculties in understanding the language of holy men of old; that we should free ourselves, as much as possible, from all prejudices of birth, education and country; and that we should not call any our master in religion but Jesus Christ. I need not say how different all this is from the common mode of teaching, and more particularly in that class who are not ashamed to call themselves by the names of Calvinists: thus placing at their head a name, which deserves rather to be enrolled among those of the sect of Barabbas.

I have described to you Paley in the lecture room, I wish I could paint him to you, as he sometimes came to dinner in the college hall, darting

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through one door, just as the waiter had made his entrance through another, with the pudding in his hand, frequently non-plussed by the diagonal walk of my old tutor, who was hastening his steps to gain the table, whilst any meat remained on it to satiate his hungry appetite. The laugh at his tardiness went round, and some repartee amply repaid the upper table for the delay, and its festivity was communicated to every region of the hall.

But I must not close my letter without some information on the years previous to Paley becoming a fellow and tutor of Christ college, at which his biographer seems to have had no knowledge; and indeed it is evident, from the stile in which his memoir was drawn up, that he is not an academic, assuredly not a Cambridge man, and, still more positively, not acquainted personally with the hero of his tale; of whom he has gleaned some scanty materials from the information communicated in your's and other obituaries. He could not otherwise have spoken of Paley's degree in the manner he has done. His biographer tells us, that "it appears from the testimonies of cotemporaries, that he acquitted himself with an ability, which shewed the vigour of his powers and the extent of his attainments." What is there remarkable in this? Do we not all of us do the same? Our names on the tripos, the mathematical prizes that we have gained, the golden medals which have been presented to us, these declare us to our cotemporaries and to the Cambridge world. But the vigour of our powers and the extent of our attainments are best knownby the place held in the calendar for the time; and in the list of honours for the year 1763, the name of Paley appears at the head: he was the senior wrangler for that year. His exercises he kept under John Jebb, and the present Bishop Watson, who were joint moderators for that year; and the subsequent fortunes of three such celebrated men, as the moderators and the senior wrangler of that year, would afford room for ample comments. The year was indeed not so good as the famous year 1757, in which Waring was the senior, Jebb the second, and the benevolent, the generous, the accurate thinking Tyrwhitt, the last of the wranglers; and Farmer, the commentator of Shakespeare and jolly master of Emanuel, the last but one of the seniors optimi. But Paley was the first of his year, and it is a proof that he was then the best of his cotemporaries. And here let me warn you, Sir, and your readers, from attributing too much to this circumstance. A man may be a senior wrangler, and thus at twenty or twenty-one excel his fellows, who through idleness and inattention, may in the next twenty years see many of them get before him. Thus Horne Tooke was only eighth senior *optimi* in the year 1758; and yet no one, who reads the list of the men of his year, will hesitate to give him the superiority over all, for the vigour of his powers and the extent of his attainments.

My paper warns me to conclude; but I shall hereafter, if this shall be thought worthy of a place in your Magazine, give you some farther insight into the character of my old tutor; and I am not without hopes, that others of his pupils may be instigated to assist his future biographer by the sketches, that they may be prepared to give him. John Law, or, as he used to be called in college, Jack Law, the colleague in the tuition and constant friend of Paley, and now an Irish Bishop, would probably take the task upon him, of giving a complete edition of Paley's works with ample memoirs of his life, but he is, I presume, too much occupied with his brother Lord Ellenborough, in preparing for the press the works of their most excellent father, formerly Bishop of Carlisle, the patron of Paley, and the head of the modern Unitarians. It is a great pity, that the works of this extraordinary Bishop have been so long left in neglect.

I remain your constant Reader,

A CHRISTIAN.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 314.)

QUEST. I. Which are the chief epochs between that of the battle of Marathon and that of the death of Socrates?

The battle of Marathon did not cure the Persians of the vain desire to extend their empire in Europe, nor

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convince them, that effeminate slaves were not qualified to meet in battle the determined sons of freedom and valour. They trusted to their numbers, and their sovereign determined to make such exertions, as should secure to him the conquest of Greece. In vain did his uncle endeavour to persuade him by his father's example, that such an attempt would be attended with similar disgrace. Xerxes was not to be persuaded: he was sole Lord, and the despot, whose will, if thwarted by reasoning only, is little likely to profit by the words of wisdom. He trusted to numbers; a trust, which has deceived, and will continue to deceive politicians and generals: and he collected an immense army, so great, that it amounted, with its followers, in the calculations of some historians, to three millions; and the silly proud monarch is said to have wept on reviewing them, and reflecting, that death would, without any assistance from the sword of man, lay them all level with the ground in the course of a few years. The senseless chief did not reflect on the misapplication of human labour and industry in his wicked and idle pursuits, and after playing a number of foolish tricks, he advances into Greece, and is stopped at the famous straits of Thermopylæ by Leonidas, with an army of about four thousand men. Here the monarch had a proof of what was to be expected from heroes fighting for a country, which deserved their support; and for liberty, which to every noble mind is as much prized, as it is despised by money jobbers, who would sell their votes for a place, and esteem corruption to be necessary for the support of government. The whole Persian army was kept in check by this gallant body of troops, and Leonidas with his chosen three hundred Lacedæmonians, spurned the idea of a retreat, and after immense slaughter of their enemies, they were buried under vollies of arrows and spears. This action took place in the year before Christ four hundred and eighty, and deserves to be impressed on the memories of those timid spirits, who, though the sea is between them and the French, wish to make security double sure by ditches thirty feet wide, martello towers, and useless fortifications.

The next epoch to be fixed in the mind, is of a very different nature, and does honour to the people which made it. The Romans were now a rising power, and convinced of the necessity of good laws to make a people happy. They were not to be gulled with the idea, that this constitution was the best of all constitutions, nor had they any opinion of the wretch, who, when he was proposing some iniquitous measure, would cover it over by a flattering panegyric on the wisdom of the senate. They conceived, that they might learn by the errors of others, and that the experience of older nations would impart to them instruction. For this purpose they delegated a body of men to travel into other countries, particularly into Greece; and to collect from all quarters every hint that might be useful to the forming of a body of laws. On their return, the senate appointed a decemvirate to compile from these materials a body of laws, and in the year four hundred and forty five before Christ, the laws were written on ten tables, approved of by the people, and afterwards engraved on pillars of brass, and erected in the forum as the great test of all judicial decisions.

The next epoch is fixed on the memory by a calamity, which occasionally affects human nature, and at this time was most severely felt at Athens and in Africa. The description of it given by Thucydides, and enlarged upon by Lucretius, is well known to every classical scholar. It probably took its origin in Africa, and was conveyed to Athens in merchandise, though some supposed, that even the air was infected, and that the gales from the African shore were saturated with destruction. This fatal plague began in the year before Christ four hundred and thirty, and within two years swept away immense multitudes at Athens, and among them, towards the end of this time, the celebrated Pericles.

The fourth epoch in this remarkable period we shall take from the eclipse of the moon, which happened in the year before Christ four hundred and thirteen: an event so familiar to us now, that we scarcely go out of doors to remark it. It was not so in ancient times, and in the present day it terrifies the uncultivated nations of Africa, Asia, and America. We may

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member, that Cleonibus owed the reservation of his forces to the prediction of an eclipse; and the eclipse, which makes our epoch, occasioned the destruction of an Athenian army. This army had been sent under the command of Nicias, to reduce Syracuse, but the plague thinned its ranks, and when the general had determined to quit Sicily, and on the moment of embarking, an eclipse took place, which created terror, and suspended their operations. The consequence was, that the Syracusans made all, generals and soldiers, prisoners, and treated the former with the greatest barbarity.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above epochs give rise?

When we see three millions of two-footed beings, termed rational beings, following a wretch, as contemptible as themselves, to bring into subjection a brave people, who had done no wrong probably to any one of these three millions, and whose subjection could scarcely add any thing to the comfort of these three millions, we are wrapt in awful astonishment at the depravity of human nature. But this deplorable depravity is not to excite merely astonishment, we should consider the causes, which brought three millions of persons into so abject a state. The Persians under Cyrus were a brave and generous people: Cyrus also was brave himself, and knew how to reward bravery and merit in others. A different system prevailed under his successors: the talents of a Bond-street lounger were in more request than the spirit of a Nelson; and they, who were robbing their king and their country in all quarters, made a phalanx round his person, and effectually prevented the honest and brave from having any participation in the emoluments of the state, or any opportunity to serve their country. To invent a tax was the object of ambition: a total disregard of the finances in their expenditure conferred praise: for the multitudes, who gained by the nefarious traffic, drowned all the clamour of the people in their encomiums on the miserable statesman, who made their fortunes. A general, who had been beat repeatedly by the enemy, and escaped with his life by a disgraceful capitulation, strutted with unblushing forehead, into the presence of his sovereign, and advanced to higher honours was flattered by the homage of servile courtiers, whilst the hardy veteran, whose skill and courage had been crowned with success, was received with cold contempt, and however applauded by the people, felt and resented the treatment, he met with at court. It is no wonder then that Xerxes commanded a numerous army, grand in show, but feeble in action: and all countries, where a similar conduct is pursued, will feel in a similar degree its effects.

But let us turn from these abject slaves to Leonidas, and his noble band of Spartans. Leonidas met his fate with composure, knowing, that his death was the deliverance of Greece. What a glorious sentiment! Shall it be lost upon us in England at this moment, when the news is arrived of so glorious a victory as that at Trafalgar, and the undaunted spirit of Nelson breathed its last, after having performed the highest duty to his country? No! in spite of the attempts to break down the spirit of Englishmen, in spite of the efforts of corruption, our countrymen on land will not prove themselves unworthy of the blood shed for them by their countrymen at sea. The emperor of France cannot bring so many men against us, as Xerxes did against the Greeks, but he is at the head of warriors, trained by victory to arms, and adepts in their profession from long experience. To meet such an enemy we must add skill to bravery; and, if any one has taken a commission to defend his country, and has not learned the duties, which it requires, let him resign it to others. The time requires, that we should know our strength, and our safety must not depend on any but those who are fully competent to the task.

The conduct of the Romans may well affect us with shame. We have regularly on the first meeting of a parliament, a committee of laws; but what has been done for many years to correct or improve our legislation? The Romans had their laws engraved on pillars of brass in the Forum, but Westminster Hall must be covered with copper to receive our laws. We have the advantage of printing, yet no poor family in the kingdom can afford

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to buy even a copy of the laws. We were once a priest-ridden, we are now in danger of being a law-ridden people: and in the present state of the House of Commons, it is not desirable to have a committee, to draw up, in the manner of the decemvirate, a body of laws; but, if even the representation of the people should be what it ought to be, if ever rotten boroughs should be suppressed, and men dependent on the minister, or any grandee, excluded from a seat in the house, then one of the first objects of such a house of commons will be to make laws, what they ought to be, plain, clear, concise, not only intelligible to the commonest person, but easy to be come at by him.

How few are the calamities that arise from natural causes, compared with those which spring from the folly and passions of men! Many thousands perished by the plague of Athens, how many thousands does war sweep away from the face of the earth? When will men employ the same ingenuity to preserve as to destroy life? Millions and millions upon millions of pounds will be expended on this pursuit; small is the boon that will be bestowed on those, whose aim should be to preserve us from diseases, and to improve the happiness of our race!

We may smile at the folly of the Athenian army, in dreading to embark on account of an eclipse, and we may laugh at the Hindoo, who believes, that a dragon is attacking the moon, but are we free from superstition ourselves? Our almanacks have long foretold to us the approach of eclipses, and the cause of them has been fully explained. It was not so with the poor Athenians. These idolaters looked on it as a mark of the interference of some of their ridiculous and contemptible gods. Unhappy state of human beings! How thankful ought we to be for the opportunities afforded us. We have, or may have truer notions from our sacred scriptures. Yet how many reject the truths contained in them, for the idle trumpery of some one dressed in black, who, pretending to expound them, babbles forth his own nonsense for divine truth! The superstitious attachment to a sect or a man is just as contemptible as the superstition of the Athenians, when the eclipse prevented an army from embarking.

Quest. III. What are the chief occurrences between the accession of the Brunswick family to the throne, and the act for lengthening the duration of parliament?

When George the first came to England, the country was divided into two great parties, whose differences it was in his power to have removed, and he might have had the glory of reconciling them, and reigning as the beloved sovereign of an united kingdom. But various circumstances prevented so happy an event from taking place, and some which do honour to his character. The two parties were called whigs and tories, and some affect to be called by the former name at the present day, whilst all repel from themselves the infamy of the latter appellation. The whigs were the great advocates for the constitution, as settled at the revolution, and of their party were all the dissenters and the inhabitants in general of the great towns. The tories supported the royal prerogative, and were afraid lest the government should approach too much to the republican form. Their character is well described in the country squire in Tom Jones; and the squires, who lived in retired places, and were accustomed to domineer in their petty districts, were terribly afraid of liberty, associated with the supposed rising importance of their inferiors. The clergy too were in general of this party, and their supposed interests made them still more afraid of the new family on the throne. The Brunswick family was among the first reformers, and however tyrannical their political government in their petty electorate had been, or may since have continued, they embraced most firmly the pure sentiment of religious toleration. This appeared in the speeches of George the first, and the favourable reception, which the dissenters met with at his court; a reception, odious to the higher clergy, and placing in their imagination their splendid establishments in danger. Hence the ridiculous cry of the church being in danger was raised by them on every occasion, and they would willingly have seen a Stuart on the throne, rather than run the risk,

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which they apprehended from the restoration of political rights to both king and dissenters, in cases of religion. The people however were too sensible of the advantages gained by the dismission of the Stuarts; and the exclusion of the tories, one of the first occurrences in the period proposed in our question, was received if in some places with discontent, in general with marked approbation.

The whigs however were not men well calculated to enjoy their triumph with advantage to the kingdom. Nothing would content them but the absolute depression of their enemies, and as they had now the game in their own hands, they shewed no disposition for pacific measures. Lord Oxford, the head of the tory administration, was impeached and sent to the tower. The crimes, alledged to his charge, were not easily to be substantiated, and it would have been magnanimous both in the sovereign and his ministry, to have overlooked them, even if they had been true. But George the first does not seem to have been formed for a great character: his joy in coming from so petty a state to so great a kingdom was excessive, and he looked upon the whigs, as those to whom he was indebted for this exaltation. An act of amnesty would have done honour to his name, and would have prevented the next occurrence, which took place in consequence of this disposition of himself and party, a rebellion in Scotland, and an attempt to set the pretender on the throne.

This rebellion proved the real weakness of the pretender's cause. What could he set forth as a claim to this realm? He was the son of a deposed king, and therefore had a right to the throne! But are thrones then like mere lumber to go from father to son without any reference to the people? The legislature of the kingdom had determined, that he should not sit on the throne, and the great body of the people joined heartily in approbation of the measure. Against such a determination appeared a fugitive prince, assisted by a few partisans of his family. They had reason indeed to be dissatisfied with the partiality shewn by the new sovereign, to one faction, but this was not a reason for rising up in arms against a decision of the legislature and the united voice of the people. We may make some allowance however for these rebels, who were deluded by their prejudices, and thought, that they acted honestly in supporting the rights of the pretender, but of these the number was small, and too many looked to the making of their own fortunes, if they could bring back a sovereign, from whom they might expect the same partiality as George shewed to the whigs. The number of executions that followed the suppression of this rebellion, is a stain to the character of the reigning king and his party: but, when we look to the whippings and tortures, that have lately taken place in Ireland, we cannot be very severe in our remarks upon the conduct of the whigs against rebels. It was left for later times to introduce and encourage the use of torture in insurrections.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

When we reflect on the conduct of George the first on ascending this throne, an anecdote of a king of France forcibly strikes us. This king had been exceedingly ill treated by the minister of the day, during the reign of his predecessor, and on mounting the throne was excited by his courtiers to take revenge of his former enemies. With true magnanimity he replied, the king of France does not remember the injuries done to the Duke of Orleans. Nothing can be more ridiculous or more impolitic than for a king to throw himself wholly into the hands of one party, even if it is formed on the best principles. The kingdom rues to this hour, and perhaps will for ever have cause to rue this unfortunate mistake, for which however much may be said in favour of the sovereign, who might think it not only a debt of gratitude, but also the securest means for the happiness of the kingdom. The whigs however betrayed the confidence reposed in them: they grew insolent and thought only of securing to themselves and their families the power, of which they were now in possession. Hence their first scheme was to do an act, which none of the tories with all their love for royal prerogative would have done, the changing of the old constitution of the king-

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dom, and introducing septennial parliaments. The measure however has not been so successful to the planners of this abominable project, as they wished: new men have sprung up, and in vain have the whigs or pretended whigs set up a claim to the confidence of the people. The word is too absurd to be farther used: the only distinction should be, whether a man is for short parliaments, the old constitution, or long parliaments, the measure introduced by the whigs. The true use to be made of these events is to set persons on their guard against any confidence in men, on a supposed attachment to good principles. The principles may be good but the men false: and the confidence preached up by Lord Melville, and his bosom friend Mr. Pitt, points out the necessity, in our political conduct, of adhering to the scripture maxim, put not your trust in princes nor your confidence in any son of man. A good prince and a good minister will not require this confidence: every action will speak for itself, but with a confiding parliament it is not wonderful, that a minister should act like Lord Melville.

The conduct of the clergy upon the accession of George the first ought to have opened the eyes of the people of this country, and to have led them to embrace, with ardour, his generous principles on the subject of religion. But the fear of popery and the pride of belonging to an establishment, had too strong a hold upon their minds. The king, however, though he could not introduce religious freedom, put a stop to these ridiculous meetings, in which religion was so much outraged by the clergy in their convocation. That body has never since that time been permitted nor is likely to be permitted again to sit. In all ages such meetings of the clergy have been injurious to religion, and to the interests of the sovereign and people. The abolition of the Test Act was not so easily effected: an act prohibiting at that time the king to make use of the services of a great body of his subjects, on the ridiculous pretence, that they did not eat bread and drink wine in buildings with steeples over them. The fact at that time was inconsistent with common sense, how much more so is it now, when ninety-nine persons out of a hundred in the united kingdom do not celebrate this rite, and not a fifth part of the inhabitants of the united kingdom belong to the church of England.

The conduct of the whigs towards the tories, and executions on the suppression of the rebellion, should lead us to examine how our own minds are disposed with respect to those, who differ from us in political sentiments. It is impossible, that all men should see the same thing exactly in the same light, and we should therefore make allowances for each other's real or supposed errors. There is a great difference between men acting upon real, upon mistaken, or upon corrupted motives. Who is there at this moment, that will hesitate in the preference between citizen Hardy the supposed democrat, and Lord Melville, the inweigher against corruption? The citizen openly avowed his principles, acted up to them, and endured a trial, which raised him in the estimation of those, who conceived his principles to be erroneous and dangerous. It is one thing to conceive the welfare of our country to depend upon a certain set of measures, and another to pursue our own private interest in every measure, that we propose, even if it is for the good of the country. We should attend to men assuredly, for without men no measures can be produced: but we are to look to the measures more than to the men, or else our confidence in any one set of men will betray us into very pernicious effects. Thus the too great confidence in the whigs introduced septennial parliaments and other odious measures: the too great confidence in Mr. Pitt's and Lord Melville's administration has weighed us down with debt, and taxation; and corruption is risen to such an height, that the memory of what our ancestors did for us at the revolution seems to refer us to some distant country, and to men whose blood does not flow in our veins.

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind a greater number of proofs in favour of civilisation or the want of it?

The time passed quickly with Abdollah. Every day started some new idea, and he was more and more puzzled in the judgment, which he

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should form of the extraordinary country and extraordinary people, that he had thus visited. The plenty that he saw around him of every article necessary either for food or cloathing, above measure astonished him, and he could not conceive how the land so little warmed by the solar beams should be prolific: at the same time the various contrivances of the inhabitants to guard against the inconveniences of an inhospitable climate, impressed him with a high notion of their sagacity. Such inconsistencies, however, continually came across him in his pursuits, that at the moment when he was raising them high in the scale of rational beings, they fell almost to a level with the brute creation.

Among the things which particularly struck him, was our ingenious contrivance of measuring time by clocks and watches, as in his country they had employed no other method than the old ones by sand and water. He was particularly anxious to investigate the origin of this invention; and, when he learned, that we borrowed it from a neighbouring nation, he was on the point of quitting England for Germany, that he might converse with a more improved people. The trouble of learning a new language, and the suggestion of his friend the merchant, that he had better make some farther enquiries, respecting the land of the inventors of watches, from natives of it, to whom he should be introduced, changed his resolution: but he set himself in good earnest to learn this curious art, and was delighted with the idea of carrying home to his own country one thing at least, which would repay him for all the trouble of his journey. Three of his slaves were in consequence placed, at considerable premiums, with persons, who carried on different parts of the art, and an eminent watchmaker attended him for two hours a day to instruct him in every thing, that was necessary for a complete master of the business. This will appear very odd to our fine gentlemen, our rich gentlemen, and our great noblemen. That a man, who had so much wealth as Abdollah, should condescend to learn a mechanical art, can give them but a mean opinion of his taste; yet in this he conformed only to an old proverb of his own country: *Mijee loka, to kal jena, seis nelala.* Who goes from home, and brings nothing back, travels only to shew a fool for his pains. The surprise of Abdollah was not less, when he heard the estimation, in which the first man in this art was held, and that there were some thousands of men in the country, who had nothing to boast of but the possession of their acres, and had not the hundredth part of the skill or intelligence of this man, would scarcely deign to receive such a man in their company. The exclamation he made upon this occasion must not be interpreted. We entertain too great a regard for our country squires, to set them so much below the level of watchmakers.

But, if watch-making made such an impression on the mind of the African, we may easily conceive his surprise at the manufacture of newspapers. That every morning an account should be brought to each man's house of transactions in all parts of the world, appeared to him a most admirable proof of the powers of a human being: and here again he was naturally curious to know, who were the first discoverers of an art, capable of being so serviceable to mankind. To Germany he was again referred, and he was again mortified at having come to such a country as England, instead of going to that, where he conceived the inhabitants must be so much more civilised and better informed. The merchant however endeavoured to reconcile him to his situation, by telling him, that though we did not seem to be very much gifted with the powers of invention, yet we had the talent of bringing the inventions of others to a great degree of perfection: and notwithstanding the discouragements which this art laboured under, yet we were not inferior in our manufactures to the original inventors. The word discouragement led to a long discussion: the African could not be brought to conceive, that any obstacle should be thrown in the way of so noble an art, and he rather expected premiums for its promotion. What was his astonishment then to learn, that the proprietor of a newspaper contributed to government more than three times, what he gained by it, that he might indeed be ruined in

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speculation, though the government was an immense gainer, and that he would not be at all considered as a benefactor to his country, though he had contributed a hundred thousand pounds to its income, and would be treated with contempt by some insignificant placeman or courtier, who perhaps derives from his country two or three thousand pounds a year for no useful purpose whatsoever.

It was very difficult to make our African comprehend the whole of this apparently to him very strange system. Instead of taxing a newspaper, he thought the editor of one ought to have, besides the emoluments of the trade, a pension, as a benefactor to his country; and he declared, that on going back to his own country, the first thing he should do, would be to recommend to his sovereign to disperse a paper gratis every week to every householder in his extensive dominions. The merchant was entering into a long discussion upon this point, shewing him the evident ill tendency of such a measure; that the paper would contain nothing but falsehood, would be converted to sinister purposes, and making use of a variety of similar arguments, which Abdollah could not in the least comprehend, when his thoughts were on a sudden diverted into a very different train, and from speculations on printers and princes, they were assailed by the roaring of oxen, the bleating of sheep, and the shoutings of drivers.

The reader will recollect, that the first adventure our African met with in this country was, the being run down by an ox, and laughed at by its drivers, and the mob at their heels. This outrage had made a deep impression on Abdollah's mind, and the relations he had heard of similar accidents, led him to entertain a very strange opinion of our police with respect to animals. To give him a full view of this subject, the merchant hired apartments in Smithfield, which had from one room a complete view of the market, whilst in that behind they could hear nothing that was going on in it. On a Sunday evening they, with the merchant's family and one or two other persons, who had each lived between thirty and forty years in London, without knowing any thing of the nature of the cattle market, went to these apartments, where an elegant supper was provided, at which the subject of newspapers happened to be the topic of conversation; and, as the merchant wished their thoughts to be diverted entirely from the great concerns around them, at midnight he introduced the company into the front room, which was perfectly dark; and in a few minutes the window curtains were drawn up, the window shutters thrown back, and the windows opened, when Smithfield appeared in its rising glory, and the confusion of link boys, oxen, sheep, drivers, oaths, lowings, and bleatings assailed them from every quarter.

The whole company was struck at this strange appearance, and the medley of noises. Surprise and curiosity kept them for a long time at the windows, after which the merchant called them back to the apartment they had left, and whilst they pursued these amusements, he and Abdollah with each a link in his hand, and a conducter, provided for the purpose, sallied forth to examine the whole progress of this tumultuous assemblage. They rejoined their company in about half an hour, which between one and two took another view of the market, in the same manner as they had done before; and having now sufficiently gratified their curiosity, left the African and the merchant to pursue their speculations. These two made frequent sallies into the market from that time till an hour after day break, and were particularly attentive to it, when the buyers came on the ground, and till what may be called high change was over. The scene sufficiently occupied their minds, and Abdollah was too attentive to facts to indulge in any philosophical discussion on the subject.

On their return from one excursion, about an hour after day break, Abdollah ordered his chariot, and desired breakfast to be ready in an hour, and having duly considered the place himself, and consulted with the merchant, he ordered the driver to get into St. John's-street, and to drive gently up it. The driver expostulated and would have taken some other road: but it was to no purpose, and the African very calmly observed his

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embarrassments, and did not stop the carriage till it came to Spa-fields, where he noted the ground about the New River head, and also that behind the building by some called the New Bastille, by others the House of Correction. He was too intent on this survey to attend to the merchant's observations on this peculiar building, though he determined hereafter to learn farther particulars concerning a structure which had been distinguished by the disapprobation of a person eminent for his researches into prisons, and to whom a statue had been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

In profound silence they then continued their ride by Bagnigge Wells, and on the Highgate road to Mother Red-caps, thence returning by the Tottenham Court Road, till they came to the head of the street, where they took the road to Islington, and coming down the new City Road to Finsbury-square, returned to their Smithfield apartments. Breakfast was prepared for them, and the merchant clearly saw, that his friend's mind was full. Silence was broken by the following questions and answers. A. Is there any king in this country! M. Yes. A. Has he ever been present at the scene, I have witnessed in this market? (They were breakfasting in the room fronting it.) M. I don't know. A. Was he ever in this market at all? M. I don't know. A. Does he know any thing at all about this market? I don't know. A. Can you suppose it possible, that such a scene of riot and confusion should take place every Monday morning, so near his house, without his knowing any thing about it? M. Yes. A. Then the king does not mind what is going forward in your country? M. I must not say so: and, if you were not a stranger, I could not permit you to say so. A. Perhaps then some other persons have charge of this market. M. Yes. A. Who are they? M. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this great city. A. Do they ever come here to witness this strange scene of riot and confusion? M. Never, I date say. A. But you have a society for the suppression of vice; dont they take notice of it? M. No! They hire people to rake into petty offences, of which the public would scarcely ever hear any thing, and shut their eyes to any nuisance of importance. A. Why do you keep your market in so small a place? M. The place was once large enough, it was formerly a field without the town. A. But is the place large enough now? M. No. A. Would not a small tax, supposing a farthing on every beast, and a penny a score on the sheep, with some similar trifle more on the hogs and pigs, be sufficient to pay for a tract, ten times as large in one of the fields, by which we drove, and would not such a place be far more convenient to buyers and sellers, and in general to all the inhabitants of this great town? M. They pay more at present for their bad accommodations, and buyers and sellers are all agreed, that such a place would be cheaper and better for them. A. You surprise me, that men should continue in so obviously stupid a practice, when it might be so easily remedied! M. The many are sometimes benefited, when a few are injured: and a few are sometimes benefited, when the many are injured. A. You are mysterious. This smells like a job, which, you told me, was the advancement of the few at the expence of the many. M. I don't say so. But, as we have done breakfast, let us take another turn into the market, and we will leave the farther discussion of this question, till you have discovered, why such a nuisance is permitted to continue at London bridge, when a new one might be so easily built by so rich a city.

Which is the greatest fault to make a false quantity in writing or in reading latin verses?

At our great schools, great pains are taken to teach the boys to write latin verses, and it is a curious fact, that in learning a living language, this art is never thought of. There is scarcely a school for either boys or girls in this kingdom, where French is taught, that the greater part of the school does not acquire some little knowledge of the language after a years learning, and some after two years can understand a Frenchman, and even speak to him in his own language. Yet these children never learn to make French verses; nor if you learn German or Spanish, does the master ever think of teaching you to make verses in these languages, or

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making you learn to construe a German or Spanish grammar, before you have some little fund of words to begin with. Now this contrary practice in teaching languages is worthy of more attention, than the masters of great schools will condescend to give to such a subject: for there is a marvellous distinction, it is supposed by them, in teaching a dead or a living language; a distinction, which they, who have learned several dead languages, and are able to converse in two or three living languages beside their own, are apt to hold in little estimation.

But to our purpose: the boys at Eton and Westminster are disciplined pretty sharply, before they can exercise their versifying faculties with any degree of ease or credit; and, when they have attained a tolerable knack at the art, each thinks himself a Horace, and repeats to himself, and not seldom to his play-fellows:

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

He is now supposed to know the quantity of every word in the language: and, if a copy of verses, written by a modern poet, should be put into his hands, and a false quantity be detected in any line, his triumph is complete; no merit whatsoever in the other lines can expiate the horrible offence. But after all, what has the poor lad gained by all the pains bestowed upon him? Can he read Latin verses the better? Does he understand the excellence of ancient and modern versification? Quite the contrary. These points never entered into his thoughts. By fagging at his Gradus, and reading the Latin poets, and knowing the quantity which each syllable must have in an Heroick, a Sapphick, or an Alcaick verse, he has fixed the epithet, that he shall give to a syllable, and the place in which it shall stand in the verse, he is composing. But all this is a mere exercise of the memory: and a hackney coachman has just the same merit in learning the names and situations of the squares, streets, and allies of London.

A favourite author, whose works cannot be studied too much by the masters, who can feel his beauties, and who is terribly mauled every day by too many of a different disposition, understood this subject as well as any man. Quantity he knew to be deserving of the strictest attention: but he expected, that at least the poet should not be inferior to the hackney coachman, who not only tells you the situation of the street or square, but proves his knowledge by driving you to either. He would have laughed at a poet, who should tell him, that a syllable in such a word was long, and immediately read it as a short syllable or vice versa. He would tell him that the ear must not be offended:

Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

It is curious enough, that a verse repeated oftener perhaps than any other, should exemplify the subject in so pointed a manner. Every boy at Eton and Westminster, can say by heart a few of the first lines of the Ænead, which is begun in the same manner by them all:

Armá vīrumque cāno.

You ask them the quantity of the *i* in virum, and of the *a* in cano; they tell you, it is short, and they make it reading both the syllables long. The first line of the twelfth ode of Horace is in no small degree inharmonious in their mouths:

Quem vīrum aut heroa lyra vel acri,

and it would be made more so, if fortunately the *a* in lyra had not been long both in itself and by fashion. The fact is, that the poor boys are not to be blamed. They have not been taught otherwise. They know the structure of verses only by their fingers, and the masters ears by long custom, are better pleased by the wrong, than they would be by the right pronunciation.

The late Dr. Warner, who had travelled much, and conversed in Latin with the poets of Italy, was struck with our incongruity, but he in vain attempted to stem the torrent. He was obliged to mar his quantity to make his quotations intelligible to those, who had been brought up at our great schools or the universities, and had been confined all their lives within this island. His Metron Ariston, a little work published a few years ago, at Johnson's in St. Paul's

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Church Yard, places the subject in a very easy and familiar light, and should be read by all the homebred scholars: they, who have travelled, and have spoken Latin with natives of different countries, cannot but have anticipated most of his remarks; yet they will be pleased with his zeal for introducing or endeavouring to introduce a new pleasure into his country.

To write a false quantity is a fault: to read a quantity false is also a fault. The former is a fault in the memory; the latter, if in verse, betrays a want of ear, that is, of good breeding. A boy may deserve a flogging, for making a false quantity in writing, because it may originate in carelessness; but surely a carelessness in reading is equally culpable. A compromise therefore seems highly desirable, to which the boys at least cannot object: and this is to lay it down as a rule of the school, that, if the master flogs the boys for making a false quantity in writing, the boys shall flog the master, if he makes false quantities in reading their Latin verses.

Questions to be answered next month:

What are the chief occurrences between the battle of Marathon and the battle of Thermopylæ?

To what reflections do they give rise?

What are the chief epochs between the act for septennial parliaments and the American war?

To what reflections do they give rise?

Does London afford a greater number of proofs in favour of civilisation or the want of it?

What are the proper means of redress when a person has been surcharged by an assessor of the taxes, and the expence of going to the meeting for redress is greater than the surcharge?

This latter question we propose, as one at present of very great importance; for the trouble and expence, to which a very large body of the community has been put by assessors, is enormous; but we wish the question to be discussed dispassionately, and we hope therefore that the proposer of this question will not take it amiss, that we have altered his words, and decline the insertion of his arguments. We do not look upon every assessor as a rogue, or the tax office as devoid of honour and honesty.

LIFE OF

Captain Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, *Aid du Camp to the late much-lamented Vice Admiral Lord Viscount* NELSON, *on the attack of the line of defence before Copenhagen, by which the Northern Confederacy, to check the naval superiority of Great Britain, was completely broken.*

FOR THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

CAPTAIN Sir Frederick Thesiger, late agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth, *(whose death we announced in our last Number, page 374)* was an officer who was fortunate enough to experience frequent opportunities of signalising himself, as well in the service of his own country as in that of the great Catherine, Empress of all the Russias. He was present at eighteen different engagements, in all of which he distinguished himself by his cool intrepidity, added to great nautical skill; and was fortunate enough to escape through the whole of them without sustaining any other injury than a few scratches and bruises, occasioned by the stroke of splinters.

His first entrance into a maritime life, was in the service of the honorable East India Company; but after making two or three voyages, finding his genius ill adapted to commerce, and encouraged by the hope of displaying his genius and gallantry, England being then at war with France, in consequence of the assistance afforded by her to the American States, he preferred the more active employment of an officer in the royal navy, and accordingly entered into the service of his country under that gallant officer Sir Samuel Marshall. Under that gentleman he served during a period of some years, and was always distinguished as one of his most active midshipmen, insomuch that he was most particularly noticed when on board; and when on shore always found a warm reception at his house—a friendship and attachment which ceased not but with the life of his protector and patron. When Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, took upon himself, for the last time, the command of the fleet in the West Indies, Mr. Thesiger was appointed acting lieutenant on

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board the Formidable, and on the memorable 12th of April was recommended by Sir Charles Douglas to that admiral, as being a most correct repeater of signals. He was in consequence appointed his aid-du-camp, and after being stationed near his person during the whole of the action, was one of the first officers sent to take possession of the Ville de Paris, when she had struck to the British flag. Fortunately for him, a brother officer preferred returning to England to continuing on the West India station; he therefore solicited and obtained permission to exchange with him, in consequence of which he was rescued from the melancholy fate that befel so many brave persons who perished on board the Ville de Paris, herself and the other prizes, on the melancholy event of their foundering, when on their passage to Europe, from the West Indies. Mr. Thesiger went with his friend Sir Charles Douglas to America, on which station he was invested with the chief command, and after remaining some time there, returned to England. Great Britain, however, being at peace with all the world at that period, another field of honor and glory opened to his view, and presented a fair prospect of obtaining renown. The war between the Russians and Swedes was then at its height, and each power was anxious to obtain naval celebrity. They encouraged therefore to their respective standards, officers who had distinguished themselves in the British navy, and held out, through their ambassadors, inducements for them to join the adverse fleet. This exchange of temporary service being permitted by the British admiralty, our gallant countryman Sir Sidney Smith entered into the service of Sweden, when, at the same period, the subject of this short memoir entered into that of Russia; and in the opponent fleets each of them had opportunities of displaying their native valour and skill. Mr. Thesiger was most strongly recommended, by his firm friend Lord Rodney, to the Russian ambassador; who from the manner in which he was mentioned in the annexed copy of the letter which the noble admiral wrote to him, promised him the command of a 74 gun ship immediately on his arrival in Russia, and directly paid him in advance, a liberal allowance for his travelling expences, requesting at the same time, that he would take the most expeditious method of passing to Cronstadt, where a fleet was preparing for sea, in order to attack the Swedes.

(Copy)

London, 30th April, 1789.

YOUR Excellency will pardon me for troubling you; but as it is at the request of a very gallant officer, captain Thesiger, who has remarkably done his duty to his king and country, and was one of my aids-du-camps on the memorable day of the 12th April, 1782, and is now anxious to offer his services to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias. I beg leave to recommend him to your Excellency's protection, and to assure your that I look upon him in the light of an excellent and gallant officer; and I am convinced that he will do honor to any command that may be conferred upon him. I beg leave to assure your Excellency, that I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) RODNEY.

He was fortunate enough to arrive at Cronstadt when the fleet was upon the point of sailing, and having joined the ship that he had been appointed to, and was ready for him, proceeded to sea in search of the Swedish squadron. During the cruize the Russians were fortunate enough to come up with their enemy, and a desperate engagement ensued, in which the fleet of Catherine proved triumphant; for the Swedish admiral on board the Gustavus struck his colours to captain Thesiger. The command of the prize was afterwards conferred upon him, and when the fleet returned into port to refit, the Empress of Russia complimented those officers who had most distinguished themselves, by bestowing on them titles, orders, &c. On captain T. she conferred the order of merit, the ensign of which is a gold sword with Russian characters engraved upon it, descriptive of gallantry. In the following year the hostile fleets again met, and when the Russians bore down to attack the Swedes, the latter made sail, after a short resistance, for the purpose of taking shelter between the

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land of Bourholm and the main land, the entrance to which channel was defended by shoals and formidable batteries. As the Russians could not allow them, the outlet was ordered to be defended by six ships of the line, five of which were commanded by Englishmen. After being blockaded for some days in that situation, and fearing the want of provisions, or that the Russians might send in fire-ships and endeavour to destroy them, they determined to make a bold push and attempt to force a passage through the opposing squadron; watching therefore a favourable opportunity when the remainder of the Russians were far to leeward, they got under weigh, and in endeavouring to pass the blockading squadron a dreadful conflict ensued. In the course of it some of the Swedes were captured, and many driven upon the rocks, where they were wrecked, while the remainder escaped to one of their nearest ports, but in so shattered a condition that a peace was the result of this splendid victory. The Russians suffered very considerably, as may be supposed, and after the action, one of their ships of the line sunk. The carnage was dreadful on both sides, and out of the five English captains that commanded in the action, captain T. was the only one that survived. On account of his services, valour, and skill displayed on that memorable day, the great Catherine conferred upon him the order of St. George, accompanied by a letter in her own hand writing, of which the following is a copy.

Translation (Copy)

To the Captain of our Fleet (Thesiger)

Your zealous service, ability, and valour, displayed during the action of the 22d June, against the fleet of the line and the galleys of Sweden, where you bravely opposed the enemy, advancing in superior force, and animating and encouraging your subordinates by your own meritorious example, contributed to the brilliancy of the victory obtained over the enemy, which renders you worthy of bearing our military order of St. George the martyr and conqueror, according to its statutes. We therefore most graciously bestow upon you the order of the fourth class, and sending herewith its ensigns, authorise you to put them on, and to wear them in the lawful manner. We are besides persuaded, that you having received this encouragement, will still persevere in the continuance of your zeal to deserve our Imperial favour.

(Signed) CATHERINE.

Given under our hand at Sarsko Zello, on the 8th day of July, O. S. 1790

Peter Zavodosky.

It is a curious coincidence, that our other gallant countryman Sir Sidney Smith, who was then in the service of the King of Sweden, was at the same time rewarded by that monarch with one of his orders of knighthood, in glorious reward for his very skilful manœuvre in retreating with the galley fleet, by which he prevented his Majesty being taken prisoner.

When the Russian fleet was sent to Great Britain, for the purpose of co-operating with the British fleet, under Admiral Lord Duncan, Sir F. T. was one of the captains selected for that service, and remained in this country till the return of the fleet to Russia; but upon the death of the great Catherine, the service became irksome and disagreeable to him, owing to the capricious and puerile orders given, and the regulations introduced into the navy by Paul. He therefore, through the medium of his friends in England, commenced a negociation with the first lord of the admiralty, to return into the immediate service of his country, upon a promise of being promoted by degrees to a similar rank to that which he held under the Emperor Paul. He accordingly sent in his resignation to the Russian admiralty, and solicited for a passport to return to England; but Paul being anxious to retain him in his service, made every effort to induce his continuance in Russia, promising immediately to make him an admiral, together with other brilliant offers. But all these promises were of no avail, as he wished to have an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the service of his own country, and therefore remained firm in his determination to return to Great Britain—a resolution which so irritated the autocrat, that he detained him at St. Petersburgh, out of employment and pay upwards of twelve months, before he permitted him to receive his passport. This he

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had no sooner obtained, than he joyfully quitted a service he loathed for one that his heart panted after. He left the Russian dominions without having received any of his prize-money, or the pecuniary rewards attached to his services, and came away with merely the orders, the only ostensible proofs that he had merited, and obtained such marks of favor from the Empress Catherine.

He fortunately arrived in this country at a moment when he could be of service to it, for it was just at the time when the Northern Confederacy began to be formed; and Earl Spencer, then at the head of the admiralty, frequently held conferences with him, for the purpose of gaining every information as to the strength of the Russian navy, the navigation of the Baltic, and other matters which his penetration had pointed out to his observation during his residence in the northern ports. Upon its being finally determined by this country to attack and to endeavour to break the chain of the northern league, formed for the attempt of subverting the naval superiority, marine preponderance, and commercial greatness of Britain, Lord Spencer, with that promptitude and discernment which ever marked his naval administration, fixed upon Sir F. T. as a proper person to act in a conspicuous situation on board the fleet which was preparing to effect this great national purpose. He, therefore, immediately sent for him from on board the Excellent, where he was acting merely as lieutenant, and after promoting him to the rank of commander, in the most flattering manner introduced him, as such, to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, and to Lord Nelson.

To the gallant and ever-to-be lamented lord, just mentioned, he acted as aid-de-camp, on the memorable attack on the line of defence before Copenhagen, and was the officer who volunteered, during the tremendous fire from the crown battery, to proceed with the flag of truce to the Prince Royal of Denmark, a measure which produced a cessation of firing, and led to a truce. In this act, the undaunted bravery and foresight of Captain T. shone most conspicuously; for entering fully into the feelings and plans of his noble chief and commander: and seeing how necessary it was to reach the shore with as little delay as possible, in preference to going a circuitous rout, that would have taken up the best part of an hour, and in pursuing which he would have been out of the line of the Danish fire, he dashed directly forward, and encouraged his men to persevere through the cloud of smoke and the heavy fire which prevailed, (the flag of truce not being seen or respected) and landed without injury to himself, or any of his boat's crew, safe at Copenhagen. The crown prince immediately acquiescing to the terms proposed, sent off directly with Sir F. T. a flag in return, and instantly dispatched orders for the firing to cease in every direction. As many of the batteries, however, were at a considerable distance from the capital, Captain T. had got half way back to the British fleet, ere the orders could be thoroughly attended to; and before he joined his ship, the two flag ships had grounded, circumstances which evince the merit he possessed in braving all danger to reach the shore in the quickest possible manner: for had he proceeded by the circuitous and safe way, the situation of the British ships might have been perceived, ere he had landed with the flag of truce, and the consequences might have been incalculable. Sir F. T. therefore deserves his meed of praise and gratitude from his country, for having so fully performed his duty on that never-to-be forgotten day, and for so nobly seconding the views of the hero that atchieved the great victory.——And may not one leaf, from the laurelled wreath that adorned the brows of the great chief, be spared to mix with the cypress o'er the tomb of his valiant aid-de-camp!!!

As soon as circumstances permitted, after the truce took place, the British fleet proceeded up the Baltic; but before it reached Revel, the death of the Emperor Paul caused a negociation to be entered into, which was followed by a pacification. When the English fleet approached Revel, and there were not pilots sufficient to carry the ships in with safety, owing to the flags or marks pointing out the channel being all removed, Captain T. was requested, from his intimacy with the navigation, to take charge

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about 7000 pounds of fresh Beef will be wanted for the daily consumption of the Squadron, it must be of the very best kind, and at the most convenient rate.

Vegetables will be wanted for the Ships Companies Broth,

Wheaten flour Biscuit or Rusk or Soft Bread can be had for our daily subsistence and Rum would wish to see any person who can understand his business_

Mess.rs for Capt.n Grainger_

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of Admiral Graves' ship, which request he complied with, and led the division till the squadron anchored in safety. Immediately afterwards, in consequence of his understanding the language of the country, the hero of the Nile, of Copenhagen, and of Trafalgar sent him on shore to negociate for the supply of fresh provisions for the daily consumption of the British fleet. And as every thing must be interesting that so particularly relates to the memory of our highly admired and lamented departed hero, we are enabled to subjoin a fac simile of the memoranda, in his hand writing, for Captain T. on his going on shore for that purpose. *(See Plate annexed.)*

When that negociation was nearly concluded, which produced a restoration of peace with the northern powers, Lord Nelson returned to England, and a short time afterwards, Captain T. being sent home with Admiral Sir Charles Pole's dispatches, was most flatteringly received by Earl St. Vincent and the admiralty board. He was, in a short time afterwards, promoted to the rank of post captain in the British navy, a rank to which he had always fondly aspired. And having now reached a similar rank to that which he held in the Russian navy, he obtained his Majesty's gracious permission to assume the title, and wear the order of St. George, which the Empress of all the Russias had conferred upon him, for his meritorious conduct while in her service.

On the commencement of the present war, he was, through the interest of his particular friend, Sir Thomas Troubridge, then one of the lords of the admiralty, appointed British agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth, which office he filled with all that urbanity and philanthropy which ever marked his conduct, and rendered the chains of captivity as little galling as the nature of the circumstance would possibly admit. To some of Madame Bonaparte's very near relations, who were captured on their way from Martinique to the court of their antile relative, he had the opportunity of shewing great civility and kindness; and they appeared so grateful for his attentions, as well as friendly solicitude for their comfort, that upon being permitted to proceed to France, they waited upon him (though confined to his bed by illness) to take their leave, and to know what it was possible for them to do, to evince their gratitude for his great attentions, in ameliorating the shackles of detention. He merely requested they would deliver a letter to his friend, the Rev. Mr. Bentinck, a traveller, detained by Bonaparte in France, and intercede with him, that he might be permitted to return to his native country; but with true French forgetfulness of favours received, the letter was never delivered, and his poor friend died in confinement, contrary to the usages of all civilised nations.

Sir F. T. filled the office of agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth, till the time of his death, which happened on the 20th of August, 1805, on which occasion his country lost a truly brave and meritorious officer.—His friends and family sustained an irreparable loss, and the poor in his neighbourhood (to whom he was always a kind and benevolent patron) an indulgent contributor to their wants and comforts.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM for NOVEMBER, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ART. X. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by Wm. Roscoe, in 4 vols. 4to. Cadell & Davis*, 1805.

Continued from page 344.

THE propriety of this union for history with biography, we know to be doubted by many, but it cannot be denied, as auxiliary contributions to general history (or as the French express it, Memoires pour servis)—these works are of the highest importance.

Mr. R. commences with the birth of Giovanni de Medici, afterwards supreme pontiff, by the name of Leo X. He was born at Florence, on the 11th day of December 1475, and was the second son of Lorenzo de Medici

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called the Magnificent; by his wife Clarice, the daughter of Giacopo Orsino.

Mr. R. observes, "that at the time of the birth of Giovanni, the age of portents was not yet past; and it has been recorded, with all the gravity of history, that prior to that event, his mother dreamt, that she was delivered of an enormous, but docile lion; which was supposed to be a certain prognostic, not only of the future eminence of her son, but also of the name which he was to assume, on arriving at the papal dignity. Whether the dream gave rise to the appellation, or the appellation to the dream, may admit of doubt; but although nothing appears in his infancy, to justify his being compared to a lion, in his early docility, he seems, at least, to have realised the supposed prognostics of his mother."

In a subsequent part of this work, Mr. R. adds on this subject:

"That in assuming the name of Leo X. it has been supposed by some that he meant to allude to the insignia of his native place, and by others, that he intended to verify the dreams of his mother; but as he was not remarkable for a superstitious adherence to the expiring follies of the age, we may rather assent to those writers, who suppose that he intended to allude to the courage and magnanimity with which he was resolved to execute the high office to which he had been called. It may also be observed, that it had been the custom of many of his predecessors to adopt appellations of a warlike nature; and after an Alexander and a Julius, the name of Leo, already sanctioned by a long succession of pontiffs, if not dreaded by his enemies, might at least seem formidable to his subjects; but it is yet more probable that he was induced to this choice, by the consideration, that all his predecessors of the same name had been eminently distinguished by their virtues, their talents, *or their good fortune*, and he therefore thought it not unadviseable to revive a name, which although so celebrated, had not occurred in the annals of the church for more than four centuries."

On this reasoning, which is certainly very plausible, we shall only observe, that it is more probable the union of the above circumstances rather than any particular one, induced him to adopt the appellation.* At the period of the birth of Giovanni, although the pontifical chair was filled by the turbulent Sixtus IV. yet Italy, unlike the rest of Europe, at that period enjoyed peace and tranquillity. Mr. R. after giving a rapid sketch of the different princes who reigned at this period, offers some judicious and well written observations on the nature of the pontifical government, which our limits will not permit us to extract.

"That it was the intention of Lorenzo, from the birth of his son to raise him eventually to the high dignity which he afterwards acquired, cannot be doubted; and the authority which he possessed in the affairs of Italy, enabled him to engage in this undertaking with the fairest prospect of success."

This probability, would of itself, be a sufficient reason for their destination of Giovanni, without those which Mr. R. has elsewhere offered. Giovanni was accordingly, at the solicitation of his father, in 1483, (being then only seven years old) appointed by Louis XI. abbot of *Fonte-dolce*, which was speedily followed by the investiture of the rich monastery of *Passignano*, by Sixtus IV. who seemed desirous, Mr. R. observes, of obliterating, towards the close of his days, the remembrance of his former hostility to the house of Medici. The death of this pontiff in 1484, and the elevation of Giambattista Cibo, who assumed the appellation of Innocent VIII. opened to Giovanni, more important advancement, which was further increased, by the union of the pope's eldest son, Francesco Cibo, in 1487, to Madalena, one of the daughters of Lorenzo. Early in 1488, the pope, it appears, had resolved on a promotion of cardinals, and had communicated his intention to Lorenzo, who endeavoured to hasten a measure, from which he hoped to procure the admission of his son in the sacred college, though at this period only 13!

* The custom of changing the name of the Roman Pontiffs is said to have arisen with Sergus II. A. D. 844.

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To attain this object, he used the most strenuous exertions and solicitations, not to say servility. At last, his desires were crowned with success, and his son, elevated to the dignity of a cardinal, under the title of *S. Maria in Dominica*; his nomination was however conditional—that he should not assume the insignia of his rank, or be received as a member of the college for three years, to which the pontiff added his wishes, that during this probationary interval, he should pursue the studies of theology and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, at the academy at Pisa. This restriction was considered by Lorenzo, as very unfavourable to his views, and he accordingly (but without success) used every endeavour to remove it.

"It must however be acknowledged," (says Mr. R.) "that if Lorenzo de Medici, was indefatigable in obtaining for his son, the honours and emoluments of ecclesiastical preferment, he displayed an equal degree of assiduity, in rendering him worthy of them. The early docility and seriousness of Giovanni, the proficiency he had made in his studies, and the distinctions with which he had been honoured, intitled him to rank, as an associate, in those meetings of men of genius and learning, which continually took place in the palace of the Medici. Among the professors of the Platonic philosophy, the chief place was held by Marsilio Ficino: the authority of Aristotle was supported by his countryman and warm admirer, Joannes Argyropylus. In classical and polite literature, Politiano had revived the age of Augustus; whilst Giovanni Pico, of Mirandula, united in himself the various kinds of knowledge which were allotted to others only, in distinct portions. Conversant, as Giovanni de Medici, was with these men, and residing under the eye of his father, to whom every production of literature and of art was submitted, as to an infallible judge, it was impossible that the seeds of knowledge and of taste, if indeed they existed, should not be early developed in his mind. Hence it is probable that the business of education was to him, as indeed it ought to be to every young person, the highest amusement and gratification; and that he never experienced those restraints and severities, which create a disgust to learning, instead of promoting it. Amidst the extensive collections of pictures, sculptures, medals and other specimens of ancient and modern art, acquired by the wealth and long continued attention of his ancestors, he first imbibed that relish for productions of this nature, and that discriminating judgment of their merits, which rendered him in his future life, no less the arbiter of the public taste in works of art, than he was of the public creed in matters of religion."

Some account then follows of Bernardo Dovizo, better known by the name of Bernardo da Bibbiena, who was the principal director of the riper studies of Giovanni. On the defects in the character of the young cardinal, Mr. R. thus speaks:

"But whilst it may be presumed, that the subsequent honours and success of Giovanni de Medici are to be attributed in a great degree to his early education, and to advantages which he possessed under his paternal roof, it must be allowed, that those defects in his ecclesiastical character, which were afterwards so apparent, were probably derived from the same source. The associates of Lorenzo de Medici were much better acquainted with the writings of the poets, and the doctrines of the ancient philosophers, than with the dogmas of the Christian faith. Of the followers of Plato, Lorenzo was at this time considered as the chief. He had himself arranged and methodized a system of theology, which inculcates opinions very different from those of the Romish church, and, in a forcible manner, points out the object of supreme adoration as one and indivisible. Hence it is not unlikely, that the young cardinal was induced to regard, with less reverence, those doctrinal points of the established creed, the belief of which is considered as indispensable to the clerical character; and hence he might have acquired such ideas of the supreme being, and of the duties of his intelligent creatures, as in counteracting the spirit of bigotry, rendered him liable to the imputation of indifference in matters of religion. A rigid economy in his household was certainly not one of the first qualifications of Lorenzo, and the example of the father might perhaps counteract his precepts in the estimation of the son; whose liberality in future life, too often carried to profusion, reduced him to the necessity of adopting those measures for the supplying his

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exigencies, which gave rise to consequences of the utmost importance to the Christian world. From the splendid exhibitions which were frequently displayed in the city of Florence, he probably derived that relish for similar entertainments which he is supposed to have carried, during his pontificate, to an indecorous, if not to a culpable excess; whilst the freedom and indecency of the songs with which the spectacles of Florence were accompanied, of many of which Lorenzo was himself the author, could scarcely have failed to banish at intervals, that gravity of carriage which the young cardinal was directed to support, and to sow those seeds of dissipation which afterwards met with a more suitable climate in the fervid atmosphere of Rome."

During the early years of Giovanni, he found in his cousin Giulio, (natural son of Giuliano de Medici, who had been assasinated in the horrid conspiracy of the Pazzi) a constant companion and fellow student, who ever after became his chief attendant and adviser. He succeeded Leo, in the pontificate, under the name of Clement VII. The day at length arrived, when Giovanni de Medici received the insignia of his rank and was admitted among the princes of the Christian church; this took place on the 9th of March, 1492. Some account of the ceremonies on the occasion are given, especially on his entry into Rome.

"In the performance of these ceremonies," says Mr R. "We are assured by one of his countrymen, that he surpassed the expectations of the spectators; and that in his person and statue, no less than by the decorum of his behaviour, and the propriety of his language, he displayed the gravity of a man, and supported the dignity of a prelate. It should be recollected that at this time he was only seventeen years old."

A well written account of the members of the sacred college concludes the first chapter, which account, if our limits would permit us, we would with pleasure extract.

The whole of the second chapter is devoted to the state of literature in Italy in 1492, commencing with the city, as Rome was then emphatically called. It was not at this period very distinguished for its learned men, owing in part, to the bigotted persecutions of Paul II. many wretched scholars having been consigned to the dungeon or the rack! Among those who had survived his barbarity was Pomponius Letus, who was indebted for a commodious and handsome residence in Rome, to the testamentary kindness of Bartolommeo Platina, who had been persecuted for his attachment to the opinions of Plato.

Some account follows of *Filippo Buonaccorsi or Callimachus' Experiens*, Paolo Cortese, and of Serafino d' Aquila; after which Mr. R. enters on the state of literature in other parts of Italy. At Naples, an academy, originally established in the reign of Alfonso I. was now distinguished for its illustrious scholars, at the head of whom stood the celebrated Pontano, whose versatility of talents, and the extent of whose scientific acquirements, are particularly evinced by his works in prose; in which he appears successively as a grammarian, a politician, an historian, a satirist, a natural and a moral philosopher.

"Of the satirical talents of Pontano, if we take his *Asinus* as a specimen, no very favourable opinion can be entertained. His poetry is however entitled to great approbation, and will always rank him, if not the first, in the very first rank of modern latin poets. Under his controul that language displays an ease, a facility, a grace to which it had been for upwards of a thousand years a stranger; and in the series of latin writers, his works may be placed near to those of the Augustan age, which they will not disgrace by their proximity. They display a great variety of of elegiac, lyric and epigrammatic productions; but his Hendecasyllabi are preferred to the rest of his writings. An eminent critic has not indeed hesitated to give Pontano the preference, in point of elegance, to Politiano himself; nor will a candid judge be inclined to oppose this opinion, as far as relates to ease and fluency of style; that of Pontano being uniformly graceful and unlaboured, whilst in that of Politiano, an attempt may at times be perceived to force the genius of that language, to the expression of his own ideas. But if an enquiry were to be instituted into the respective merits of these great men, this circumstance alone would not be sufficient to decide the question. The subjects on which Pontano has treated

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are mostly of a general nature; amatory verses, convivial invitations, or elegiac effusions. Even in his *Urania*, a poem on the stars, and his *Hortus Hesperidum*, or poem on the cultivation of the orange, he seldom treads at any great distance from the track of the ancients. His sentiments are, therefore, rather accommodated to the language than the language to his sentiments. But with Politiano, the case is reversed: with a more vigorous mind, and a wider range of thought, he disdained to be limited to prescriptive modes of expression, and in embodying his ideas, relied on his own genius. Hence, whilst Pontano is at some times an imitator of Virgil, and at others of Horace, Catullus, or Propertius, Politiano, is himself an original, and owns no subserviency to any of the great writers of antiquity; whom however he has shewn that he was capable of imitating, had he chosen it, with great exactness. Pontano may therefore be allowed to take the precedence of Politiano, with respect to the grace and facility of his verse, without detracting from the intrinsic merits of that sound scholar and very extraordinary man."

We are next presented with the character of Giacopo Sanzzaro, and an estimate of the importance of his literary labours. Some account of the other members who composed the literary institution of Naples is given, of whom Mr. R. observes,

"That of the numerous catalogue, there is scarcely an individual who has not, by the labours of the sword or the pen, entitled himself to the notice of the biographer, and the approbation of posterity."

Of Ferrara (scarcely less inferior in literary eminence than Naples or Florence) during many generations the family of Este had held the sovereignty, and particularly in the 15th century had displayed an invariable attention to the cause of letters, rewarding their professors with a munificence, that attracted them from all parts of Italy, and rendered this place a flourishing theatre of science and of arts. At the close of the century Ferrara, with its dependent states of Modena and Riggio, were under the government of Ercole I. the successor of Borso, whom the favour of the populace had preferred to his nephew Niccolo d' Este, the son of the celebrated Leonello. The succession to the sceptre of Ferrara, says Mr. R.

"Exhibits a striking instance of the disregard which was then paid to the laws generally established on that subject, and of the great attention bestowed on personal merit. By Ercole, the university of Ferrara was maintained in high respectability; the library of his family was increased; a superb theatre was erected for the representation of dramatic performances, in which the first piece acted was the Menæchmus of Plautus, which is said to have been translated into Italian for that purpose, by the duke himself. When such was the character of the sovereign, we shall not be surprised at the number of learned men, who frequented his court, and who dignified his reign by the acknowledged excellence of their productions."

The lives of the two Strozzi are first noticed. Of the writings of Strozzi (employed on several important missions as ambassadors) Mr. R. says, they are distinguished by their simplicity and purity of diction, rather than by their strength of sentiment, or energy of style. Ercole Strozzi, the son of the former, stands yet higher in the annals of literature. Eminently skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, he had not neglected the cultivation of his own, in which he wrote with distinguished elegance. He was assassinated in the year 1508, by a nobleman who had unsuccessfully paid his addresses to the lady whom Ercole had married. The name of Boiardo, who died in 1494 next occurs. He is principally distinguished for his epic romance of *Orlando Lenamorato*, of which Ariosto's poem is not only an imitation but a continuation. Of this work Mr. R. informs us, he did not live to complete the third book; nor is it probable that any of it had the advantage of his last corrections; yet it is justly regarded as exhibiting, upon the whole, a warmth of imagination, and a vivacity of colouring, which render it highly interesting; nor is it perhaps without reason, that the simplicity of the original has occasioned it to be preferred to the same work, as altered or reformed by Francesco Berni, who has carried the marvellous to such an extreme as to deprive his narrative of all pretensions to even poetic probability; and by his manifest attempts to be always jocular, has

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often destroyed the effects of his jocularity. Some additional particulars are added of this esteemed writer, and the life of Ariosto follows—

"Who was destined to build his immortal work upon the foundation laid by Boiardo."

At this period (1492) he was only 18 years of age, but he had exhibited that strong inclination to the cultivation of literature, and particularly of poetry, which distinguished him to the close of his days.

"The city of Ferrara may," says Mr. R. "be considered as the cradle of modern epic poetry; for besides the two celebrated authors before mentioned, that place might at this time have boasted of a third, whose writings not only obtained for him, during his life, a great share of celebrity, but have afforded passages which have since been imitated by the immortal Tasso."

Of their author Francesco Cieco, very few particulars are known. His epic poem was entitled Mambriano, and relates the adventures of a king of Asia, whose name forms the title of the work: it extends to 45 cantos.

Nicolo Lelis Cosmico enjoyed, at this period, a high share of literary reputation, but few persons have however so effectually lost that reputation in the estimation of posterity. An account is then given of Guidubaldo da Montepeltri, duke of Urbino, and of Francesco Gonzaga, marquis of Mantua; to these is added the name of Battista Mantuano (one of those writers who have the good fortune to obtain for a long time a reputation superior to their merits), which concludes the state of literature at Farrara.

"The tranquillity, says Mr. R. which had now for some years reigned in Italy, had introduced into that country an abundance, a luxury and a refinement almost unexampled in the annals of mankind. Instead of contending for dominion and power, the sovereigns and native princes of that happy region, attempted to rival each other in taste, in splendour, and in elegant accomplishments; and it was considered as essential to their grandeur, to give their household establishments a literary character. Hence their palaces became a kind of polite academy, in which the nobility of both sexes found a constant exercise for their intellectual talents; and courage, rank and beauty, did not hesitate to associate with taste, with learning and with wit. In this respect the court of Milan was eminently distinguished."

An account of the distinguished characters at this court then follows, one of whom was the immortal Lionardo de Vinici. The 2nd chapter is concluded with an account of

"A person, whose incalculable services in the cause of sound learning, obtrude themselves upon our notice at every step; and the productions of whose skill are at every moment in the hands of the historian of this period. This can only be referred to the eminent printer, *Aldo Manuzio*, to whom the world is indebted not only for the works of many of the ancient authors, which he either first discovered or first published in a correct form, but for those of many of his contemporaries, which without his unparalleled industry would not have been preserved to the present day."

The remaining chapters of this volume are all devoted to the political events of Italy, from 1492 to 1503.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XI. *Poems, by Robertus. 7s. H. Ebers.*

One of the objects of just and impartial criticism, is to endeavour to repress that influx of silly productions, with which the press unfortunately teems. We should have thought that the additional taxation which is laid, to the present enormous amount, upon paper, would have considerable influence, but it goes but a little way to stop the evil; and the pleasure of seeing one's self *in print* is paramount to every other consideration. The effusions before us, are, as the author observes in his preface, "the first efforts of a young man," and as such are entitled to lenity, but sincerely with the hope, that he will not trouble the public any more, with his juvenile efforts; and it is with the deepest regret that we cannot afford the "smile of approbation to give new charms to his retirement." In his translation of Anacreon, he has, as he himself acknowledges, taken considerable liberties; in some he is perfectly indecent. We wish, that this *young* man would distinguish between licentiousness, and indecency. He has chosen in

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his other poems, a person of the name of "Charlotte Augusta," whom he berymes on every occasion, with all the importunity of Swift to Stella, but without any of his life or humour. That we may not seem to be over harsh, we shall transcribe one or two of his poetical efforts to celebrate that *rara avis* of his idolatry.

Instructions to a Painter when he drew Charlotte Augusta's picture:

First of all nicely trace her beautiful nose;
And then mark the lustre that beams from her eye;
Next those cheeks which resemble the bloom of the rose,
And that sweet little mouth which you cannot outvie.
Then with faithfulness paint her dear bosom of snow;
And those ringlets of hair which so carelessly flow;
And lastly that form, which e'en envy must say,
Is entitled to carry the laurel away.

The first line of this exquisite production is inimitable.

Impromptu on Charlotte Augusta.

The vivid lustre of her azure eyes,
Is it not brighter than the *pearly* main?
So many beauties in those orbits lie,
That oh! I cannot, dare not look again!

Again—On Charlotte Augusta.

The planets of Heaven are reckon'd divine,
For in splendor they vie with the sun's brightest ray;
But their splendor, compar'd to those meteors of thine,
Is dim; and their glories soon vanish away!

It is not every man who bespotters his wife in this way.

The following are of a very different nature:

Anacreon, Ode 6.

As late I twin'd some garlands sweet,
Amid a woody, cool retreat,
Venus' truant child I found,
Slumb'ring on the rosy ground.
I chain'd the little vagrant's hands,
I chain'd them with the flowery bands,
And then, with haste and eager joy,
I led th' unwary, captive boy
To ruddy Bacchus' captive shrine,
And plung'd him in a tub of wine.
Oh! to quench my thirsty soul,
I fill'd, and empti'd too, the bowl.
Unlucky youth! for in the draught
I swallow'd Cupid's barbed shaft;
Unlucky youth! for oh! my breast,
Since then has known nor peace, nor rest,
Sleep shuns my couch, love scorns my sighs,
Hope chears my heart no more, but rudely flies.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC JOURNALS.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF COPENHAGEN.

(Concluded from page 254 of our Magazine for March last.)*

THE pavement of the streets is excellent, and kept in thorough repair; almost every where we meet with commodious flagging or side paths for foot-passengers; the names of the streets are written legibly at every corner; the latter, however, are not well lighted; the numbers of all the houses are prominently marked; and there are few signs to offend the eye, and to menace the personal safety of the passengers. For two or three years past, a weekly journal has been published here, called the 'Friend of the Police'—this may serve as a model to all the great cities of Europe.

Copenhagen had to boast, till the year 1794, of one of the finest chateaux in Europe: it was, perhaps, next to Caserta, the richest and the most magnificent of all the palaces constructed in more modern times. This edifice, the imposing mass of which had already braved the storms of half a century, became the prey of a conflagration, which destroyed it in a single night. Its vast ruins are still visited much, as strangers repair to admire those of the Coliseum of Rome; valuable and consecrated relics in the eyes of the artist, and even of the philosopher, who there contem-

* This article would have appeared in the last half-yearly series of the Universal Magazine; but the events of the war having interrupted the usual course of the mails, we have not been able to receive regularly the foreign journals from Hamburgh, as formerly.

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plates the nullity of human grandeur and labours. The vast hall of the knights, one of those that the chateau contained, was astonishingly magnificent: taste and the arts were exhausted in its decorations.

If the rich and great man of Denmark regrets the destruction of the only monument which he might advantageously compare with those of other countries, and which, perhaps, will never be re-established in its antient splendour, the mere citizen and man of the people deplores, still more bitterly, the terrible conflagration which broke out on the 5th of June, 1795, and which continued to rage till the 7th, in despite of all the efforts of art, courage, and zeal, to surmount it.

In all great disasters, there is a certain fatal influence, which often escapes the notice of the keenest observers, and which, nevertheless, independently of the universal consternation which they produce, is one of the principal efficient causes of the same. Without the application of these principles, it would be scarcely conceivable that the measures taken to extinguish the above fire, till then so efficacious, were not able to arrest the progress of the flames.

The fire of the chateau was discovered in the fifth story; it soon reached the granaries, where was a large quantity of timber posts, planks, &c. of very dry wood, intended to serve for the purpose of some adjacent repairs: this it was that served as aliment or fuel to the flames, and to spread them every where with rapidity.

The great conflagration which took place in the arsenal of the marine, about a year after that of the chateau, burst out in the midst of combustible materials, such as wood, coals, pitch, rosin, cordage, &c. A pretty strong wind carried these inflamed materials upon the roofs of the houses already set on fire by the heat of the sun, and accumulated them chiefly on the steeple of St. Nicholas, the fall of which set fire to one whole quarter of the city, by overwhelming it with its ruins—another proof of the danger and inconvenience that attend gothic towers! Thus was reduced to ashes about the fourth part of the city, amounting to 943 houses!

But as there is no good fortune without some alloy, so there is no evil without some attendant reimbursement. The new streets are in general wider—the new houses better built—and as the quarters burnt down were the less handsome, the *coup d'œil* of the city is so much the better for it, that it now exhibits such a *tout ensemble*, as is no where else perhaps to be found. Regulations were laid down at the very first, with respect to the new buildings, which not only insure their safety and convenience, but which, moreover, contribute to their establishment. It is a sort of a new phœnix, which has just arisen more beautiful and more brilliant from its ashes.

On the road to Copenhagen, in approaching it from Hamburgh, two objects principally merit the attention of the voyager: the first is the handsome little town of Christianfeld, situated between Hadersleben and Coldingen; it was built by the Moravian brethren, and is filled with manufacturers: the second are the mausolea of the kings of Denmark, at Roschild, distant a post, or about eight leagues from the capital. These are reliques of antient grandeur.

The expences of the king's household, which had risen to 200,000 rix dollars, or one million of livres, per annum, are now reduced almost one half: and thus many of the principal places or offices have been vacant for a number of years. Those of the household of the Prince Royal are by far much fewer in number. The chapel, the music whereof is excellent, has an establishment composed of near fifty individuals. There are more than 200 horses in the royal stables.

The garrison is formed of six regiments of infantry, of the foot guards, of the horse guards, of a corps of artillery, of two battalions of light infantry, of a corps of marines, and of a squadron of hussars, which gives a total of more than 10,000 men, when the corps are complete. To which may be joined, the burghers militia, the commanders of which are chosen by the king, and the colonels and captains take rank among the officers of the army.

The fortress of Frederickstadt, supported on the other side by the batteries of the arsenal, defends the entrance of the port, where, however, there is another battery, as likewise a certain number of flattish armed vessels to protect it. Foreigners are not allowed to enter into the two marine arsenals, without a particular permission from the king; nor are the inhabitants themselves admitted without leave from the governor.

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he arsenals are situated in two different places; and according to the report f foreigners who have seen them, they re very superb. M. Raindohr, in his our through Germany, &c. speaks hus of them: "We meet with a numer of vast edifices, placed between vesels that are constructing, magazines, ranes, bridges, batteries, and vessels fiished. An immense number of workmen throw life and activity over the eene. There are reckoned about 1600 carpenters and joiners only. I was conducted into a building, where they were making the draught or mode of a ship. The length and the width of this building are of the dimensions of a ship of the line, or rather exceed it; and there being nothing to impede the view, as when on board a ship, the eye is struck with the grandeur of the space. And lastly," says the same voyager, after having described the magnificent aspect of the port, and of its passage into the canals, on quitting the arsenals and magazines, "if any one would wish to appreciate the quantum of human force, and of the genius of man, let them repair to Copenhagen, and traverse its arsenals and its basons."

The sailors have their particular caverns: these are small houses, one or two stories high, forming several streets near the port. They contain about 6000 mariners, including their families, and some officers that are specially empowered to preserve peace and order. The sailors are well paid, and receive their principal provisions in kind; whilst the soldiers receive only (including the price of bread) six sous a day, French money, and the grenadiers six sous and a liard. The appointment of a commodore amounts to 1848 rix dollars; a colonel has only 1740. The lieutenant *en second* of the navy has 192 rix dollars, and a lieutenant of the land army 135.

The Danish Minerva, a periodical journal, furnishes us with an observation, that appears to be founded on the most exact truth. "It is, says the author, "an acknowledged fact, or at least easy to be proved, that no nation has provided with more interesting regard and success for the health and the salubrity of the provisions than ours. The English alone furnish theirs with provisions as wholesome, and in as great abundance; but no people has more strictly taken in charge the maintenance of order, cleanliness, and neatness, than the Danes. The same may be said with respect to the arrangements taken for the sick and wounded. No where is there equal care taken to give them proper clothing, and to furnish it at a reasonable price. The sailors are not treated like prisoners, nor suffered to touch on land. The number of deaths which have taken place on board our vessels, during the last nine years, sufficiently testify in favour of the truly excellent management that prevails on board our ships."

Copenhagen has a university, very considerable and richly endowed; but it is an antient establishment, which, notwithstanding a number of useful reforms and changes which have taken place, retains too strong a tincture of the establishment and of the time wherein it was instituted. It is composed of twenty-eight professors, viz. four of theology, five of jurisprudence, five of medicine and chirurgery: the others are professors of philosophy, in the vague acceptation of the term; for there is only one who gives a course of philosophy, properly so called, whilst another gives a complete course of the belles lettres, in French. All the sciences are treated of here, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two; and all the professors have distinguished themselves by learned works: some of them enjoy a reputation which is spread throughout Europe. There are about 700 students; and, in general, it may be safely asserted, that the pupils of this university are well instructed: they undergo rigorous examinations on different subjects, that are too much neglected even in Germany, such as the mathematics, astronomy, the learned languages, &c.

There are different establishments, where a considerable number of students are lodged gratis, and where they receive, like other bursers, a small pension, to aid them in the pursuit of their studies. On their arrival at the university, the scholars have the benefit of a small *peculium*, which has been preserved for them in the school, for the finishing of their studies. This is the product of antient legacies; and there are some others, the object of which is to supply such students as have passed the requisite examinations, with the means of further improvement, by voyages and residence in foreign universities. This is likewise, generally, the case in the

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universities of Germany, the students of which, in their last year, mostly repair to London or Paris, and even further: seldom do they turn their steps towards Sweden or Russia, and never visit Norway.

The library of the university is very voluminous, and yet is not considered as of any great utility: the number of new works is but small, and many of the antient ones are not complete. It seems to have been adopted for a principle, and perhaps it is not ill founded, that a library, as complete as that *of the king*, is sufficient for such a city as that of Copenhagen; but there is one very valuable article there, viz. a collection of Icelandic MSS. many of which have been already made public.

The botanical garden contains about 7000 plants from all parts of the globe; it is open every day to such as cultivate this science; plants are even distributed, several times in the week, to students that wish to form herbaries.

The cabinet of natural history is very extensive, and has a great number of rare and valuable articles in it: the collection of serpents, in particular, is very considerable. Many of the insects have been brought by the society of Arabian voyagers, Niebuhr, &c. The collection of minerals contains almost all the known species, and some others which have not yet been described; the whole arranged according to the system of Werner. This cabinet is open once a week to the public.

The university has, likewise, a laboratory of chemistry, and an amphitheatre of anatomy.

The academy of chirurgery, formed of celebrated and distinguished professors, is independent of the university.

The veterinary school enjoys a very high reputation; but it has not yet been extended, as in Austria and in Saxony, to all farriers apprentices indiscriminately. It has been judged sufficient to oblige every diocese to send a pupil there: there are generally forty scholars there.

The principal literary societies are, the Academy of Sciences; the society which has for its object the study of history, and of the Northern languages; the Academy of Belles Lettres; the Society of Rural Economy; the Royal Society of medicine; the Genealogico-heraldic Society, which publishes an historical abstract relative to noble families, with the engravings of their arms; the Society of Icelandic Literature, the object of which is to diffuse information, and, above all, on the subject of economics, among the Icelanders, by publishing their memoirs in their own language; the Society of Natural History; the Society of Scandinavian Literature, established to combine the literati of Denmark, of Sweden, and of Norway, by publishing, alternately, the result of their labours; and, lastly, the New Society of Literature. All these learned bodies publish works, propose prizes, and, proceeding with zeal and constancy to effect their different objects, do not cease to contribute towards the aggregate mass of knowledge, and have already efficaciously operated to raise to a state of splendour, a small country, very little favoured by nature, and which has more than one powerful obstacle to struggle against.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE DRAMA.

ON Thursday evening, the 14th of November, was represented at Covent Garden, a new Comedy, avowedly from the pen of Mr. Reynolds, called *The Delinquent, or, Seeing Company.* — Much as we might have been induced to give him credit from his former successful productions, for something that could have claimed our approbation— we must confess that we felt ourselves severely disappointed on the present occasion. We did not expect high finished or strong characters, nor depth of plot—but we certainly had reason to look for something like interest, during the long period of three hours. If intricacy be the chief recommendation of a plot, the present comedy possesses it in the highest degree; for, according to Bayes, the audience were to make a plot for themselves. This may not apply in its full extent, but what we were able to make out, was as follows:—

The delinquency of Sir Arthur Courcy forms the principal foundation and ground-work of the whole fable. It appears that he was a man of considerable property in the county of Northumberland; that he married a daughter of Lord Danvers, who ruined him by her

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extravagance and dissipation. He became a bankrupt, eluded his creditors, fled his country, and became an outlaw. The father of Sir Edward Specious and old Doric, an architect, from the Minories, are his principal creditors. Sir Edward Specious meets the delinquent in great poverty at an obscure inn, in Italy. recognizes him, and promises him forgiveness upon (what appears very unaccountable) the actual obedience to all the orders of his patron. The hopes, however, of finding the long lost treasure of a daughter, induces Sir Arthur to accept the offer, and they both arrive in England. Lord Danvers, upon the supposed death of lady Courcy, takes the infant under his protection, but being obliged to go to India, and dying there, consigns her to the care and protection of an honest and rich old veteran, Major Tornado. The mother contrives to be appointed governess to her own daughter, that she might teach her to avoid those errors she had fallen into.—Sir Edward has seen, and loves Olivia Tornado (as she is called) and failing in his attempt to arrest Mrs. Aubrey, the governess, he employs the delinquent to convey her on board his yacht, at which the latter hesitates: but when he hears it is to proceed to Northumberland, he no longer delays, that being the place where he hopes to find his long lost treasure. Proceeding to execute the orders of his patron, he finds out by the stale trick of the picture of Lord Danvers, pendant to her breast, that she is his own daughter. Sir Edward repents, gives him up his bonds—Sir Arthur is reconciled to his wife, and bestows his daughter on young Doric, with whom she has not a single interview on the stage, and who seems to be pitched upon, for no other reason, than that he must be given in marriage to somebody.

In the developement of this fable, we are at a loss to conceive the motives of resentment which actuate Miss Stoic, a sister of Major Tornado (whose propinquity we shouldbe glad to have made out) against Mr. Aubrey and Olivia, that indube her to forge such tales against them to the Major.—She is represented as an hypocritical old maid, who lives in the most recluse solitude, and from revenge of former disappointments, directs her venom against those innocent objects. To reconcile with any degree of propriety, the obedience of Sir Arthur to the abduction of an innocent female, is by far beyond our powers, a man whose moral sentiments are so refined, and who seems to be one "more sinned against than sinning." In short, the whole play is a heavy series of improbability. We augured something very favourable from the two first acts, in one of which EMERY, whimsically enough, appears as a north-country sailor, who has been gambling at a race course with good effect. In the subsequent scenes, however, his part became very dull, in which the actor was not to blame. The part of Sir Arthur was given to Kemble, who acted extremely well. Mrs. H. Johnstone gave to Olivia considerable interest—and Munden was all life and spirit in Major Tornado. Mrs. Aubrey proses too much, and Lewis's part wants considerable curtailment. The marriage of the last with Olivia, seems to prove the indispensable necessity there is for a love plot in an English comedy, according to the author. The prologue was neat, and the epilogue touched on the prevailing fashions of the day with some humour, but too much in the hackneyed method; after which there were a few lines to the memory of LORD NELSON, which must ever be grateful, though melancholy in the contemplation to a British audience.

On Thursday evening, the 28th day of October, was represented a new comedy from the joint pens of Messrs. Pye and Arnold, called *A Prior Claim*. The story which is simple, is as follows. The first scene opens with a peal of bells, which is to announce the approaching marriage of Sir William Freeman's daughter to Mortimer, with universal concurrence. She had formerly been betrothed to Col. Raymond, who had gone to the East Indies about four years before, and is supposed to be killed at the siege of Seringapatam. This was, however, an attachment more of esteem than affection. Mortimer, to whom she has sincerely given her heart, however, cannot get rid of some severe forebodings, near as he is to a consummation of his happiness, and they prove too well founded; for Col. Raymond makes his appearance just at this time. He discovers himself to the father, and insisting upon his pretensions to *a prior claim* being just, he resolutely demands

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Maria, to which Sir William, being a man of strict honour, unwillingly consents. Maria, in an interview with Raymond, acknowledges the justice of his claim, regrets that she can never bestow on him the affection of a wife, but at the same time promises never to marry any other. Raymond, however, still refuses to give her up. She has a meeting with Mortimer, (supposed by them to be their last) to which Raymond is privy, in which, after making a number of pathetic speeches, they mutually take leave of each other for ever, with such heroic sentiments, that every heart must beat in sympathy with their distress.—Raymond, transported with admiration at their constancy as well as magnanimity, comes forward and joins the hands of the lovers, with all the effect of a German picture (upon which model the play is evidently written) and the curtain immediately drops. Attached to this principal story, there is one made to join it, though it has no relation.—Freeman has made overtures of a certain nature, which his understanding by no means subsequently approved of, to a young person who is a dependant of Maria's, which are spurned with just indignation by her, who informs him, upon his offering her his hand by way of atonement, that she is by no means his inferior in point of birth, but scorns the idea of coming into any family in the light of a dependant, nor will she ever marry with apparently selfish motives.—Freeman lights upon an old Scotchman, who is just arrived, with the intent of letting Emily know that she is heiress to the house of M'Donald, in Scotland, and is entitled to a large fortune, upon which intelligence he generously resolves to give up all thoughts of her, for fear she should think the offer of his hand the result of prior information. In his farewel interview with her, she takes notice of his never once mentioning the subject nearest his heart, and ventures to enquire the reason; upon which he declares them—when she offers herself to him, if worthy of his acceptance. These very heavy scenes are endeavoured to be diversified by several comic ones, in which Patrick O'Shatter, servant to Raymond, finds Fanny, his wife, beset with lovers, and Lounger bears the principal part.

Mair il n'y a rien de nouveau dans tout ceci.—Mortimer is to be had in every recruiting party, and Raymond is found on the stage in fifty other pieces. We are not a little surprised at the obstinacy of Raymond in refusing to give up Maria, even after she tells him of the impossibility of her bestowing on him any more than her esteem—and particularly, in his making his servant watch the two lovers, whose honesty revolts at the condescension. Whatever might have been the stern virtue of the colonel, he certainly had no delicacy, and his subsequent generosity seems to be very unwillingly wrested from him.—The *denouement* is perceived from the very first, though it is somewhat rendered intricate by the pervicacity of Raymond. It must be confessed that Barrymore gave to this character all the energy and dignity that it required. The underplot of Emily and young Freeman is dolorously heavy. It consists almost entirely of sentiments, several of which are merely traps *ad captandum vulgus*; and the part of Lounger, which was ill cast in being given to Palmer, was a miserable imitation of the Hon. Tom Shuffleton, although in the scene where he is caught by Freeman, pursuing Emily, he gives him some repartees of peculiar force; his pantaloons and his coat, however, were the only novelties. There are three songs interspersed in the piece. That by Miss Duncan, who as Maria, sustained her part with considerable propriety, was rapturously encored.—Miss de Camp's was not quite so good. Johnston, as Patrick O'Shatter, and who is the common blundering Irishman, introduced a parody on the "Willow," which did no credit to the author, nor to the audience that encored it. In short, the authors had no reason whatever to complain of the performers, who gave to their parts every degree of excellence. But we augur unfavourably as to the continuance of the piece: it is too dull and sentimental, and would suit much better the phlegmatic gloom of a German audience.—Although it was given out for a second representation, without a dissenting voice, we think it cannot last long, and when it falls, it

"Falls like Lucifer—never to hope again."

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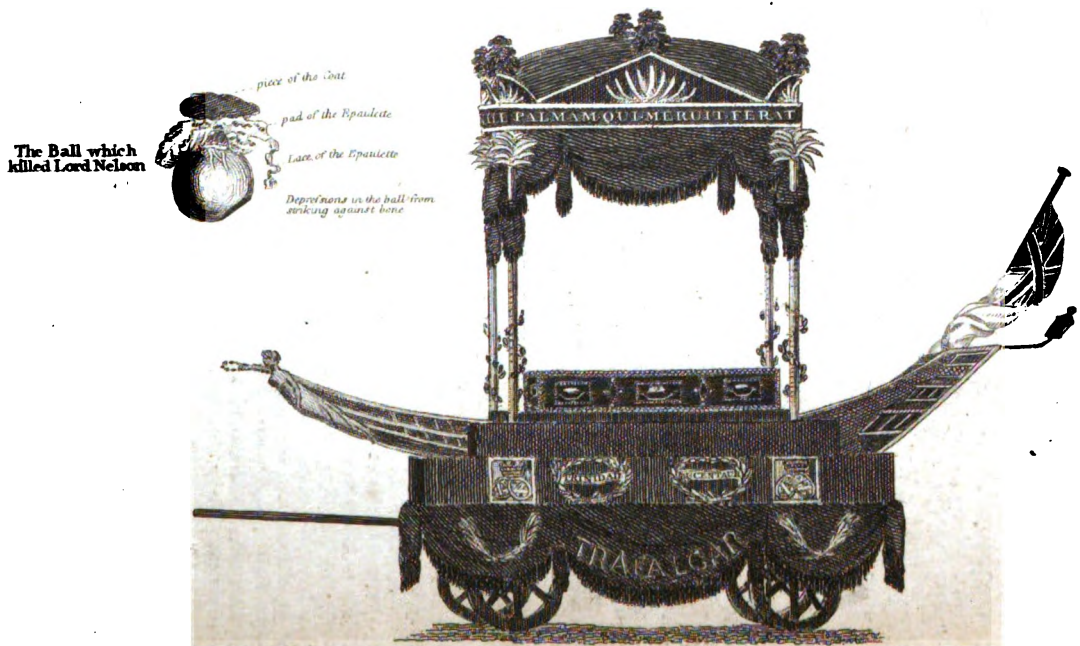

Published Feb 1, 1806, by H.D. Symonds.

The Funeral Car on which the Body of the late Vice Admiral Viscount Nelson was placed

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ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

ELEGY,

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

THE shouts of triumph echo to the skies,
And Britain still her prowess high maintains;
Yet, 'midst the joy, soft mournful sounds arise,
And sorrow warbles forth her plaintive strains.

The sons of glory, Britain's valiant tars,
Who laugh at peril, and who death defy,
Who heed not toil, who heed not wounds or scars,
In mournful silence, heave a general sigh.

The hardy vet'ran, who a tear ne'er shed,
Nor heav'd a sigh at sorrows of his own,
Now pensive, mourns his brave Commander dead,
And for departed NELSON, heaves a groan.

With sympathy each patriotic breast
Mourns for the hero who is now laid low,
Who tore from Gallia's brow her plumed crest,
* And fell'd her boasted power at a blow.

His deeds now lengthen out the matron's tale,
And lisping children wond'ring hear his name;
The youthful hero finds a sweet regale
In list'ning to his glory and his fame.

Each Briton hail'd him as a gen'ral friend,
Chief of the mighty, bravest of the brave;
With heartfelt sorrow all deplore his end,
And moisten with their tears his honour'd grave.

To azure skies the voice of grief ascends,
To where, enthron'd amid cerulean bowers,
Britannia's guardian Genius watchful bends,
And for her favour'd isle exerts her powers.

Nor unregarded do her sons complain;
She marks the inward workings of each breast,
Throb for the matchless hero that is slain,
Who from the toils of battle now doth rest.

The drooping spirits of her sons to cheer,
To earth the goddess wings her downward flight,
Like to the meteor's is her swift career,
And like the meteor's glare her radiance bright.

Unto the stately edifice† she flies,
Which gives to vet'ran tars a calm retreat,
Where oft the sounds of gratitude arise
As aged heroes their past deeds repeat.

"Why mourn, my valiant sons," the Goddess cries;
"Why is this general sound of deep distress,
When British arms bear off a brilliant prize,
And British valour still commands success?

"What though brave NELSON in the conflict fell,
Who hurl'd your vengeful thunders on the foe?
His NAME shall long outlive his passing knell,
And heroes yet unborn his fame shall know.

"His name, to immortality allied,
May justly claim the tribute of a tear;
He bravely conquer'd, and he bravely died,
And glory follow'd in his bright career.

"In Britain's name he rul'd the briny main,
Nor toils nor dangers could his soul affright,
But rose superior to fatigue or pain,
And in th' unequal contest took delight.

"When tempests shook the globe from pole to pole,
When battle spread abroad her wild career,
Then rose the daring spirit of his soul;
For dangers were his sport, he smil'd at fear.

"The muse shall bear his name to distant days,
And as she does her vot'ries' breasts inspire,
They, as they sing some future hero's praise,
Shall say, like Nelson's was his valiant fire.

"What though he fell by an insidious foe,
He died with glory, and with honours crown'd,
And, as the ebbing life-drops trickling flow,
He heard the shouts of "Victory!" resound.

"Revenge his death, 'tis all his soul requires;
'Tis justly due unto the fallen brave,
When from the earth a daring soul retires,
And leaves its body mould'ring in the grave.

"I see your gen'rous minds have caught the fire,
And emulation kindles in each breast;
Your daring souls now glow with vengeful ire,
Let not the noble spirit be repress'd.

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* I do not wish my readers to understand, by this line, that I mean more than her "boasted power" of invading this country, which I consider to be finally settled, at least for several years to come, by the action off Trafalgar.

† Greenwich College.

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Your beardless youth his valour shall acquire;
E'en now, their bosoms own the radiant flame,
Which bids their souls to NELSON's feats aspire,
Or die, like NELSON, in the hour of fame.

"Should humbl'd Gallia rear her head again,
And dare 'gainst British valour make a stand,
Dispute with you the empire of the main,
Or send her legions to your sea-girt land;

"Send forth your vet'rans, whom no dangers fright,
Rush on the wings of wind, chastise their pride;
Let NELSON's name re-echo in the fight,
And drown their navy in the whelming tide.

"For Britain ne'er to Gallia's yoke shall bow,
Nor to a lawless despot ever yield,
'Till all her sons in battle are laid low,
In the wide ocean or the tented field!"

J. D.

LINES ON THE LATE NAVAL VICTORY.

THE shouts of victory arise,
The braying cannon's thund'ring roar,
Proclaims our triumphs to the skies,
And wafts the theme from shore to shore.

Affrighted Gallia trembling hears the sound,
Enrag'd she sees her foes with glory crown'd,
Her navy ruin'd, and her heroes slain;
She sees the British banners wave on high,
While from the strife her sons inglorious fly,
And leave to British tars the triumph of the main.

Elate with arrogance and empty pride,
She vow'd destruction to our favour'd isle,
Threat'ned t' invade our shores with men of might,
And rob each free-born Briton of his right;
But now the empty menace we deride,
And at the futile boast contemptuous smile.

J. D.

ON THE LATE GALLANT LORD NELSON.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,
Mors et fugacem persequitur verum;
Nec parcit imbellis juventi
Poplitibus, timidique, tergo. HOR.

NELSON'S high worth must ever stand confest,
Live in each heart, and warm each British breast;
For him the laurel wreath fair Victory spread,
And bright-ey'd Glory bound it round his head;
Fame's loudest trump his matchless deeds proclaim,
And hostile nations tremble at his name!
His god-like acts shall distant ages fire,
And future heroes to his fame aspire:
In distant ages shall old Nestors tell,
How lov'd he liv'd, and how lamented fell;
The wide-spread ruin of the day recite,
His great achievements in the gallant fight
—Say how his skill consummate form'd the plan,
And firm, with ardour boldly led the van.
Quick with loud thunders shook Trafalgar's shore,
And proud aloft the British colours bore—
Triumphant bore; nor ceas'd the deadly strife,
Till on the Victory's boards he yielded life.
With fix'd attention will each youth be found
To hear his acts, each anxious press around.
Inspir'd by him, each youthful breast swell high,
Like him to conquer, or like him to die.

G. H. I.

Chester-street, Newington Butts,
Nov. 13, 1805.

ELEGY BY J. J. EICHENBURG, ON THE DEATH OF HIS INFANT DAUGHTER.

Translated from the German, by the late J. S, Esq.

SOFT sinkest thou to rest; no groan, no smart;
Soft lulling angels waft thy latest breath,
Thyself an angel now, my soul's dear part,
Sweet babe, thus lying in the arms of Death!

Not he, that grisly form, whose hand malign
Wide sweeps, with fatal scythe, mankind away;
That genius rather, on whose lips, as thine,
The smiling graces innocently play.

Peace to thy slumbers, babe! Thy father's tears,
Thy mother wailing wild her darling o'er,
Thy brother's longings, infant as his years,
Shall wake thee to sweet sympathy no more.

O, ever fortunate! whom heav'nly grace
Recall'd so early from thy mortal clay!
O, ever fortunate! not left to trace
With painful error, this life's thorny way;

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That from all slipp'ry paths, all hidden snares,
A pitying Providence has thee convey'd;
And that of thousand thousand idle cares,
Not one upon thy breast has ever prey'd;
That of this visionary, magic scene,
Thine eye the outward fashion only saw;
While we, of bliss too prompt to overween,
Sorrow from all the bitterest sorrow—draw.

We ween'd it bliss, thee, tender plant, to rear,
To see our fostered nursling kindly grow,
Whose rip'ning faculties our toil might cheer;
Heav'ns! and we foster'd thus our future woe!

All those ideas now, on which we hung,
Thy smiling countenance, thy sportive air,
Thy foot's first effort, and thy lisping tongue,
All wound our breast, like daggers plant-ed there.

'Twas sure a dream; yet, while before our sight,
It charm'd our senses, to th' illusion blind;
But, dissipated now, and vanish'd quite,
It leaves vain longings and regrets be-hind.

Yet no; still ever present, ever dear
Must be the shadow of this fleeting dream!
The thought, we once enjoyed thy presence here,
When its now thrilling pangs grow less ex-treme;

When to the first rude shock a calm suc-ceeds,
And gnawing anguish irritates no more,
When the d'ep wound which now so fresh-ly bleeds,
Does to our aching heart some ease re-store,

O then shall pleasing melancholy shed
O'er softer images a milder gleam;
She o'er thy life shall fairer colours spread,
Not paint it like a vain unreal dream.

No; like a misty morn, whose early glooms
Was soon o'ertaken by a flood of day,
Whose sun dispelled the darkness of thy doom,
And all our fond forebodings chas'd away.

Thou, weeping partner of my life, be cheer'd!
All will be well; we shall not long com-plain
Of her sad fate, which erst so sad appear'd;
Thou hast not borne her, hast not nurs'd in vain.

'Twas not in vain, that, to promote her weal,
Watch'd unremitting thy maternal care;
Rejoice in the reward that Heav'n shall deal
For toil so pious, and for love so rare.

When, all the pains endur'd which hers annoy,
We gain the enjoyments of a better place,
When then, at the entrance of eternal joy,
Our own dear angel flies to our embrace.

J. S.*

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

(Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.)

PATENT to Mr. William Kent, merchant, of Plymouth, for additions and improvements on Candlesticks, such as to prevent accidental fires in the use of candles. Dated July 2d, 1805.—The said invention consists in a rim, containing water, by which it may be conveniently removed, together with the water, in a guard to be made of glass or horn, of an height according to the use the candlestick is intended for, which, without destroying the light, conducts the sparks into the water, and also prevents the danger that may arise from an accident of curtains, clothes, or other articles coming into contact sideways with the candle. The guard is so constructed, as to be capable of being taken off occasionally, as is also the wire on which it slides. There is likewise a conical socket, which is so contrived, (slide or lifter is avoided) that the candle may, on its burning down to the socket, meet with no obstruction in instantly dropping down

* Our readers will find truly elegant translations, by this pen, of Count Stolberg's Ode to Homer, in our Magazine for August, and of his ode, "The Apparition," in the following number.

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into the water, and be thereby completely extinguished, although the person using it may have fallen asleep. There is a hole in the socket to admit the water, and also to take out the end of candle that drops in. To the candlestick is added a pair of snuffers and an extinguisher. These candlesticks may be made of silver, brass, copper, tin, or other materials of various sizes, with one or more sockets for use on board of ships, or in shops, warehouses, and other places.

Patent to Mr. Thomas Rowntree, Engine-maker, of Surry-street, Christchurch, county of Surry, for a new improvement in the construction of Water-closets, and which may be rendered applicable to other useful purposes.

The said invention consists of such a disposition or application of the several parts necessary to complete the same, that the whole apparatus is capable of being moved together, and is termed by the inventor a portable water-closet. The whole apparatus of this closet may occasionally be removed from one place to another without taking it to pieces, and it possesses the advantage of preventing the noxious smell that is commonly found in fixed water-closets. It may be made for the purposes of sick rooms, and on such a scale as not to occupy more space, or to be attended with any more incumbrance than a common night chair. In closets of this kind, the reservoir for the water (which either may be hot, cold, or medicated) is fixed in the same piece of furniture as the bason and soil receiver; which latter is so fitted to the soil pipe from the bason, that it may be taken away and replaced at pleasure. The ill smell is prevented from escaping out of the receiver, by means of the soil pipe from the bason forming an air-tight junction with it, either by having the end of the pipe immersed in water, or some proper fluid, or otherwise made close by flanches, insition, &c. This mode of construction secures it on the outside of the bason. The ill smell is prevented from issuing through the opening of the bason by any of the water-stops at present in use, or by the application of Mr. Rowntree's newly invented circular sliding valve, which has the properties of both a valve and a cock, and is made to perform its office, either by moving round each operation, or to pass one part of the way, and return in such a manner as to open and shut the communication between the bason and soil pipe, and thereby afford an opportunity for the soil and water to proceed into the soil receiver. The same operation, when required, feeds the bason with a supply of water from the reservoir: or otherwise the bason may be supplied from a separate vessel, either by pressing the water through the reservoir, or applying it directly to the bason. Another improvement in water-closets is the application of the bason and soil receiver, as before described, but with a separate reservoir, where it may be thought more convenient to have the closet in two or more pieces of furniture instead of one, or where it might be required to be of a larger size. An additional improvement in the water-closet is the application of the bason and circular sliding valve, either with a fixed or separate reservoir to a common receiver or cess-pool, by taking away the receiver, and joining the soil pipe to such common receiver or cess-pool, and by that means posses all the useful properties of the most expensive water-closets.

Patent to Mr. Charles Holson, plater, and to Mr. Charles Sylvester, chemist, both of Sheffield, for a method of manufacturing the metal called zinc into wire, and into vessels and utensils calculated for culinary and other purposes.—The processes of the said method depend upon this principle, that zinc (which has heretofore been called a semi-metal, because it is not malleable, and scarcely capable of extension by mechanical means at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, or at those heats which are usually applied in forging entire metals) is capable of being extended by hammering, laminating, wire-drawing, pressing, stamping, or by other methods of treating the entire metals, provided the said zinc be kept, during the said operations, at a certain heat, to be determined by experiment first made by us, and here to be mentioned. These operations are conducted and performed with variations according to circumstances, or to the sizes or kinds of things required to be made, which variations are such as any workman accustomed to the treatment of other metals will easily ascertain and adopt. The zinc is cast into ingots or thick plates, in the usual manner, of

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such a figure and magnitude as may best answer the intended purposes; and the best form for making of wire, is that of a cylinder. These ingots or pieces, when intended to be mechanically wrought, are to be heated to a temperature between the degrees of 210 and 300, or somewhere tantamount thereto, according to the scale of Fahrenheit, which may be effected by placing the same in an oven duly heated, or by any other well known method. For where it is the most convenient that the cast cylinders be extended between rollers at the above temperature, till their lengths have been increased to above four times, and afterwards the same may be drawn through the wire plates, without further heating or annealing, unless the pieces should be very thick; and in the whole operation the usual care and attention must be taken to choose that series or course of holes which shall duly extend the wire without forcing or breaking it. Plates of zinc may be made by working it from the ingot or piece between rollers at the abovementioned temperature, and those plates may be hammered up into vessels for culinary and other purposes, by the same treatment as is applied to other metals, taking care when the size or form or other intended requisites of the vessel require it to heat or to anneal the zinc at proper times during the operation. Utensils of every description may be stamped, forged, or otherwise made and wrought of zinc during its malleable state, at the temperature aforesaid, or after the annealing discovered and invented by us. Lastly, whenever it is necessary to unite pieces or plates of zinc together, the same is performed by the use of a solder, consisting of two parts tin, and one part zinc, more or less, according to the hardness and fusibility required in the same; or otherwise the common glazier's solder may be used and applied for the same purpose.

Patent to Mr. Thomas Chapman, thrashing machine-maker, of Witham, in Holderness, for a mill for tearing, crushing, and preparing oak bark to be used by tanners in the process of tanning hides. Dated July 29, 1805.—This mill may be worked by steam, wind, water, or by one or more horses, and the rag wheels may be made of any kind of metal that may be thought suitable. The nature of the said invention, and the manner in which it is performed, cannot be explained without the aid of plans and drawings. The mill will grind as fine or as coarse as the workman shall choose.

Patent to Mr. Peter Marshland, cotton-spinner, of Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, for a certain improvement in the process of dying silk, woollen, worsted, mohair, fur, hair, cotton, and linen, as well in a manufactured or part manufactured, as in an unmanufactured or raw state. Dated July 19, 1805.—The nature of this invention consists in the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the silk, woollen, worsted, mohair, hair, cotton, and linen, which are to be dyed as well in a manufactured, or part manufactured, as in an unmanufactured or raw state, and consequently from such silk, &c. and applying all or any of such liquid materials or substances as are used in dying the same, or any one or more of them to the same, or any one or more of them while the air is so extracted therefrom. The more complete the air is extracted, the more perfect the operation will be. The articles which are to be dyed must be put into a vessel, called a receiver, and which must be perfectly air-tight, by fastening down the lid or other cover to the aperture, through which the articles are put into the receiver; then, by means of a common air pump connected with the receiver, or any other means by which a vacuum may be produced in the receiver, the air must be extracted from the receiver, and from the articles which are to be died contained in it, or as much of such air as can be easily extracted: then such of the liquid materials or substances as are commonly used in dying the same, are to be introduced into the receiver, either at the same time or at different times, according to the order in which the same are used in the common process of dying, care being taken that no air or as little air as possible be admitted into the receiver. The articles to be dyed are then to remain in such liquid materials or substances as are contained in the receiver, until they are sufficiently satarated or impregnated therewith. A lid, grating bars of wood, or other solid substance must be placed within the receiver, at the distance of a few inches

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from the top thereof, to prevent the articles which are to be dyed from rising above the surface of the liquor.

M. Vauquelin has been lately making some chemical experiments upon the root named *calaguala*, which root he thus defines: It is of a brown colour; its surface wrinkled, the effect of desiccation; it is furnished, in certain places, with scales, similar to those that are found on the roots of ordinary ferns; it is hard, coriaceous, and difficult to be rendered to powder; it appears that this root is a species of polypode. In recapitulating all the products obtained by the different operations announced in the course of the above analysis, the root of the caliguala is found to be formed of a great quantity of ligneous matter, of a gummy substance; which holds the second rank, as to quantity; of a red sharp and bitter resin, which holds the third rank; of a saccharine or sugary matter in great abundance; of an amylaceous matter, the quantity of which M. Vauquelin has not determined; of a colouring matter, dissoluble in the nitric acid, and which turns to violet by alkalis; of a small quantity of acid, which M. Vauquelin could not ascertain, for want of a sufficient quantity, but which he suspects to be malic acid; of a pretty large quantity of muriate of pot ash; and, lastly, of lime and of silex. Of all these substances, it is only those which are soluble in water and alcool, which can produce effects upon the animal œconomy: these substances are sugar, mucilage, muriate of pot ash, and resin. After M. Vauquelin had made the analysis of this root, he submitted to the very same experiments the roots of the polypodium vulgare, and of polypodium filix mas, and they furnished absolutely the same principles, and very nearly in the same proportions as the root of calaguala. These last, however, contain a small quantity of the tanning principle. Thus the analogy of organization, which had led M. de Jassieu and M. Richard to conclude that the medicinal virtues of the root of the calaguala were similar to those of other ferns, has been fully confirmed by chemistry.

A letter from Mr. Blagden to M. Berthollet, (dated London, June 7th, 1805) and which lately appeared in the Annales de Chymie, asserts, that from some new experiments which Mr. Hatchett has made, he has been induced to think that the tanning principle is not only a combination of carbone and of oxigene, but that there is some other matter which is mixed with them. The principal fact, however, it is added, is not changed. The same letter states, that a curious experiment has been lately made, by which common salt has been formed in water, in consequence of decomposing it by means of a current of galvanic fluid drawn from a pile. It tends to create a supposition that galvinism produces muriatic acid and soda: but this is given as requiring confirmation.

A society has been lately established at Berlin, the object of which is to send missionaries every year to the coast of Africa, and particularly with a view to introduce together with the light of Christianity, some tincture of European arts and sciences, and to sow the seeds of a more refined civilization.

The Elector of Bavaria has lately suppressed a number of monasteries in his newly acquired dominions in Suabia, and established public schools in their stead. The Latin schools that existed in those provinces have been likewise suppressed; as not being sufficient for the formation of scholars, and too learned for the simple artisan, and public seminaries for the instruction of the common people substituted in their place. Three universities have likewise been founded at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten, which were opened on the 1st of the present month, November. Pupils of the various Christian denominations are admitted indiscriminately as members of the said universities.

The following notice was lately read to the National Institute, relative to a paratonnere or iron conductor that may be isolated at pleasure, and which has been executed by M. Beyer, naturalist, of Paris, and appointed by the government to inspect the paratonneres of the public buildings in France:

At the time of the discovery of the paratonneres by the immortal Franklin, a number of natural philosophers sought to establish, by means of isolated paratonneres, the identity which exists between the electric matter and that of the thunder. These experiments succeeded beyond the expectation of all the naturalists who attempted them; but it was not long before it was discovered that such experiments could not be performed without the greatest danger: and the

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death of the celebrated Richmann, was a terrible example of it. This professor of physic at Petersburgh, was suddenly struck dead, in the year 1753, by a spark that issued from an iron bar isolated and attracted, by his head, which had got protruded into the sphere of activity of the fulminating matter. After that time, few naturalists durst have recourse to so dangerous an attempt.

It is but very lately that M. Beyer has constructed an apparatus of this kind, very simple in its plan, and which absolutely comes up to all the views of naturalists, without being productive of the least danger; it is a paratonnere, which may exist alternately and at pleasure, either at a ball or a point, isolated or not isolated. The communications with the common reservoir are completely established, and between oneself and this apparatus a distance may be placed of more than 100 feet! and consequently no fear or inconvenience will attend the operation. And, besides, although the means resorted to in order to set the apparatus in action, are by no means apparent, they are nevertheless so simple that they are put in activity without effort, and from whatever place or part the operator chuses. The National Institute has appointed Messrs. Charles, Hauy, Guiton de Morveau and Biot, to make a report upon this interesting invention, the only one existing in this kind, of M. Beyer.

M. Resat, pharmacian or apothecary at Remiremont, announces that he has lately discovered a new process for the preparation of muriate of baryte, and that he has, likewise discovered a new method of depriving such brandies as are made of potatoes, of hops, and other brandies, of their disagreeable scent. "At the time when brandies were very dear, says M. Resat," I attempted different methods to remove the scent from those made of potatoes and of hops. I am going to mention that in which I succeeded the best. In 50 kilogrammes of bad tasted brandy, I poured into a tub, 5 hectogrammes of sulfuric acid. After having stirred it, I left it for 24 hours, and then distilled it. The spirit of wine was without smell, and marked with ether, and the acid had oxidated the oil to such a point as to render it fixed.

An 8vo. volume of Sermons, translated from the French of the celebrated Bourdaloue, will be published in the course of the present month.

The second volume of Mr. Butcher's Sermons will be published early in December.

Mr. West, the President of the Royal Academy, (whose life we gave in our Magazine for May last) is engaged in painting an Historical Picture, representing the death of Lord Nelson. Mr. Heath will engrave a plate from the same as a companion to the death of Wolfe.

A second edition, enlarged, of Mr. Lawrence's Modern Land Steward, will appear early in the ensuing month.

Pierre F. M' Callum, esq. author of Travels in Trinidad, will very shortly publish, an answer to Lord Selkirk's observations, on the emigration of the Highlanders of Scotland, to North America. Mr. M'Callum having lately visited the different settlements already formed by the Highlanders on that continent, very properly censures his Lordships unfortunate mania, in holding out the baneful torch of delusion to the rest of them, to emigrate to the fag end of the creation, which leads to the destruction of that great nursery of the bravest soldiers in his Majesty's service, thereby, manifestly injuring the interest of this county; without any benefit of the emigrant.

The achievements of Heroes and Conquerors have in all ages been recorded as worthy of notice, and handed down to posterity as examples to after times. The actions of brave and valiant men, whether of ancient or modern days, are sought after with avidity, and perused with interest, especially when recorded by men of talent and information; we are led to these observations by the information we have received that Mr. Charnack, the author of the Biographia Navalis, a work of considerable merit, has undertaken to lay before the public, memoirs of the life and memorable actions of our late much lamented Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson—and we doubt not, from his extensive knowledge of nautical affairs—added to an intimacy with the leading officers of the navy for a series of years, and a particular acquaintance with his Lordship, that the performance will reflect equal honour on Lord Nelson as an officer, and to himself as a biographer.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. have offered Five Hundred Guineas to any British Artist, who shall paint the best picture representing the Battle of Trafalgar, and the death of Lord Viscount Nelson, from which they will engrave a print, the same

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size and in the same manner as their print of the death of General Wolfe; after which the original picture will be presented to the Admiralty, or some such appropriate public body.

From a number of experiments lately made by M. Alibert, physician to the Hospital of Saint Louis at Paris, upon the physical properties of a certain urine, collected among others for the purpose of inspection, it appears that the urine in question possessed properties very different from those of ordinary urine;—and in order to throw light on the nature of, and on the cause that produced these properties, the above liquor was subjected to a chymical examen, under the direction of M. Vauquelin, which has furnished the principles as exactly as chymistry, at present, will admit of.—This urine was white as milk, a little thicker than ordinary urine, and of an odour and taste nearly the same as those of this last liquor. The first idea that presented itself to all that saw this urine, was that of milk, so much resemblance was there betwixt these two liquids; and from what follows it will be shewn that, in fact, the appearance was not entirely fallacious. In the course of these experiments, a certain quantity of this urine was boiled, and the first effect which took place was that the liquor, not belying its analogy to milk, coagulated into white flakes, which grew hard and became attached to the interior of the vessel, by ebullition: The coagulation took place more readily, in a quantity of the ancient urine of this description, than in that which was more recent. All acids, even when cold, coagulated this urine, just as they coagulate milk. The coagulum was of the same liquor, the same elasticity, and emits the same sort of noise when pressed by the fingers, as cheese when precipitated by acids. This same substance, coagulated by acids, will dissolve abundantly by the caustic potash, and there will be disengaged, during the operation, a notable quantity of ammoniac. Alcool did not dissolve it at all, but, on the contrary, hardened it. By desiccation, this matter took a light yellow colour, half transparent, and a sort of elasticity: and when put in this state, over hot coals, it crackled, shriveled up, grows soft again, and at length, melted, swelled out, and throwing out white fetid and ammoniacal vapours of smoke; after this decomposition, it leaves a light and very porous coal.—When submitted to distillation it furnished a red, fetid water, a thick oil almost concrete, of a deep brown colour, carbonate of concrete ammoniac, and it left in the reton, a hard, shining coal, which gave, by incineration, a white ash, which the nitric acid dissolved, and from which the volatile alkali precipitated much phosphate of lime. Although all the properties here enumerated, pertain to pure, cheesy matter, nevertheless in order to obtain more certitude, and to judge more decisively on the identity or the difference of these two substances, the above experiments were repeated with the cheese of well-creamed milk, and the result was, that no sensible differences were perceived; or in other words, these two substances operated in the same manner, with water, acids, alkalies and gall-nuts; they burnt with precisely the same phenomena, and yielded, by distillation, similar products, and in the same proportions.—Hence there is no reason to doubt that this urine actually contains in it cheese;—and that this latter substance is the cause of its milky opacity. The quantity of this cheese, with relation to that of which it makes a part, although the experiment was not determined very rigorously, was, nevertheless, considerable; it was, however, less than in milk. The urine when separated from this cheese, furnished the same principles as ordinary urine, and differed only from ordinary urine, by the presence of the caseous or cheesy matter. Physicians have heretofore announced, without, however coming to an absolute certainty, that there is a certain degree of milk in the urine of women that have been lately brought to bed, and who do not suckle their infants, or in those of women who wean them; but the person who evacuated that which is here treated of, was a young woman about 26 years of age, who has, indeed, had two children, but who has been several years a widow, who is, however, very well, and who has never had any disorder in her milk. It is only since her state of widowhood that she has discharged this kind of urine. In this woman her breasts were not more swelled than in the ordinary state of women, no pression being able to make milk gush out of them—from these facts it seems reasonable to think that the cheese found in her urine has been formed in other organs. M. Caballe, author of the foregoing observations, does not make any hypothesis upon the subject, but contents himself with observing, that the fact is very worthy of remark and must be very interesting to physiologists.

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A very valuable collection of Oriental MSS. the property of Major Ousely, arrived by the last Bengal fleet. Exclusive of Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit books, amounting in number to nearly fifteen hundred; there are several portfolios of immense size, containing mythological paintings of the most antient kind, splendidly illuminated, and procured from different parts of India, Thibet, Tartary, China, Ava; together with idols of stone, metal, wood and other substances. Most of the volumes are filled with botanical paintings, executed in the most accurate manner. There are also vast collections of natural history and mineralogy, original views and drawings taken on the spot in various parts of India, with a cabinet of the most rare medals, gems, and other antiques of all kinds. A complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan princes, since the reign of Timour, with the armour, horse, furniture, swords, spears, borogarious, and all the weapons of warfare used in Persia, India, and other countries of the East; with various musical instruments and several tunes set to music by Major Ouseley, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian and Indian singers. This valuable collection has been exempted from paying the usual duties at the Custom House and East India house. The situation of Major Ouseley, as aid-du-camp to the Nabob of Oude, and commander of that prince's body guard, gave him such advantages in forming this collection as few Europeans ever before enjoyed. Sir William Ouseley, brother to the Major, has likewise in his possession, a great many Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. amounting in number to nearly eight hundred. So that it is hoped and expected, the literary world may shortly receive much gratification from these united stores.

Dr. Herschell has made a new discovery relating to the planet Saturn, which is now stated to be of a cubical form, with its angles and edges truncated, a singularity of form which the Doctor attributes to the attraction of Saturn's belt.

SULFURIC ETHER.

Observations on the preparation of the sulfuric ether, and an examen of the oil, known under the name of oil of ether, of sweet wine oil. By Messrs Henry and Vallcé, professors in the School of Pharmacy of Paris, and Members of the Society of Pharmacy.

The great quantity of sulfuric ether that we have had occasion to prepare, each of us in particular, has given us some favourable opportunities of making observations absolutely similar, which we think we ought to communicate to the society.

In order to obtain the greatest possible quantity of ether from a given quantity of alcool, we have considerably varied the proportions of alcool to 36°, and of sulfuric acid to 66°, and we have found that the most advantageous method was the one indicated by all chymists, an equal weight of alcool and of sulphuric acid.

The white vapours which appear in the recipients, during the distillation of the ether, and which indicate that the operation ought to cease, are not formed, as has hitherto been thought, by sulfureous acid, but by oil and water in expansion, which always accompany this acid, so that the product, whatever care may be taken in the distillation, does not contain sulfureous acid only, but likewise oil, which colours it more or less, according to the proportion in which it is found. If after having withdrawn the first product, we continue the distillation, the white vapours augment and much water passes into the recipients; on this water we find swimming over it, a liquor of a lively and suffocating smell; this is what is known under the name of oil of ether. This oil is only ether, charged more or less with sulfurous acid, and with bituminous acid, which bears a strong analogy to the petrals. We certified ourselves as to its composition, by an easy and exact analysis: we distilled it after having mixed with it an alcoolic solution of pot ash, when we obtained more than five-sixths of ether, very pure, making fifty-five by the areometer. There remained in the retort a sulfete of pot ash, and an oil saponnified by the caustic alkali, which was in excess. We saturated the alkali by the extended sulfuric acid of water, and we quickly saw swim at the top an oil of a golden colour, unctuous to the touch, of a taste which appeared, at first, sweet, and which terminated in being very sharp and pungent; of a bituminous smell, and as it were, succenated, but little volatile in this state, not miscible with water, soluble in alcohol, and in ether, inflammable, by the nitrous acid concentrated, susceptible of combination afresh with caustic alkalis, and of forming again a soap. The presence of this oil being clearly demonstrated to us in the ether, the distillation of which was very carefully attended to, we are of opinion that a number of means indicated to rectify it are insufficient. In making use of the oxide of manganese, as

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M. Dize testifies, we only acquire the sulfurous acid, which passes to the state of sulfuric acid, and combines with acid; with lime, magnesia and the terreous and alkaline carbonates, we shall come short of the end that we propose to ourselves; these substances do not even combine, except with much difficulty, with the sulfurous acid, by reason of their insolubility in ether, and they are by no means capable of saponfying oil, which, although less volatile than ether, will always be a little volatilized, when it is not retained by a substance which has affinity with it. Pot ash and caustic soda merit the preference, for the rectifying of ether; and to prevent their being carbonated, we must make use of a solution of these alkalis in alcool; by this means we avoid the disengagement of the acid carbonic gaz, which always attracts much ether along with it. The sulfurous acid is neutralized at the same time that we give more fixity to oil by saponifying it; and from a single rectification, we obtain another very sweet and exempt from all taste, which is owing to the oil that it retains.

POWDER OF GYMS.

In a late volume of the Annales de Chemie, a notice is given of the analysis of the powder, called by the English, the powder of Gyms, and which is communicated by M. C. L. Cadet, pharmacian. The powder of gyms, (for so we shall call it, although undoubtedly the word James is meant) is here stated to be very much in vogue in England and in Italy; the English, it is added, make a secret of it, and sell it for its weight in gold, as a sovereign remedy in asthenic maladies, and adynamic fevers. It is further observed, that Dr, Pearson, an English chemist, has made the analysis of it—and he has recorded, that this powder is a triple salt, composed of phosphate of lime, and of oxide of antimony. But that the chemists who have attempted to compose the powder of Gyms, agreeably to the analysis of Mr. Pearson, have been completely astonished at their want of success; from this an inference is deduced, that the English physician, in order not to disclose a secret, lucrative to his country, had concealed some part of his knowledge; in fact, the powder is now stated to contain, in addition, sulfate of pot ash and pot ash antimóniated. Mr. Pully, a Neapolitan chemist, who as administrator of powders and saltpetre, has rendered essential services to the army of Italy, writes word to M. Cadet, that he has lately made the analysis of this powder, of which he had procured from London a sufficient quantity, in order to submit it to the test of a rigorous examen. The following is a summary of his experiments: In the first, I took, says he, the powder of Gyms, of which I weighed nineteen decigrammes; I infused them for some minutes, in a little hot distilled water. I separated the water from it, by the filtre, and I obtained, by the evaporation of that liquid, a salt which had all the characters of sulfate of pot ash. This salt, when dissolved and treated with the barite, presented a precipitate of sulfate of barite. In the second experiment, M. Pully says, "As I had perceived, before I decomposed the salt, by the barite, that the solution contained an excess of free pot ash (*pot ase libre*) I was desirous to know whether this pot ash did not hold in suspension a little oxide of antimony. In effect, having decanted the liquor, in order to separate it from the sulfate of barite, I poured in it some sulfurated hydrogene, which instantly formed gilt sulphur of antimony (the author's words are, *de soufre doré d' antimonie*); thus the free pot ash was then combined with a portion of antimony, at the minimum of oxidation. Mr. Pearson, it is observed, neither speaks of this combination, nor of the sulfate of the pot ash. In the third experiment, I took (says M. Pully) the powder of Gyms, which had been washed with hot distilled water, and I caused it to be heated with nitric acid to twenty degrees. This acid dissolved the phosphate of lime, without attacking the oxide of antimony at the *maximum*. I separated this oxide from the dissolution, and I poured into the liquor some ammoniac, which precipitated the phosphate of lime. In the fourth experiment, I decomposed the phosphate of lime, by the sulfuric acid weakened, and I afterwards recomposed it by water of lime, in order to determine the doses. In the fifth experiment, I took oxide of antimony at the *maximum* of oxidation, and I dissolved it in muriatic acid. This dissolution, when treated by sulfurated hydrogene, produced an hidrosulfur of antimony, having more of sulphur than the kermes mineral, and less than the *soufre doré*.

Agreeably to these experiments, of which I weighed all the products, the 19 decigrammes of powder of Gyms, which I have analysed, are composed of oxide of,

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antimony at the *maximum* of oxidatim, 7 decigrammes, phosphate of lime 4, sulfate of potash 4½ free potash, holding or having oxide of antimony, at the *minimum*, 3½.—In toto 19 decigrammes. To recompose this powder, we must take sulfur of antimony, two parts; phosphate of lime calcinated 1½ part; nitrate of potash, 4 parts. These substances were pulverized, mixed and triturated. Next they were put into a crucible, which must be covered and strongly heated. During this operation, the oxigene of nitric acid, overpowering (*se portant sur*) the sulfur of the sulfur of antimony, converted it into sulfuric acid, which united itself with a portion of potash, and forms sulfate of potash; the rest of the pupotash retains antimony oxidated at the *minimum*. The white powder which remains is the same that is sold so dear by the English. M. Pully announces that he has made the analysis of his powder, in order to compare it with that of Gyms, and that he has found the same principles and the same quantities in both.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

NEVER have the minds of the inhabitants of France and England been more agitated, than since the writing of our last report. At that time Buonaparte was marching his troops towards Bavaria, on, as we imagined, a well devised and connected plan, with his army in Italy, under the command of Massena. Nelson was blockading the combined fleets of France and Spain in the harbour of Cadiz. The English newspapers, that are called, falsely we hope, government papers, represented the Austrians as being able not only to cope with, but to confound every device of their opponents; and their General Mack was proclaimed to be a demi god in the science of war, and the knowledge of tactics. His head quarters were at Ulm, on the banks of the Danube. Buonaparte was advancing against him through the territories of the Elector of Wirtembergh, at whose palace he was entertained with all imperial honours by the elector and his consort, the princess royal of England. Another army was advancing from the northward, under the command of Bernadotte, which, by violating the territory of Prussia, in passing through the district of Anspach, was enabled to cross the Danube at or near Ingoldstat, below Ulm, and thus by coming on the rear of Mack's army, he was placed between two fires, and compelled to capitulate at Ulm, himself, and the greater part of the army that remained after various engagements, being taken prisoners. There were various previous battles, some bloody ones, and in an account of the campaign they would of course be noticed; but to the general reader the result of the whole is of the greatest importance; and the masterly movements of Buonaparte completely annihilated, in the shortest time possible, one army. The Archduke Ferdinand is represented to have been excessively indignant at the conduct of his superior officer, General Mack, and he escaped the disgrace of the capitulation by running away, as hard as he possibly could, with the troops he could keep around him, into Bohemia.

This campaign of Buonaparte has been the theme of admiration of every military officer. The English papers, called government papers, have, with their usual profligacy, converted all their praises of General Mack into the most virulent abuse; he is now an old ignorant dotard, bribed, and treacherous.—Every thing that had been previously so well planned, has been marred by his stupidity. The poor general himself has suffered too more than abuse. He was permitted by the conqueror to return to Austria, but he was not suffered by his own emperor to enter Vienna, and he is now in confinement, to undergo the result of an enquiry into his conduct. Notwithstanding all the abuse thrown upon him, we have no doubt that he will be able to defend himself. Our opinion, however, of the unfortunate general, was always different from that formed of him by the ministerial papers and the cabinet of Vienna. His reputation was raised upon opinion, unsupported by practice. From being merely a colonel, he was elevated in military skill above the Cobourgs and the Brunswicks. The Austrians, if they acted upon his plans in the last war, proved their insufficiency; and if they did not, that they did not hold him in the estimation which was ascribed to him; but the general's own conduct, when at the head of the Neapolitan army, proved him to be unequal to cope

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with any of the French generals of the third or fourth order. In this last affair, however, he advanced, doubtless, into Bavaria, on a plan sufficiently approved of by the Austrian cabinet. His subsequent moves were dependent on that cabinet, and his stay at Ulm, unaccountable as it appears, was, we doubt not, the result of orders from that cabinet. The only tolerable vindication of such orders from that cabinet was, that it expected the Russians to be at Ulm as soon as Buonaparte; and in that case they depended on the certainty of success. But Buonaparte is not a general fettered by cabinet decrees; his plans were laid at Paris, and his generals, Bernadotte and Massena, knew how to act upon every emergency. The French also do not fight upon the heavy, wearisome plan of German tactics.—Their plans are grand in the conception, and in the execution of them they are rapid like lightning. Buonaparte against General Mack was, to use a familiar saying on the French emperor, and a particular general of our own, "was like setting Philidor to play a game of chess with a babe."

The talents of the Archduke Charles had been tried, and the Austrian cabinet gave him the command of its army in Italy. To oppose him, Buonaparte sent Massena, a general, whose campaign in Switzerland, and great military conduct in keeping so long the possession of Geneo, place him far higher than any Austrian general; and as to the Russians, it is ridiculous to mention them. To Massena was confided the care of keeping the Archduke Charles in check, that he might not interfere in the operations on the Danube; and this task was completely performed. Some engagements took place, in which the archduke is said to have been a loser; and we cannot doubt of one loss, as the articles of capitulation for some thousands have reached us. At that time, Massena's headquarters were at Montebello, between Vicenza and Verona; and the Archduke, if we can give credit to report, was on the move, probably intending to descend into the lower regions towards Austria, to unite with the advanced army in the defence of the capital.

It is difficult to sketch the movements of a campaign made by the French. Before this is published, another engagement or capitulation of the Austrian army will have taken place; and the Archduke Charles may have suffered the fate of General Mack. After the capitulation at Ulm, the main body of the French marched nearly in the direction of the Danube, Buonaparte's head-quarters being last at Braunaw on the Inn, and Bernadotte at Saltzburgh. Some Russians had appeared on the southern side of the Danube, but were driven, or prudently fell back of their own accord, towards Vienna. The Austria-Russian army is, however, on the other side of the Inn, in various positions, between Lientz and the Danube; and, by the movements of the French, it should seem that their point is now to annihilate the army of the Archduke Charles. For this purpose, Bernadotte will march to Lientz, and Massena will press the Archduke on his rear, and the main army of Buonaparte will keep in check the Austrians and Russians between him and Vienna. If success attends these movements, the triumph of the French arms will be complete, and nothing will impede their progress to Vienna, but barbarous hordes of Russians, without military skill, dispirited Austrians, without able commanders, and a populace wanting the energy of liberty, and ready to throw down their arms on the first appearance of the enemy.

But the hopes of negociation, or, in failure of it, the complete destruction of the French armies, are not at an end. Prussia had, doubtless, an important part to play in this game, for empires. The violation of its territory was a sufficient ground for dissatisfaction, and the visit of the Russian emperor to Berlin may have had an effect upon his kingly brother. The two sovereigns are said to have had a meeting over the remains of the great Frederick, and there to have sworn together mutual and eternal friendship. History records sufficient instances of the eternity of friendship among kings; and if the royal corpse could at that moment have been animated, he would have pointed to the emperor in arms in the midst of his soldiers, and shewn them a man who was not wasting his time in idle vows or ceremonial visits. The Prussians are also said to be wishing for war, and their sovereign is doubtless prudent in collecting all his forces, and preparing them for the line of conduct prudence may dictate. The French have,

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for the most part, quitted Hanover; in Hameln, however, they retain a strong garrison, and this place will hold out to the last extremity. The Prussians have marched into the electorate; the arms of England have resumed their places in it; an expedition has sailed from England, to be landed to the north; the king of Sweden is in motion with his troops from Stralsund.—What will be the effect of all these mighty manœuvres, time will discover: but it is to be recollected, that, whatever they may do in the north of Germany, or in an attack upon Holland, will not delay one moment the fate of Vienna. Buonaparte will listen to negociation, and reply to the terms proposed; but, in the mean time, his armies will continue in motion, and on their success will depend his conduct.

His ruin is still prognosticated, as firmly as when the war begun. How is it possible that an upstart, an usurper, (for these are the most moderate terms employed in speaking of him), should be able to hold out against the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Sweden, and the King of England, who alone is able to fight him single handed? The plain answer is, that names do not confer either skill or strength in themselves; but when they have been connected with skill and bravery, and success, they inspire an army with tenfold vigour. Thus the names of Nelson and Buonaparte, the one in England, the other in France, gave the strongest confidence of success; and when Nelson said, that his captains, in their enthusiasm, on seeing him forget his rank as commander in chief, he was paying both to them and himself the highest compliment. Buonaparte is in the place, which his very name of emperor implies, at the head of his soldiers; he marks their qualities; he daily sees and is seen by them. Like Nelson, he communicates with his generals his plan; he makes them masters of his whole design; they are capable of acting on every emergency; and as our captains under Nelson's command required scarcely any signals, so are there few messages from the commander in chief of the French army to his generals. Time must unravel farther the mighty game, that is now playing, and every instant teems with great events. Buonaparte has shewn his prowess upon land; he proclaimed to the continent that he was wishing for commerce and a navy; and England displayed her wonted superiority on the seas.

At the time that Buonaparte was making his celebrated speech, in which he expressed these sentiments, nearest to his heart, he little imagined that an event, most disastrous to his wishes, had destroyed his hopes of additional naval strength. At the south-western extremity of Spain, near Cape Trefalgar, the English and combined fleets were engaged. The latter had escaped from Cadiz, with a view to enter the Mediterranean, and, on forming a junction with the ships at Carthagena, they flattered themselves with the complete ascendency over that sea. The brave Nelson now commanded our fleet. At day-light on the twenty-first of October, he descried the enemy, and, by a previous arrangement, he carried down in two columns his fleet, consisting of twenty-seven ships of the line, three of them being sixty-fours. The engagement began at noon, and lasted three hours; but near the middle of it a shot from the tops of the Santissima Trinidad, destroyed the most gallant commander known on our naval records.—The ball penetrated his breast, and was declared to be mortal; but, in his dying moments, the hero had the satisfaction to know, that another victory had graced his name, and that his prediction, before the engagement began, was nearly accomplished. On addressing his officers, as they neared the enemy, he used these memorable words: "Now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at least make sure of twenty of them." A few moments before he expired, tidings were brought him that fifteen sail of the enemy's line had struck their colours. This number was soon increased, and at the end of the engagement, it appeared that the enemy had left in our possession nineteen ships of the line, two of them, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna, being first rates, and three flag officers, Villeneuve, the commander in chief, A. Alava and Cizveros, Spaniards, the former a vice, and the latter a rear-admiral.

The glory of this day was clouded by the loss of our brave commander. The following days exhibited a series of disasters. In the morning of the twenty-second, a gale of wind came on, and it

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became necessary to destroy several of the prizes; and such was the state of the weather, that when Admiral Collingwood, who succeeded Nelson, wrote his second dispatch, he doubted much whether he should bring any of the remainder into port. Though the English navy may not be enriched by this engagement, the effects of the victory are no less important. The enemy's fleet has sustained irreparable loss. It can no longer, or at least not for a considerable time, make head against us in the Mediterranean; and the success of this day, if properly used, will counterbalance, as far as England is concerned, the grand manœuvres of Bonaparte on the banks of the Danube.

But what shall compensate for the loss of our naval hero, the pride and boast of the English nation; a man, who from his youth had distinguished himself by a series of glorious actions, and who raised himself entirely by his merits to that pre-eminence, which every sailor, in every station, believed to be his due, and under his command there was not one who would not undergo any hardship, or face any danger? Nelson not only possessed the admiration but the love of his sailors, and the English nation, which loves the sailors, joined heartily with them in affection for their chief. This love was manifest on the arrival of the news in London, every countenance was saddened; every heart was grieved.—Never did victory enter in so solemn a form into the metropolis, and the triumphs over the foe did not elate any one, so as to make him insensible of the price, at which it was purchased. Illuminations in London testified the mixture of joy and sorrow, that reigned among us: the cypress and crape were mixed with the laurels, and the darkness of many streets was a proper contrast on this occasion to the brilliancy of others. In many towns, the bells were rung in the day time for the victory, and when the night came on, the same bells muffled, gave a dumb peal to express the unfeigned sentiments of the place. The body of Lord Nelson is in the Victory; every funereal honour will be paid to his remains, and a splendid monument will declare his atchievements.

The affection of the English nation to Lord Nelson cannot be doubted, but is it sufficient, that this should be manifested only in expressions of grief, or stately monuments? When Nelson lived, danger was allotted to him, emolument to others. Compare his fortune with that of Lord Keith, Sir John Ord, or Admiral Rainier. Compare him also with the peers, whose titles were obtained by claims scarcely visible to the people at large. Nelson's brother, now the heir to his titles, is in the church; the ministry could find only a prebendal stall at Canterbury for the brother of the man, who was fighting the battles of his country, whilst they could confer the mitre on his junior at college, the brother of Lord Pelham. This mode of rewarding merit requires farther investigation. Let any one make a list of the services of Nelson, and the dissensions of Lord Melville, the emoluments of Nelson and his family, and the places and pensions of Lord Melville, and his family and adherents. There is nothing like arithmetic and the rule of three, to make us truly sensible of the strange methods adopted to reward the benefactors of their country. For example, if Lord Nelson's victories deserve four thousand a year and a title, what are the services of Lord Aukland, which have been rewarded with a title and a pension of two thousand three hundred a year, during his own life, and of five hundred for his wife during her life? What are the services of Mr. Sargent, a person whom the reader perhaps never heard of, which have been rewarded with a pension of six hundred and sixteen pound a year, during the life of his wife and himself, or the survivor of either? A magnificent palace was erected by the nation in memory of the Duke of Marlborough's actions; the atchievements of Nelson are equally glorious, at least, and certainly far more beneficial to the country. A similar palace ought to be erected on the banks of the Thames, with a suitable estate in land, settled upon it, to be enjoyed by the family of Nelson, as long as any one remains; the husbands of the daughters, who come into possession of the estate, taking that name; that every sailor, on going down the Thames, may point to the monument of his victories, and exultingly exclaim, this is the reward of glorious actions!

The victory of Lord Nelson was followed by another, by Sir R. Strachan, who met with and took four ships of the line, which instead of being ship

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belonging to the Rochfort squadron, as he expected, he found to be part of the remains from the action off Trafalgar, so that the combined fleets, that sailed from Cadiz, twenty-three ships of the line either fell into our hands or were destroyed by us. Collingwood, who succeeded Nelson in the command of the fleet, has been made a baron of the united kingdom, and the dignity of earl is conferred on Dr. Nelson, the brother and heir of the noble hero.

During these great events, the inactivity of our army has occasioned no small surprise. With the command of the seas, and a regular army between one and two hundred thousand men, it was expected, that immediately upon Bonaparte's withdrawing his army from Boulogne, one from our shores would have landed on his coasts, created a considerable diversion, and destroyed his boats. But other thoughts engaged the attention of this side of the water; and at this moment expectation is alive for the result of Sir Sidney Smith's attempt against the harbour of Boulogne. The plan in theory for the destruction of the boats is excellent: it remains for experience to determine its efficacy in practice. By means of infernal machines and sky rockets, the art of war will be so improved, that a three decker will be of no more use than a cock boat, and a fortified town will serve only to coop up soldiers for destruction. The grand expedition for the Continent occasions much conversation: the Duke of York is said to be the intended commander in chief; on this subject there is only one opinion throughout the united kingdom.

An important state paper has appeared on the subject of blockaded ports, which allows a greater freedom of commerce than usual, and the Americans are availing themselves of it. This, with the relaxation of some judicial decrees on the condemnation of prizes, will have a tendency to restore the harmony that has been in some degree interrupted between us and America.

London has received its new Lord Mayor, who, the papers tell us, is the first Scotchman that has arrived to this dignity. England cannot boast of the administration of Lord Bute, the first Scotchman that became prime minister of this country, still less of Lord Melville, who held the reins for so long a time with his intimate friend, Mr. Pitt. The chancery does not pride itself on a Wedderburne, the first Scotch Lord Chancellor. We shall hope, that the Shaw mayoralty will cover over the actions of the sheriff at Brentford, and entitle the Lord Mayor to those thanks which were denied to him on the expiration of his shrievalty. London is the capital of the united kingdom, and its dignities ought to be open equally to the inhabitants of every county, whether in this or the neighbouring island; but, as long as the representation of Scotland remains in its present state, we cannot feel any satisfaction in beholding a native of that part of the country, in possession of civic honours in the south.

Extracts from the Official Accounts of the present War.

ANSPACH, September, 24.—Pursuant to the orders of his Prussian Majesty, in quality of Prince of Anspach, the Magistrates of all the places in this country, that border on Suabia, have published a proclamation on the subject of maintaining the most perfect neutrality in the war.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

(*From the Moniteur.*)

The Emperor left Paris on the 24th. and arrived at Strasburg on the 26th. Marshal Bernadotte, who, at the moment that the army set out from Boulogne, advanced from Hanover towards Gottingen, marched by Frankfort for Wurtzburgh, where he arrived on the 23d of September. General Marmont, who had arrived at Mentz, passed the Rhine by the bridge of Cassel, and advanced to Wurtzburgh, where he formed a junction with the Bavarian army and the corps under Marshal Bernadotte. The corps under Marshal Davoust passed the Rhine on the 26th at Manheim, and marched by Heidelburgh and Necker Ellz, on the Necker. The corps under Marshal Soult passed the Rhine on the same day, on the bridge that was thrown over it at Spires, and advanced towards Heilbronn. Marshal Ney's division passed the Rhine the same day by the flying bridge opposite Durlech, and marched towards Stutgard. The corps under Marshal Lannes passed the Rhine, the 25th, at Kehl, and advanced towards Louisburgh. Prince Murat, with the cavalry of reserve, passed the Rhine at the same place, and on the same day, and remained for several days in position before the defiles of the Black Forest. His patroles, which often shewed themselves to

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the enemy's patroles, induced them to believe that it was our intention to penetrate by these defiles. The great park of artillery passed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th September, and advanced towards Heilbronn. The Emperor passed the Rhine on the 1st inst. at Kehl, slept at Ettlingen the same evening, and received there the Elector and Princess of Baden, and went to Louisburgh, to the Elector of Wurtemburgh, in whose palace he took up his abode. On the 2d inst. the divisions of Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and the Bavarians who were at Wurtzburg, formed a junction, and began their march for the Danube. The corps of Marshal Davoust marched from Necker-Eltz, by the sout of Meckmuhl, Ingelfingen, Chreilsheim, Dunkolsbuhl, Frembdingen, Ottingen, Harburgh, and Donauwerth. The corps of Marshal Soult marched from Heilbronn, and followed the route of Ochringen, Hall, Gaildroff, Absigmund, Aalen, and Nordlingen. The corps of Marshal Ney marched from Stutgard, following the route of Erslingen, Goppingen, Weissenstein, Heydenheim, Natlheim, and Nordlingen. The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced from Louisburgh, taking the road from Grose-Beutelspach to Plederhausen, Gemund, Aalen, and Nordlingen.

Second Bulletin of the French Army, Oct. 8.—On the 6th of October the second division of General Soult's corps of the army, under the command of General Vandamme, stopped only two hours at Nordingen, and continuing its march arrived at eight in the evening at Donawert, and took possession of the bridge, which was defended by the regiment of Colloredo. Some men were killed, and some were made prisoners.

On the 7th, at day break, Prince Murat arrived with his dragoons. The bridge was by that time re-established, and the Prince, with the division of troops commanded by General Warter, proceeded to the Lech, and ordered Colonel Watter to pass at the head of 200 dragoons of the 4th regiment.—After a very brilliant charge he took possession of the bridge of the Lech and drove back the enemy, who were double his force. The same night Prince Murat slept at Rain. On the 8th, Marshal Soult proceeded with the two divisions, commanded by Vandamme and Legrand, towards Augsburg, at the same time that general St. Hilaire was advancing thither by the left bank.

On the 8th, at day break, Prince Murat, at the head of Beaumont's and Klein's divisions of dragoons, and the division of carabiniers and cuirassiers, commanded by General Nansouty, marched to cut off the route from Ulm to Augsburg. On his arrival at Wertingen, he perceived a considerable division of the enemy's infantry, supported by four squadrons of Albert's cuirassiers. He immediately surrounded the whole of this corps. Marshal Lannes, who was marching in the rear of these divisions of cavalry, arrived with the division of Oudinot, and, after an engagement of two hours, the whole division, standards, cannon, baggage, officers, and soldiers, was taken. There were there twelve battalions of grenadiers, who had marched in great haste from the Tyrol to the assistance of the army of Bavaria. All the details of this affair, which was truly brilliant, cannot be known until to-morrow.

Marshal Soult manœuvred with his division all the 7th and 8th, on the left bank of the Danube, to intercept the passages from Ulm, and to observe the corps of the Austrian army, which appears still concentrated in that place.

Marshal Davoust's corps arrived on the 8th only at Neuburg.

General Marmont's corps has also arrived there.

General Bernadotte's corps, and the Bavarians, arrived on the 10th at Aichstett.

Third Bulletin of the French Army. Zumershausen, Oct. 10.—"Marshal Soult pursued the Austrian division, which had taken refuge at Aicha, drove it from thence, and on the 9th at noon entered Augsburgh, with the divisions of Vandamme, St. Hilaire, and Legrand.

"On the 9th in the evening, Marshal Davoust, who crossed the Danube at Neuburgh, arrived at Aicha with his three divisions.

"General Marmont, with the divisions of Boudet, Grouchy, and the Batavian division of General Dumonceau, passed the Danube and took a position between Aicha and Augsburgh.

"In fine, the army under Marshal Bernadotte, together with the Bavarian army commanded by Generals Deroc and Verdier, took their position at Ingolstadt. The Imperial guard, commanded by General Bessieres, proceeded to Augsburg; as likewise the division of cuirassiers, under the command of General Hautpoult.

"Prince Murat, with the divisions of Klein and Beaumont, and the division of carabineers and cuirassiers under General Nansouti, hastened with all speed to the village of Zumershausen, in order to intercept the road from Ulm to Augsburg.

"Marshal Lannes, with the grenadier division of Oudinot, and the division of Suchet, took post the same day in the village of Zumershausen.

"The Emperor passed in review the dragoons of Zumershausen: he ordered to be brought before him a dragoon, named Marente, of the 4th regiment, one of the gallant soldiers who, in the passage of the Lech, had saved his Captain, who but a few days before had cashiered him from his rank. His Majesty bestowed on him the Aigle of the Legion of Honour. The soldier then observed, 'I have only done my duty; my Captain de-

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praded me on account of some violation of discipline, but he knows that I have always proved a good soldier.'

"The Emperor next expressed his satisfaction to the dragoons, of the conduct they had displayed at the battle of Wertingen. He ordered each regiment to present a dragoon, on whom he also bestowed the Aigle of the Legion of Honour.

"All the cannon, colours, almost all the officers of the enemy's army who fought at Wertingen, were taken; a great number were killed. Two Lieutenant colonels, six Majors, sixty Officers, 4000 soldiers have fallen into our hands. The remainder were dispersed; and what escaped owed their safety to a morass, which stopped a column that was turning the enemy.

"Marshal Ney on his side, with the divisions of Walther, Dupont, and Loison, the division of dragoons of General Barraguay d'Hilliers, and the division Gazan, ascended the Danube, and attacked the enemy in their position at Grumberg. It is now five o'clock, and we hear the firing of cannon.

"It rains heavily; but this does not retard the forced marches of the Grand Army. The Emperor sets the example on horseback night and day; he is continually in the midst of the troops, and in every point where his presence is necessary. He yesterday rode 14 leagues. He slept in a small village without servants, and without any kind of baggage. The bishop of Augsburg had, however, illuminated his palace, and waited his Majesty during a part of the night."

Paris, Oct. 17. Fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army Augsburgh, Oct. 11.—The combat at Wertingen was followed in twenty-four hours by an action at Gunsburgh. Marshal Ney had caused his corps to advance—the division of Loison towards Landman, and the division of Malher to Gunsburgh. The enemy, who endeavoured to oppose their march, were every where defeated.

It was in vain that Prince Ferdinand hastened in person to defend Gunsburgh, General Malher attacked him with the 59th regiment. The battle was most obstinate—they fought man to man. Colonel La Cuee was killed at the head of his regiment, which, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance, carried the bridge by main force; the cannon which defended it were taken, and the fine position of Gunsburgh remained in our possession.

The three attacks of the enemy were useless. They retired with precipitation. The corps of Prince Murat arrived in the night at Burgau, and cut off the enemy.

The enemy lost 2500 men at Gunsburgh; we have made 1200 prisoners; we had 400 men killed and wounded. The Emperor arrived at Augsburgh on the 10th. The communication of the enemy's army is cut off at Augsburgh and Landsberg, and will be cut off at Fuessan.

Fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army. Augsburg Oct. 12.—Marshal Soult having directed his march with the division of the army under his command, to Landsberg, by that movement cut off one of the great communications of the enemy. He arrived there on the 11th, at half past four, and encountered the regiment of cuirassiers of Prince Ferdinand, who immediately retreated by forced marches to Ulm. Marshal Soult attacked them with the 26th regiment of Chasseurs. The Austrians immediately fled, leaving 120 prisoners, together with one lieutenant-colonel, two captains, and two pieces of cannon.

Twenty pieces of cannon, and the whole of the pontoons of the enemy, having passed Landsberg on the 10th, Marshal Soult dispatched general Sebastiani with a brigade of dragoons in pursuit of them. It is hoped they will overtake them. On the 12th Marshal Soult marched towards Memmingen, and arrived at day-break.

Marshal Bernadotte marched on the whole of the 11th, and pushed his advanced posts within two leagues of Munich. The baggage of several Austrian generals have fallen into the hands of our light troops.

Marshal Davoust arrived at Dachau, his advanced guard is at Moisach.

Prince Murat, with the reserve of cavalry, and the corps of Marshals Ney and Lannes, is opposite the enemy, whose left occupies Ulm, and the right Memmingen.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR TO THE PREFECT AND MAYOR OF PARIS.

"*Gentlemen Prefect and Mayor of our good City of Paris.*

"Our troops in the combat at Wertingen defeated twelve battalions of grenadiers, the flower of the Austrian army, all their artillery having remained in our power, with a great number of prisoners, and eight pair of colours. We have resolved to make a present of the colours to our good city of Paris, and of two pieces of cannon, to be placed in the Hotel de Ville.

"We desire that our good city of Paris may see in this mark of our remembrance, and in this present, which will be to it the more precious, that it is its governor who commanded our troops on the combat at Wertingen, the love which we bear it. This letter having only this object in view, we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Imperial Head-Quarters of Augsbourg, 18 Vendemiaire.

Fifth Official Bulletin of the Grand Army. Elchingen, Oct. 16, 1805.—Events of great consequence—the battles of Albeck, Elchingen, and the capture of Ulm and Memmingen, followed the actions at Wertingen and Gunsburgh.—Marshal Soult arrived on the

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13th, before Memmingen, immediately surrounded the town, and after some negociation the commandant capitulated. Nine battalions were taken prisoners; a major-general, many superior officers, ten pieces of cannon, and a great deal of baggage and ammunition of every kind, was the result of this affair. At the same time Marshal Soult marched for Ochsenhausen, for the purpose of reaching Biberach, and cutting off the only retreat which lay open to the Archduke Ferdinand. On the 19th, the enemy made a sortie from Ulm, and attacked the division of Dupont. This battle was a most obstinate one. Surrounded by twenty-five thousand men, these six thousand brave fellows opposed them on all sides, and took fifteen hundred prisoners. This corps should not be astonished at any thing; it consisted of the 9th light, the 32d, 69th, and 16th of the line. On the 13th the Emperor went to the camp before Ulm, and ordered the army of the enemy to be invested. On the 14th, at day-break, Marshal Ney passed the bridge at the head of Loison's division. The enemy opposed his taking possession of Elchingen with sixteen thousand men; they were every where overthrown, lost three thousand men, who were taken prisoners, and were pursued to their entrenchments. On the 14th general Marmont occupied all the communications of the enemy on the Iller On the 15th, at day-break, the Emperor himself appeared before Ulm. The corps of Prince Murat, and those of Marshals Lasnes and Ney, ranged themselves in order of battle, to force the entrenchments of the enemy. The day was dreadful: the troops were up to their knees in mud. The Emperor had not taken off his boots for eight days. Prince Ferdinand had marched off in the night towards Biberach, leaving twelve battalions in the town and upon the heights of Ulm, which were all taken. Marshal Soult took possession of Biberach on the 15th. Prince Murat set out in pursuit of the enemy, who are in a dreadful state of dissolution. Out of an army of eighty thousand men there are only twenty-five thousand remaining, and hopes are entertained that they will not be able to escape us. Immediately after his arrival at Munich, Marshal Bernadotte pursued the army of general Kienmeyer, and took some waggons and prisoners from him.

Sixth Bulletin. Elchingen, Oct. 18—The day of Ulm was one of the most brilliant in the history of France. The capitulation of the town is annexed, as well as the account of the regiments shut up there. The Emperor might have taken the place by assault, but twenty thousand men, defended by fortifications and wet ditches, would have made a resistance, and his desire was to save the effusion of blood. General Mack, commander in chief of the army, was in the town; it is the fate of generals opposed to the Emperor to be taken in fortified places. It will be recollected, that after the brilliant movements on the Brenta, the old Field Marshal Wurmser was made prisoner in Mantua; Melas was also at Alexandria; Mack is so at Ulm. The Austrian army was one of the finest that Austria ever had: it consisted of fourteen regiments of infantry of the army of Bavaria, as it is called, thirteen regiments from the Tyrol, and five regiments which had been sent in waggons from Italy, altogether thirty-two regiments of infantry, and fifteen regiments of cavalry. The Emperor had placed the army of Prince Ferdinand in the same situation in which he had placed that of Melas. After having long hesitated, Melas adopted the noble resolution of piercing through the French army, which occasioned the battle of Marengo. Mack took another resolution; Ulm is the point of union of a great number of high roads; he had formed the plan of making his divisions retreat by these roads, to re-assemble them in Bohemia and the Tyrol. The divisions of Hohenzollern and Werneck marched off by Heydenheim. A small division retreated by Memmingen, but the Emperor on the 12th hastened from Augsburgh to Ulm, immediately disconcerted the projects of the enemy, ordered the bridge and position of Elchingen to be carried, which rendered every thing secure. Marshal Soult, after having taken Memmingen, went in pursuit of the other columns. Prince Ferdinand had therefore no other resource than to suffer himself to be shut up in Ulm, or to endeavour by cross-roads, to join the division of Hohenzollern; this Prince adopted the latter resolution, and proceeded to Aalen with four squadrons of cavalry. In the mean time Prince Murat was in pursuit of Prince Ferdinand. The division of Werneck endeavoured to oppose him at Langenau. He took three thousand of them prisoners. While he made a movement on his right to Heydenheim, marshal Lannes marched towards Aalen and Nordlingen. The progress of the enemy was retarded by five hundred waggons, and they were weakened by the battle of Langenau. The action did not retard the march of Prince Murat. He advanced rapidly towards Neresheim, and on the 17th, at five in the evening, he arrived before that position. The division of dragoons of general Klein charged the enemy. Two standards, a general officer, and one thousand men, were again taken at the battle of Neresheim. Prince Ferdinand, and seven of his generals, had barely time to get on horseback. Their dinner was found on table. For two days the had no place of rest. It appears that Prince Ferdinand will not be able to escape the French army, unless by disguising his person, or getting off with a few squadrons by some bye path. As the Emperor was passing through a crowd of prisoners, an

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Austrian colonel expressed his astonishment to see the Emperor of the French wet, covered with dirt, as much and more fatigued than the meanest drummer in his army. One of his aid-de-camps having explained to him what that Austrian officer said, the Emperor ordered this answer to be made: "Your master wished to make me recollect that I was a soldier; I hope he will allow that the throne and the Imperial purple have not made me forget my first profession." The appearance of the army on the 15th was really most interesting. For two days the rain fell in torrents; the whole army was dripping wet; the soldiers had no provisions distributed to them; they were up to the knees in mud. But the Emperor infused fresh spirits into them; and at the moment he perceived whole columns in this state, he ordered long live the Emperor to be cried. It is also mentioned, that the Emperor replied to the officers who surrounded him, and who expressed their surprise, how, in a moment of such distress, the soldiers could forget all their wants and appear only sensible to the pleasure of seeing him: "They are in the right; it is to spare their blood that I make them undergo such great fatigue." The Emperor, when the army occupied the heights which command Ulm, sent for the Prince of Lichtenstein, major general, who was shut up in the town, to communicate to him that he wished it would capitulate; telling him, that if he took it by storm, he would be under the necessity of acting as he did at Jaffa, where the whole garrison were put to the sword; that it was one of the melancholy rights of war; that he wished that both he and the brave Austrian nation were spared the necessity of so dreadful an action; that the place was not tenable; that it ought therefore to surrender.

The Prince required that the officers and soldiers should have liberty to return to Austria. "I will grant it," replied the Emperor, "to the officers, but not the soldiers; for who will be my security that they will not be made to serve again?" Then, after having hesitated a moment, he added, "Well then, I will rely upon the word of Prince Ferdinand. If he is in the town, I wish to give him a proof of my esteem, and I will grant to him what you require of me, hoping that the Court of Vienna will not break the word of one of its Princes." Upon M. de Lichtenstein assuring him that Prince Ferdinand was not in the town, "Then," said the Emperor, "I do not see who is to be my guarantee that the soldiers I send you back will not be employed again."—On the night of the 16th there was a terrible hurricane; the Danube completely overflowed, and carried away almost all the bridges, which straitens us very much in our supplies of provisions.—On the 15th, Marshal Bernadotte having pushed his advanced posts as far as Wasserbourg and Haug, on the roads of Brannau, took four or five hundred prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon, having thus taken, since his entry at Munich, fifteen hundred prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, two hundred horses, and a quantity of baggage, *without the loss of a single man*.—The Emperor passed the Rhine on the 1st of October; the Danube the 16th, at five o'clock in the morning; the Lech the same day, at half-past three; his troops entered Munich on the 12th; his advanced guard arrived on the Inn on the 15th. On the same day he was master of Memmingen, and on the 17th of Ulm.—He took from the enemy, at Wertingen, Gunzburgh, Elchingen, the days of Memmingen and Ulm, and in the actions of Albeck, Langeneau, and Neresheim, forty thousand men, more than forty stand of colours, a great number of cannon, baggage waggons, &c. and to accomplish all this only marches and manœuvres were employed.—In these partial actions the loss of the French army amounts to no more than five hundred killed and a thousand wounded. It is a common remark among the troops, "the Emperor has found out a new method of making war—he only makes us use our legs instead of our bayonets." Five-sixths of the army have never fired a shot, which has mortified them much. But they have all marched a great deal, and they redouble their activity, when they have hopes of overtaking the enemy. The eulogy of the army may be made in two words—It is worthy of its Chief.—The Austrian army may be considered as annihilated. The Austrians and Russians will be obliged to make many levies of recruits to resist the French army, which has destroyed an army of one hundred thousand men, without experiencing, we may say, any loss.

[*To be continued.*]

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER, 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

A Compendium of Modern Husbandry, principally written during a survey of Surrey, in which is comprised an Analysis on Manures, also an Essay on Timber; by J. Malcolm, 3 vol. 8vo. 1l. 16s. Royal, 3l. 3s.

The Farmer's Daily Journal, and Complete Accountant; by a practical Farmer, 4to. 7s. Rivington.

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BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Erasmus, with an account of his writings, reduced from the larger work of Dr. J. Jortin; by A. Lacey, esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Biographia Scotia, or Scottish Biographical Dictionary, containing Lives and Writings of eminent and remarkable persons, natives of Scotland; by J. Stark, 4s.

Memoirs of the Life and Achievements of the Right Hon. Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson; by a captain of the British Navy, 2s. 6d.

Life of Lord Nelson, 6d.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Dodsley's original Cellar-Book, or the Butler's Assistant in keeping a regular account of his liquors, for 1806, 1s. 6d. Symonds.

A New System of Domestic Cookery, formed upon principles of Economy, and adapted to the use of private families; by a Lady, 6s.

DRAMA.

Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice, a Melo-Drama; by M. G. Lewis, 2s.

A Prior Claim, a Comedy; by H. J. Pye, and S. J. Arnold, 2s. 6d.

The Delinquent, or Seeing Company, a Comedy; by F. Reynolds, 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Summary of Parental and Filial Duties, or an interesting Description of what Parents and Children owe to each other; inculcating also the most valuable requisites for a liberal education, the whole extracted from the works of the Sieur de Charron; by J. Taylor, 1s.

Juvenile Essays, comprising in the order of merit, the first and second half yearly prize compositions of the pupils belonging to the Milk-street Academy, Sheffield, to which is prefixed a Brief History of Education, and a Table of the System pursued in the above Academy; by J. H. Abraham, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Brief History of Education; by J. H. Abraham, 1s.

Children's true Guide to Knowledge and Virtue, or a collection of early lessons, peculiarly calculated to promote a gradual improvement in reading as well as to lay a foundation in moral and religious principles, the plan and subject matter being attentively adapted to the use of schools in general; by J. Taylor, 1s. 3d.

MEDICAL.

Reply to Dr. J. C. Smyth, containing Remarks on Mineral Acids in a state of gas to destroy contagion; by J. Johnson, M. D. 8vo. 5s.

Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several diseases; by J. Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

A Letter to Dr. Moseley, containing animadversions on Dr. Woodville, and Dr. Pearson, on a refutation of the gross misrepresentations lately published by Dr. Rowley, respecting the Cow Pock; by Robert John Thornton, M. D. 1s. Symonds.

MISCELLANIES.

Theory and Description of a Ventilator for airing vessels, vaults, mines, coal pits, &c. with some Remarks on airing vessels and goods suspected of infection; by R. Woltman, director of the hydraulic public works at Cuxhaven, 8vo. with three plates, 4s. Boosey.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal, 15s. 4to.

Essay on Civilization; by J. Mitchell, 15s. 4to.

A Letter to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, occasioned by two recent publications respecting the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1s.

The Domestic Guide in Cases of Insanity, pointing out the causes, means of preventing, and proper treatment of that disorder; recommended to private families, and the notice of the clergy, 12mo. 2s.

The Mysteries of Neutralisation, or the enemy's cheap defence of ships, colonies and commerce, 2s.

NOVELS.

The Mysterious Protector, 2 Vol. 7s.

Hyppolitus, or the Wild Boy, 4 Vol. 12s.

The Heirs of Villeroy; by H. Rouviere, 3 Vol. 13s. 6d.

The Morlands' Tales, illustrative of the Simple and Surprising; by R. C. Dallas, 4 Vol. 1l. 1s.

The Pilgrim of the Cross, or the Chronicles of Christabelle de Mowbray; by E. Helme, 4 Vol. 18s.

POETRY.

The Nature of Things, a didactic poem, translated from the Latin of Titus Lucretius Carus; by J. M. Good, 2 Vol. 4to. 4l. 4s.

Pleasures of Love, being amatory poems; by G. W. Fitzwilliam, 6s.

The Rustic, a poem; by E. Clark, 3s. 6d.

The Pleasures of Love, a poem, by J. Stewart, 6s.

The Tears of Britain, an Elegy on the death of Lord Nelson; by D. Lawler, 1s.

Monody on Admiral Lord Nelson, who after a series of transcendant and heroic services, fell gloriously, October 21st, 1805, in the battle of Trafalgar, at the moment of obtaining the most brilliant and decisive victory recorded in the annals of Great Britain; by G. Richards, A. M. F. A. S. 4to. 1s.

POLITICAL.

The State of the Nation, in a series of letters to his Grace the Duke of Bedford; by J. Cartwright, esq. 4s.

RELIGION.

Lectures on some passages of the Acts of the Apostles: by J. Dick, 8vo. 7s.

Memoirs of the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British West India: by Rev. C. Buchanan, 4to. 12s.

A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to

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be used in all Churches and Chapels, on Dec. 5th, 4d.

Discourses on various topics relating to Doctrine and Practice; by the late Rev. T. Kenrick, 2 Vol. 8vo. 16s.

The Fruits of the Spirit, the Ornament of Christians, a Sermon preached at the Baptist Monthly Associations, at Mr. Coxhead's place of worship, Little Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Oct. 31, 1805; by R. Burnside, A. M. 8vo. 1s.

Religion Essential to the Temporal Happiness of a Nation, a Sermon preached Aug. 21, 1805, at Grantham, before the Boston Loyal Volunteers, on permanent duty there: by S. Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. 8vo. 1s.

Discourses chiefly on Devotional Subjects; by the late Rev. Newcombe Cappe, to which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life, by C. Cappe, with an Appendix, containing a Sermon preached at the interment of the Author, by the Rev. W. Wood; also a Sermon on occasion of the death of Robert Cappe, M. D. with Memoirs of his Life, by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon preached on occasion of the late Naval Victory, in the Parish Church of Wellington, Salop, Nov. 10th, 1805: by the Rev. John Eyton, 1s.

A Memorial for Children, being an authentic account of the Conversion, Experience and happy Deaths of eighteen Children; designed as a continuance of Janeway's Token; by George Hendley, 8d.

A General Account of the Book of Psalms, with their use and place in the worship of God, under the Old Testament dispensation; also a brief Description of the Temple, its furniture, &c. and a Spiritual and Typical Exhibition of Christ in those Sacred Memorials of his Person and Salvation, interspersed with quotations from Dr. Lightfoot, Dean Prideaux, and others; by S. E. Pierce, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Foreign Books imported from Germany, by T. Boosey, 4. Broad-street, City.

Ebers's German and English Dictionary, complete, 5 thick Vols. 8vo. sewed, 4l. 4s.

—— Abridged, 3 Vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Winkelman's Deutsch-Hollandisches Worterbuch, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Eichhorn's Einleitung ins Alte Testament, 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Klopstock's Messias, 4 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Moritz's Algemeiner Deutscher Briefsteller Von Heinsius, mits Anhang, 12mo. 6s.

Grüning's Hamburghischer Briefsteller für Kaufleute, 12mo 6s.

Schiller's Gedichte, 2 Vols. vellum paper, 9s.

——— Don Karlos; 12mo. 7s.

——— Raüber, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

——— Fiesko, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

——— Kabale & Liebe, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

——— 30jahr, Krieg, 2 Vols. plates, 12s.

Sahlstedts Schwedische Gram. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Werthers Leidenvon Gothe, 12mo. 6s.

Euler's Comptoir, Geschaften, Von Clemnius, 8vo. 7s.

Danish Grammar for Englishmen, 8vo. 7s.

Danish and English Dictionary, 2 Vols bound, 1l, 5s.

Heym's Russische Sprachlehre, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

——— Dictionaire Russe, Allemand and Francois, and *vice versa*, 4 Vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

Tobriese's Danische Sprachlehre, 2 Vols, 7s.

Soemmerring de Corporis Humani Fabrica, 6 Vols. 2l. 2s.

——— Icones Oculi Humani, folio, 4l. 4s.

Linnei Species Plantarum, T. 3 Pl. 3l. 14s.

——— Complete as far as published, 7 parts, 4l. 4s.

Nemnich's Comtoir Lexicon, inq Sprachen, 8vo. 1l. 5s.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From October 21 to November 21, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.		CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Synochus	2	Pleudrodyne	1
Inflammatory Sore Throat	5	Asthma	7
Inflammation of the Lungs	7	Chronic Rheumatism	9
Peripneumonia Notha	3	Lumbago	1
Catarrhal Affections	29	Asthenia	13
Dysentry	5	Tympanites	1
Hooping Cough	3	Dropsy	5
Small Pox	5	Physconia	1
Erysipelas	1	Dysuria	1
		Menorrhagia	3
		Leucorrhœ	2
		Chlorosis	1
		Hysteria	1
		Hemiphlegia	1
		Schirrous Pylorus	1
		Prolapsus Uteri	1
		Scrofula	2
		Syphilis	1
		Cutaneous Eruptions	11
Chronic Diseases	182		
Acute Diseases	56		
Number of Cases	238		

The prevalence of very cold and damp weather during the last three weeks, has

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considerably increased the number of complaints, especially of the different varieties of Catarrh. Old asthmatics, and all those with whom cough and dyspnœa are habitual in winter, have suffered severely. The bowel complaints, which have occurred, mostly of the dysenteric type, have put on an acute form, and the febrile symptoms in one or two instances have been considerable. The small pox is still increasing in prevalence, and indeed exists in almost every quarter. It is chiefly the severe cases which apply to public charities; those in the preceding list were mostly fatal; the eruption being of a small scattered sort, never completely maturating; and the strength of the patient speedily sinking, with cold extremities, and in one case with hæmorrhegies from various parts. No other contagious diseases seem to exist, with the exception of a few instances of hooping cough among children. Typhus fever is very rarely seen; and scarlet fever at present is equally unknown in this district. A very large majority of the prevalent diseases, as may be collected from the foregoing list, are the consequence of cold.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

AT a late half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of that great commercial concern the Grand Junction Canal, held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, W. Praed, esq. in the chair, Mr. Richard Collingshaw was nominated and unanimously elected clerk and solicitor to the company. A statement of the company's pecuniary affairs was likewise read, together with the monthly amounts of the gross receipts for tolls taken on the line of the canal and its respective branches, since the last half-yearly meeting, when the receipts were found to be as follows, viz. in the month of June the sum of 6288*l.*; in July, 8973*l.*; in August, 6981*l.*; in September, 6071*l.*; and in October, 6981*l.* Total of receipts, 35,16*l.*

The newly-erected bridge over the river Ravensbourne, at Deptford, commonly known by the name of Deptford Creek, has been lately opened for the use of foot passengers and of the public. This bridge is situated on the road that leads from Deptford to Greenwich, and crosses the little river above-mentioned at or near its efflux or outlet into the Thames.

It is in contemplation to throw down immediately the houses situated at the end of Rupert-street, Marylebone, and to open through the avenue a new street leading to Oxford-road; a measure calculated to produce a very considerable and much wanted improvement to that part of the town.

NEWGATE MARKET.

A petition has been presented from the inhabitants residing in Newgate-street, Warwick-lane, Warwick-square, Ivy-lane, Ave Maria-lane, and Paternoster-row, to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, detailing a series of nuisances, arising from the great number of carts, waggons, and other carriages frequenting Newgate-market, some of which are drawn into Newgate-street at two, three, and four o'clock in the morning; also complaining of the returning market garden carts; also of the stench of slaughter-houses, dung carts, &c. &c. also of the channel in the middle of Warwick-lane, into which all manner of filth, blood, and excrement, &c. &c. are thrown.—The petition further urges, that the petitioners are not hostile to the interests of those who occasion these nuisances, and that they have no wish or desire, in the least, to interfere with, or impede the business of, Newgate Market;—on the contrary, the petitioners state, as the sole prayer of the petition, that the Honourable Court will take into consideration the propriety of enlarging the said market, and further to improve it with proper avenues and drains, and to adopt such other regulations for the government of the market, as may seem best in the judgment of the court to direct.

Married.] W. Stockens, esq. of Waltham Green, near London, to Miss M. A. Bettesworth, only daughter of J. B. esq. of the rectory-house, Parson's Green, near Fulham.—J. Thomas, of St. James's Palace, to Miss Martha Clarke, of Upper Belgrave Place.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, J. Symons, esq. of the Madras Military Establishment, to Mrs. Read, of Blackheath.—W. Walker, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Sleigh, late of Whitehall.—At Pancras, H. D. Erskine, esq. to Miss M. A. Cooksey.—At St. James's Church, J. R. G. Hopwood, esq. of Hopwood-hall, Lancashire, to Miss Byng, one of the Maids of Honour.—F. Larter, esq. of Little Madox-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Bushley, of Orchard-street, portman-square.—Mr. D. W. Garrow, only son of W. Garrow, esq. to Miss Charlotte C. Proby, one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Proby, rector of Stratford, in Essex.—Mr. Cope, of Lombard-street to Miss M. A. Knight, daughter of R. K. esq. of Kent road.—Mr. Robson, of Castle-street, Leicester-fields, to Mrs. Frogatt, relict of the late W. F. esq. of Epping Forest.—Mr. Churchill, attorney, of Chertsey, to Miss

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Steele, only daughter of R. S. esq. late of the Ordnance Office.—Mr. Kime, of Stratford, to Miss Roberts, of Preston Bissett, Bucks.—At Hackney, Mr. M. L. Merac, to Miss E. Manning, daughter of Richard Manning, esq.—At Marybone, Major Daniel, of the 59th regiment, to Miss M. East, late of Jamaica.—Tho. Symonds, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Frances Barlow, of Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. J. Harris, of the royal navy, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Nich. W. esq. of Berwick Castle, Wilts.—J. Knight, esq. of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, to the Hon. Miss Wynne, eldest daughter of Lady Headley.—Ross Mahon, esq. of Castlegar, county of Galway, Ireland, to Miss Diana Baber, daughter of Edw. Baber, esq. Park-street, Grosvenor-square.—B. W. Ottley, esq. to Miss Zachary, of Anneley-house, in Worcestershire.—The Rev. John Jeffery, of Billingshurst, Sussex, to Miss Taylor, daughter of W. T. esq. of Tottenham-court-road, and grand-daughter to the late Rev. Henry T. well known as an Arian polemical writer. He published "The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai, for embracing Christianity," and other theological pieces.

Died.] In York-street, Brigadier General Ferdinand Beckwith, third son of the late Major Gen. B.—At Lady Molesworth's, in Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Ourry, relict of the late Paul H. O. esq.—At her house in Westminster, Mrs. Hull, relict of the late T. H. esq. of Covent Garden Theatre.—At his house in Manchester-street, Lieut. Col. James Powell, in the service of the East India Company.—At Islington, aged 75, T. Shirley, esq.—Also, aged 57, W. Flower, esq. formerly a wholesale stationer in Cannon-street.—At Walworth, J. Smith, esq. of Southwold, fourth son of Mr. Alderman S. of York.—At Egham, aged 73, the Rev. J. Liptrott, vicar of that parish.—At Ripley, Surrey, while sitting at dinner, Mrs. Tringham, wife of ——— Tringham, esq.—At Pancras, in his 64th year, R. Holbrook, esq. justice of peace for Middlesex.—In Davies-street, the Hon. Mrs. Maitland, lady of Colonel Maitland.—T. Coles, esq. of Addington Park, in Surrey.—At Buckingham-house, Pimlico, in her 84th year, Mrs. Briggs, deputy house-keeper, which situation she had filled for 44 years.—— ——Shave, esq. many years a magistrate and receiver-general for the county of Surrey.—The death of this gentleman was very sudden, as he was apparently in perfect health on the preceding day, and had transacted business in his magisterial capacity.—At Chelsea, aged 78, Mrs. Fordyce, relict of the late Dr. G. F.—At Slough, in her 85th year, Mrs. Browne, mother of Mr. B. nursery-man.—At Pimlico, aged 48, John F. B. Gottsched, late lieutenant-colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and inspector of Dutch troops.—At Stoke Newington, Miss Hoare, daughter of Jonathan Hoare, esq.—In South Charlotte-street, Capt. R. Maitland, of the Stirlingshire militia.—At her apartments in Greenwich hospital, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late Capt. S. of the royal navy.—The Rev. Alexander Cleves, lecturer at Knightsbridge chapel.—At Chester Place, Lambeth, H. R. Larpent, esq.—In Berners-street, Mrs. Harriot Collins, wife of J. C. esq.—At the house of his uncle, Paul Orchard, esq.—In Chesterfield-street, aged 23, G. Pauley Buck, esq. of Daddon, in Devonshire.—At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 85, Jas. Eisdale, esq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Sharp, of Waltham St. Laurence, to Miss Smith, of Maidenhead Thicket.—In London, Mr. C. Hayter, jun. of Staines, to Miss Gilbert, of the Old Bell Inn and Tavern, Holborn.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Westbrook, wife of Richard W. esq. banker.—After a very short illness, Mr. Fardon, of Castle-street, of the religious society of Quakers.—At Farringdon, aged 67, Mrs. Vincent.—At Shaw, in his 10th year, Mr. Lamb.—About three years ago this gentleman, by a very curious operation of surgery, had a very large cancer taken from his under lip.—At an advanced age, Mrs. St. Leger, of Trunkwell.—At Hampstead, in Middlesex, Mrs. Eliz. Simmons, relict of the late H. S. esq. of the same place, and mother of the Rev. John Symonds Beedon, D. D. of Bere Court, in this county.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Meteorological Journal, from October 9, to October 15, both inclusive, conformably to observations duly registered in the public library of the University of Cambridge, at two o'clock, P. M.

Day.	*Month.* Oct.	*Degrees.*	*Weather.*
Wednesday	9	58	Cloudy.
Thursday	10	52	Fine.
Friday	11	50	Cloudy.
Saturday	12	50	Fine.
Sunday	13	52	Rain.
Monday	14	53	Fine.
Tuesday	15	53	Fine.

Married.] At Hemingford Abbot, county of Huntingdon, G. Margetts, esq. of Needingworth, to Miss Clark.—At Cambridge, Mr. R. Baker, to Miss Fortin, mistress of the Bell public-house.—The Rev. W. Broadbent, of Bellenghay, and formerly of St.

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John's College, Cambridge, to Mrs. Fowler, a widow lady of Newark upon Trent.—W. Coxhead Marsh, esq. of Park Hall Essex, and fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Swayne, of Castle Hedingham, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. rector of Stretham, in this county.—At Ely, W. Bacon, esq. of Newton Cap, in the bishoprick of Durham, to Miss Moseley.—Sir James Duberley, of Gain's Hall, county of Huntingdon, to Miss St. Barbe, eldest daughter of Charles St. B. esq. of Lymington—At Bedford, Mr. Benjamin Greene, of Burgh, to Miss Catherine Smith, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. S.—The Rev. J. Drew Barton, President Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss Carthew, of Woodbridge.

Died] At Cambridge, at his house, near the Senate House, Joseph Merril, esq; dying possessed of considerable property, and a batchelor, he has bequeathed considerable legacies to the public charity of Cambridge, such as to Story's Charity, the sum of £1667, in the 3 per cents.—Aged 45, Mr. J. Frost, many years rider and stud groom to Sir Charles Bunbury, baronet, at Great Barton.—Lately in the East Indies, in his 32 year, Captain Richard Martin, third son of Mr. Henry M. of Brampton Lodge, county of Huntingdon.

CORNWALL.

"Colonel Tyrwhitt with his accustomed liberality has taken under his protection the son of a tar, who was born on board the Minotaur, about 5 years ago, and to whom Lord Nelson stood god-father.—This little fellow bears the honoured name of Horatio Nelson." *Royal Cornwall Gazette, Nov.* 23.

Married.] At Liskeard, W. Rawle, esq. to Miss Hingstone, daughter of Mr. Richard H. merchant.—At St. Gluvias, Captain Pellowe, of the Royal Navy, to Mrs. Spurge, of Penryn.—Mr. T. Sheriden, late a candidate for the borough of Liscean, in this county. to Miss Callender, daughter of Sir John C. of North Britain.

Died.] At Falmouth, aged 79, Mr. S. Tregallan, merchant.—At Padstow, Mr. J. Symonds, comptroller of the Customs.—At Fowey, Captain Dormer.—At Lesturthiel, Mr. Lucas, a member of the Corporation. Miss Clapp, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.—At St. Austell, Mr. Tallack, many years clerk to Charles Rashleigh, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Wrexham, Captain J. Van Cortlandt, of the corps of Loyal Welsh Fusileers, and Major of Brigade to Major General Fisher, to Miss Annah Warrington, second daughter of the Rev. G. W.—Mr. Daniel Owen, mercer of New Town, in Montgomeryshire, to Miss Elizabeth Rigg, at Gregynog.—At Plasnewydd, the Earl of Inniskillen, to lady C. Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.—At Lanswrog, in Denbyshire, Mr. W. S. Clarke, builder, of Northwich, in this county, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late J. L. esq.—At Chester, T. Richards, esq. to Miss A. Stringer, daughter of the late Mr. S. upholsterer.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Myrton, relict of the late Richard M. esq. barrister.—In his 85th year, Mr. S. Hewitt, late a merchant of Shrewsbury.—At the Royal Hotel in this city, after a short illness.—O. Molyneux Wynne, esq. of Overton Hall, in the county of Flint.—The Rev. John Capper, late of Godhorpe, near this city,—At the early age of nearly 15 years, Miss S. Hope daughter of Mr. T. H. of Cheadlex.—Mr. G. Holland, of Bri tol, and formerly a druggist of Chester.—At Deresbury, aged 80, Mrs. Heron, relict of the late George H. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Peter Brooke esq. of Mere.—In his 68th year, Mr. T. Turner of Sandbeach.—At Manchester, in his 26th year, Mr. B. Jones, eldest son of Mr. T. J. draper of Chester.—Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. C. sadler, of Tarvin near Chester.—At Wyefair, the seat of John Lloyd, esq. in Denbighshire, Alexander Aubert, esq. F. R. S. of Highbury Place, London. This gentleman was likewise Vice President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Governor of the London Assurance Company.

CUMBERLAND.

It is in contemplation to erect by subscription a new public bridge, over the river Wanrph, at a certain place called Howe Wath, near Whitreeg Lees, in the parish of Aikton. As the place alluded to abounds in quicksands, and is, in several respects, very dangerous to ford, it is much to be desired that the above plan may be carried speedily into effect; and it is earnestly recommended to the magistrates, and to the public at large, to exert their best efforts to promote the improvement here suggested.

For several weeks past experienced workmen have been assiduously occupied in boring different parts of the bed of the river, in order to ascertain the most eligible situation wherein to erect the intended bridge over the river Eden, adjacent to the city of Carlisle; and it appears that they have fortunately discovered a stratum of rock, from two to five feet in depth, on the north side of the channel, both above and below the site of the present bridge. A plan has likewise been taken of a new road which it is intended to lay down, and to lead from the new bridge, situated at Stanwixbank, and to proceed nearly in a straight line through Kingmoor and Rockcliff parish, to the village of Garistown, on the river Esk. At this particular point, it is in contemplation to erect another new bridge, which will enjoy the very important advantage of forming a connection and communication with the new road that leads from Glasgow.

"In an orchard belonging to Mr. Elihu Robinson, of Eaglesfield, near Cockermout

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there was taken from an apple tree, this season, the astonishing number of 5050 well-grown apples, and about 100 more were left upon the tree; which is not more than seven inches and a half in diameter, at the thickest part of the boll, and is scarcely 13 feet in height!"—*Cumberland Packet, October 29.*

"In the dreary and mountainous regions of Borrowdale, in this county, there is at present an object of curiosity to the natives of that district, whom it affects with almost equal sentiments of surprise, as the first sight of a ship formerly did the uncultivated Indians. This phenomenon is nothing more or less than a CORN STACK! The oldest inhabitant living does not remember to have seen a stack of grain in that part of the country before!"—*Carlisle Journal, October 29.*

On Friday, October 25, the first meeting of the Agricultural Society lately established at Workington, was held in that town, when Mr. Curwen was unanimously elected president. On this occasion the meeting agreed to extend the district considered as open to competitors, to the whole county, and to admit the donations and subscriptions of individuals from any other counties, as well as Cumberland. The meeting was exceedingly numerous beyond all expectation, as several gentlemen came upwards of 40 miles to attend it; and much zeal and enthusiasm were displayed and exerted by the president and members, to promote the agricultural interests of the county of Cumberland.

On Saturday, October 19, Mr. John Mirehouse, a respectable yeoman of Mirsike, in the parish of Loweswater, invited between 30 and 40 of his friends and neighbours, to celebrate the anniversary of his nativity, the venerable veteran having, on that day, completed his hundredth year. The old gentleman enjoys the use of all his faculties, sight only excepted, and he has always possessed a robust, hale constitution. He is, moreover, naturally of a very cheerful disposition, and is justly considered as an intelligent man. This worthy centenarian received the visits of his company seated in a *new* oak chair, and he had previously, and intendedly, apparelled himself in a *new* suit; in order, as he observed, that it might hereafter "be truly said that John Mirehouse was an hundred years old." He further remarked to his friends, among other of his occasional sallies of humour, (the genuine offspring of a mind at ease) that the dress and the chair, with "care taking, might serve his lifetime." The festivity which prevailed at this singular entertainment, (and of more splendid ones we may read, but scarcely of one more singular) was greatly heightened and embellished by the wonderful hilarity of the venerable host. In a word, it was all that reason could wish; and the sensations excited in the breasts of the respectable visitors, were such as may be more easily imagined than fully or satisfactorily described. It should not be forgotten, that both the parents of this worthy character attained to pretty nearly the same age; and it is well known that several of the family have arrived at this very remarkable period of longevity.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Peat, print-cutter, to Miss M. King.—Mr. Daniel Dover, manufacturer, of Milbeck, to Miss Bowe, of Lorton.—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Wilson, tanner, to Miss Sancton.—At Harrington, Mr. R. Scrugham, paper-manufacturer, of Caldbeck, to Miss A. Metcalf, daughter of the late Mr. M pier, master.—At Workington, Mr. J. Roper, tanner, of Penrith, to Miss Hodgson, of the Lodge,—At Egremont, Joseph Beane, esq. of Blackhow, to Miss Banks, of Langhorn.—Mr. J. Dale, of the Parsonage, in Lamplugh, to Miss N. Robinson, of Gaithwaite, in the parish of Brigham.

Died.] At Whitehaven, or on the passage to this port, in the prime of life, Capt. Hewitt, of the ship Sally.—At Maryport, very unexpectedly, the Rev Mr. Taylor, of Cross Canniby, who was found dead in his bed.—At Longthwaite, suddenly, Mr. W. Bell, farmer.—Lately, on his passage from the West Indies, aged 24, of the yellow fever, Capt. Robert Gibson, of the first regt. of foot, and second son of R. G. esq. of Barfield, in this county. He is characterized as an excellent officer, and an elegant, manly, and amiable character.—At Langhaw, Mr. B. G. Smith, son of E. S. esq.—At Scarbank, near Longtown, after a long illness, Lady Bruce.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. T. Davenport, draper, to Miss Grime, of Swarkstone Lows.—Mr. W. Cooper, plumber, &c. to Miss M. Radford.—A Crich, Mr. Maudson, officer of excise, to Miss E. Walker, of South Wingfield-park.—At Matlock, Mr. J. M. Skidmore, hosier, to Miss E. Boden.—At Risley, in this county, Mr. Oldham, surgeon, to Miss Allsop, late of Nottingham.

Died.] At Derby, in her 78th year, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Dr. H.—Mrs. Vickers, daughter of Mr. M. of the Rose and Crown public house.—At her house in the Wardwick, aged 76, Mrs Wilson, relict of the late T. W. esq.—Aged 21, Mr. A. Cook, eldest son of Mr. C. currier.—Aged 46, Mrs. Archdale, wife of R. A. esq. M. P. for the county of Dundalk, in Ireland.—At Buxton, in her 66th year, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. W. R. of Birmingham.—At Matlock, Miss M. Stansal, eldest daughter of T. S. esq mayor of Newark.—At Dronfield, J. Greenway, esq.—Miss A. M. Griffith, of Bamboro Hall, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. G. rector of Eckington, in this county.—Suddenly at his house on

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Cockshutt Hill, near Derby, Mr. J. Beard.—At Etwall, in this county, Miss Proctor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon, of Litchfield.—At Osbaston Hall, Miss Whitby, late of Derby.—Aged 37, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Thomas P. of South Wingfield.—At Fyham, J. F. Wright, esq.—Lately at Bareges, in the South of France, the Rev. J. Crawford, rector of Elvaston, near Derby. His complaint was a dysentery, attended with great suffering, and agonies, for three and twenty days, which he bore literally without a murmur, or shewing the slightest symptoms of impatience.

DEVONSHIRE.

"A number of gentlemen standing on the Hoe, at Plymouth, last week, talking of the lamented death of Lord Nelson, a little boy about 6 years old, having overheard them, began to cry, saying he had lost his godfather, and on being asked who his godfather was, the boy said Lord Nelson. The gentlemen immediately made enquiry of the boy's father, (William White, a labourer) and mother, as to the truth of the assertion, when she stated, that her husband had sailed with Lord Nelson in the Minotaur, but is now discharged. Having gone on board to take leave of her husband, the vessel was ordered to sea immediately, and she was therefore obliged to remain on board. When arrived at Naples, she was delivered of this boy, and on its being made known to Lord Nelson, his Lordship and Lady Hamilton offered to stand god-father and god-mother to him. The gentlemen then asked if she had any voucher to prove this relation; when she produced a certificate signed *Nelson and Bronte and Lady Hamilton*, saying, "*The boy is christened* Nelson Hamilton Bronte White." He will, no doubt, be provided for, as the Prince of Wales's steward has taken the certificate and sent it to his Royal Highness, to have it laid before the Admiralty"—*Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, Nov.* 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is Lord High Steward of the Town and Corporation of Plymouth, and who is, likewise, Lessor and Impropriate Receiver of all the dues collected within a certain part of the harbour of Plymouth, called Sutton Pool Harbour, has given directions to Mr. Tyrrwhytt, private secretary to his Royal Highness, to begin forthwith a new arrangement for the better and more effectual improvement of the said part of the harbour, which is intended to be deepened and rendered wider, and if possible even convert it into a grand floating harbour, as it is believed to possess extraordinary capabilities for this purpose. In the year 1778, two strong piers were erected, by parliamentary grants, in consequence of application from the Commissioner Franshawe, of the Dock-yard, and from the late Admiral Macbride, at the very entrance of Sutton Pool, which with the additional aid of floodgates, might, it is presumed, render the inner harbour of Plymouth, a perpetual wet dock, of very considerable width, capable of containing, at all times of tide, several hundred sail of merchant ships, free from every reasonable apprehension of storms or tempests. Such a measure, if it could be carried into effect, would, unquestionably prove a copious source of wealth to the trading and mercantile interests of the town.

Some considerable improvements are, likewise, making upon the forest of Dartmoor, by order of his Royal Highness; several thousand of acres have been grubbed up for planting, and a number of neat, habitable dwellings are intended to be erected.

It is intended to erect a prison on a very extensive scale, near Torr Royal, on Dartmoor, at the distance of about six miles from Tavistock. The prison and its courtlagges, within the boundaries, will comprehend a circumference of not less than fifteen acres of ground, and will be built upon a plan so spacious as to contain five thousand prisoners of war. This is designed to be, in future, the grand depot of prisoners, to be collected from the different ports of Cornwall and Devon.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. T. Nosworth, architect, to Miss Skinner, daughter of Mr. S. silversmith.—At Collumpton, Mr. Joseph Pannell, hairdresser, to Miss S. Mathews.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Deane, widow of the late Mr. D. malster.—Mr. T. Peters mealman.—Mrs. Grant, widow of the late Mr. B. G. mercer.—Miss M. Whiting.—At Plymouth, R. Loud, esq. late lieutenant of the Ganges, a seventy-four gun ship.—Near Plymouth, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. L. late surgeon to Rear Admiral Sir. J. B. Warren, K. B.—At Stone-house, aged 61, Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late captain C. of the navy.—At Strutton, Mr. Tooke, surgeon and apothecary.—At Chaddlewood, near Plymton, Mrs. Bird, relict of the late H. B. esq. formerly of Ridgeway.—At Crediton, Miss Risdon.

DORSETSHIRE.

There is now in the rookery of Mr. William Hardy, of Middle-marsh, near Sherborne, one nest of rooks, about half-fledged, feathered for flight, and others building.——*Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury, Nov.* 25.

Married.] At Shroton, Mr. G. Smith, of Blandford, to Miss Andrews, eldest daughter of John A. esq.—J. Perkyns, esq. of Henley, Somerset, to Miss Sampson, of Chetnole.—Mr. J. Cox, tick-manufacturer, of Bourton, to Miss Dunn, of Silton.—Mr. H. Sherris, of Beer Farm, near Langport, in Somersetshire, and captain of the Hain

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company of Poldenhill volunteers, to Miss M. Dean, of Kingstone, near Winborne, in this county.

DURHAM.

The tolls of the iron-bridge at Sunderland, were lately let at the annual sum of two thousand and eighty pounds, which makes an advance of about four hundred pounds on the preceding year.

ESSEX.

It is intended to build a commodious inn or hotel, in the town of Chelmsford, on an elegant and extensive scale, principally for the better accommodation of the nobility, gentry, and others, who attend at the time of the assizes, or on other public occasions, to transact the business of the county, and likewise with a view to serve the public at large. In order to obtain a fund sufficient for this useful purpose, a tonting subscription has been set on foot, to raise the sum of five thousand pounds, in shares of fifty pounds each.

Married.] In London, the Rev. W. Ward, rector of Myland, near Colchester to Miss Hammersley, daughter of T. H. esq. of Pall-mall —J. Wyatt Lee, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Bunkin, of Woodham. — Mortimer W. Hayward, esq. late captain of the South Essex militia, to Miss Louisa Kersteman, third daughter of Jerem. K. esq. of Lofft-man's, Pagleham.

Died.] Of a lingering illness, the Rev. Mr. Bulworth, rector of High-Laver.—In a very advanced age, Mrs. Acton, relict of the late Nathaniel A. Esq. of Bramford-Hall.—At Inworth, Mrs. Paxton, relict of the late Dr. P. of Maldon.—At Ingatestone-Hall, the Rev. Thomas Berrington.—At Dovecourt, Mrs. Clements, relict of the late James C. esq. agent for the post-office packets at Harwich.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Gloucester, the Rev. Edward Evanson.—At Cheltenham, David Scott, esq. M. P. for the borough of Perth.—At Nailsworth, Mrs. Mary Deverell, author of a volume of sermons, miscellanies, &c. in prose and verse.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Mathews, currier, to Miss Parker, eldest daughter of Mr. P. paper manufacturer.—The Rev. J. D. Wainwright, vicar of Abrewasen, Staffordshire, to Mrs. Holland, late of Heath House, Fradley.—At Ledbury, Mr. J. Taylor, of the Dog and Duck Inn, in Worcester, to Miss A. Hall.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. William Underwood, son of the Rev. Richard U.—Aged 65, Mrs. E. Gainsborough.—Aged 6., Mr. Ravenhill, one of the senior members of the corporation.—Mrs. Mayo, wife of Mr. M of the Pack-horse, public house. Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. flax-dresser. At Eaton-hatch court, Wm. Brewer, gent. At Munderfield-house, near Bromyard, aged 65, Joseph Sevethe, esq. apothecary. At Llangatlock Vibonavel, near Monmouth, aged 82, the Rev. J. Powell, minister of that parish for 58 years.

KENT.

The following very curious experiment, which was lately performed in the Downs, off Walmer Castle, the residence of Mr. Pitt, is thus described by a gentleman who was present at the spectacle, to one of his friends:

Deal, Oct. 16, 1805.

"On Monday morning, Mr. Francis, who last year contrived and conducted the memorable expedition of the Catamaran business, and who constructed, of course, the machines, which under the direction of Sir H. Popham, ran in among the enemy's flotilla at Boulogne, arrived here from Dover, and a rumour was quickly circulated that he was going to make an experiment to ascertain whether he could blow up a brig of 300 tons then lying in the Downs, with one of his newly-invented Catamarans. I need scarcely add that curiosity was soon alive, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, an immense crowd of people had assembled on the beach, all along the way from Deal to Walmer Castle, opposite which last the brig lay. I could plainly distinguish a number of hands working about her, as likewise a very considerable movement of boats; but until the hour of darkness, the brig remained unhurt, and in consequence the people went away much dissatisfied, on a supposition that the experiment had failed, bestowing very liberally blessings, but not of an apostolical nature, on Mr. Francis and his Catamarans. On Tuesday however, about 3 o'clock, p. m. Mr. Francis again appeared on the beach, where I and only a few others, whose curiosity had not yet subsided, had assembled. We immediately followed the agent and proceeded directly to the water's edge, exactly opposite Walmer Castle, where Mr. F. was met by lady Esther Stanhope, niece to Mr. Pitt. After walking about some time on the beach, he tied a white pocket handkerchief to the end of his cane, which it seems served as a signal to the brig, which lay about half a mile from the shore—when lo! and behold, a long ten-oared galley instantly darted by the bow of the brig and threw something into the water, which I presume was no other than this same infernal or diabolical machine called the Catamaran. Being pretty near to Mr. F. I saw him draw out his watch, and I observed that he turned to the lady, when I heard him say these words, "fifteen minutes in her time." I and the rest of the spectators were now all in a state of anxious suspence for the important result, and I held my watch in my hands, impatiently counting the tardy minutes. After the lapse of precisely sixteen minutes, the expected explosion took place, with a rumbling noise

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which I think was not much louder than what a four pounder piece of ordnance would have made—when we immediately perceived an immense column of water and smoke ascending many hundreds of feet high into the region of the atmosphere; in short, it was so dense that it nearly obscured the vessel, which, as well my optics could ken, appeared to be fairly lifted up out of the water, and heeling, as it seemed to me, to larboard. But then *(horrendum dictu!)*—such a sight I some how or other recoiled at; however so it was, and so black fate had ordained it that the vessel absolutely separated in the middle, the two immediate ends going to the bottom; in fact, in the space of one minute not a vestige was to be seen of the *ci-devant* brig, excepting some morsels of floating wreck; in a word, it was, unquestionably, the most awfully impressive, destructive and shocking sights which I ever witnessed. This gallant ship which was quietly riding at anchor but a few minutes before, with her sails bent and newly painted, and to all appearance, prepared for a distant voyage, was, as if by some sudden crash of nature, some convulsive *terræ motus* or rather *aquæ motus*, made to disappear, and down she went to the bottom. It will readily be believed that the wreck was quickly surrounded by a number of boats belonging to the curious, and amongst others I went to view and to speculate upon the remains; *illium fuit! &c. &c.* When we had reached the spot, we found the forecastle and deck of the brig still floating; she was however completely dissevered or broken in two; the planks which composed her deck and sides were split and shivered into thousands of pieces. I saw the foremast, which was likewise split in two; the main mast and pump were also visible, although they had been fairly blown out of her, and the main-top-sail yard was blown up to the cross-trees; her knees, to borrow the terms of our seamen, were torn from the ship's sides, and the beams of the deck broken up in several places; in short, I find it impossible to describe a more complete decomposition of a vessel, or a more dreadful crush of a little nautical world! The experiment however was certainly most curious, and probably results from the same invention which was communicated to Louis XIV. but which however as that blood-thirsty monarch uniformly professed his adherence to the system of homicidism, man-killing politics being the grand rule of his conduct, he never thought proper to continue, or even so much as once put in practice! Who would not have concluded that the powder would have spent its force on the water which is moveable, and not have passed through the strongly-framed bottom of a vessel. And again, why was the report arising from the explosion, so comparatively inconsiderable, when the effect was so great, and the scene of terror which it occasioned was so undescribable?—Mr. Francis is a tall genteel man, seems about the age of thirty, speaks our language very well, although with rather a German accent. I should take him to be an Hanoverian.

Married.] Francis Lott, esq. of Boxley, to Miss E. Green, of Stockbury.—W. Bridger, esq. of Lympne-Castle, to Miss Tournay Bargrave, of Estry Court.—Mr. J. Nash, bookseller, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miss Booker, of Ram's-hill, Petersfield.—At Wingham, John Brigges, gent. to Miss S Marsh.—At Beckenham, lieutenant colonel J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d regiment, secretary to the Duke of York, to Miss Bennet.

Died.] At Canterbury, in his 72d year, Mr. H. Dutholt, formerly a silk weaver.—Mrs. Hammond, relict of the late Mr. Alderman H. formerly chamberlain of the corporation of this city.—At Maidstone, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Dungey, yeoman.—At Ramsgate, Miss Virior.—Captain Clark, of the royal navy.—At Dover, aged 63, Mr. K. Collins, brewer.—At Brompton, aged 82, Mr. Ambrose Bryant, formerly purser in the navy.—At Charing, in his 33d year, G. G. Marshall, esq. This gentleman was unfortunately killed by the sudden explosion of his own fowling-piece, while on a shooting party with some of his friends in the vicinity.—At Lenham, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. S. of the Dog and Bear Inn.—At her house in York-Place, London, Mrs. Sawbridge, relict of the late J. S. esq. of Olantigh, in this county.—At Hollingbourne, Mrs. Peckham, relict of the late R. P. esq.—In his 73d year, Ingraham Rider, esq. of Boughton-Place, near Maidstone.—At sea, on board the Trusty ship of war, Mr. W. Latimore, pilot of Dover. His remains were brought on shore in the course of a few days afterwards.—Mrs. Martin, wife of J. M. esq. of Burridge-House, at Plumstead.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, the Rev. Robert Mayow, of Bath, to Miss Harding.—At Lancaster, John Macdonald, esq. of Dumfries, to Miss Eliza Norris, of Preston. It is stated of this young lady, that in a rash act of sudden phrenesy, in consequence of some reprimand which she had received from her father, was about to drown herself in a contiguous canal, when the above gentleman providentially passing that way, and inquiring the cause of her conduct, and receiving an ingenuous answer, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures to her, and since married her.—At Blackburn, Mr. Haykurst, linen-draper, to Miss Eccles, of lower Darwen.—At Rochdale, T. Gore, esq. to Mrs. Kenhaw.—At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Bedford, surgeon, to Miss M. Fowler.

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LANCASHIRE.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 30, Mr. R. **Dobb**, merchant.—Mr. John Johnson, common brewer.—Aged 17, Mr. Anthony **Brown**, son of Mr. J. B. merchant.—At **Lancaster**, Mrs. Parkinson, wife of Mr. Jos. P. linen-draper.—At Ormskirk, aged 46, Mr. Richard Jefferies, liquor merchant. At Warrington, at the uncommon age of 116 years, Jane Gregg, a pauper.—At **Preston**, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. late of the Golden Ball public house.—At **Aughton**, aged 48, Mr. J. Platt, rope-maker, late of Liverpool.—At Halewood, George Wainwright, esq.—At Fulwood **Moor**, near Preston, Mr. James Trebay, many years steward to John Heatley, esq. of Barton Lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A number of principal breeders from different parts of the kingdom, attended at the late sale of the capital stock of breeding ewes of the Leicester kind, the property of George Penrice, esq. It was universally admitted that one hundred sheep so truly excellent and valuable, were never before brought to the hammer; an instance and proof which strongly corroborates and establishes the prevailing opinion of the late Mr. Bakewell. It was the regular practice of Mr. Penrice to hire his rams of Messrs. Stones, without objecting to proquinquity of blood, and no doubt is now entertained that if this principle were more generally attended to, the breed of sheep in general would not fail to be brought to a state of greater perfection.

Married.] The Rev. Gilbert Berceford, rector of Bedworthin, Warwickshire and Sataiby, in this county, to Miss Browne, only daughter of the Rev. H. B. rector of Hoby.—Mr. Palmer, surgeon, of Loughborough, to Miss Grime, of Swakstone Lows, in Derbyshire.—Mr. R. Higginson, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss H. Chapman, of Upton. The Rev. J. Craigg, M. A. curate of Pickwell, to Miss Molecey, of West Deeping, county of Lincoln. Mr. T. Ward, grazier, of great Queenborough, to Miss M. Beadman of great Glen.

Died.] At Leicester, J. Flakesley, esq. one of the partners in the Hinckley bank. Mr. Hands, glazier.—Miss Chaplin, niece of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.—At great Wigstone, aged 74, Mr. W. Goodrich, fellmonger.—At Syston, Miss Henstone.—At North Kilworth, Mrs. Stoney, wife of E. Stoney, esq.—At Sheepshead, Mr. J. Garratt, framer and grazier.—At his seat at Cloverley-Hall, in Shropshire, John Dodd, esq. formerly of Tooley-Park, in this county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, the Rev. William Broadbent, of Billinghall, near Tatter-hall, to Mrs. Fowler. Also Mr. Cox, sheriffs officer, to Mrs. Dickenson, of Burgh, in the Marsh.—At Gainsborough, Mr. John Terry, ship owner, of Hull, to Miss Bellamy. Also the Rev. C. Massingherd, vicar of Upton, and chaplain to Lord Byron, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 67, Mr. Paul Parnell, surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Collinson, of the Rein-deer Inn.—Mr. William Wright, joiner, late manager of the assembly-rooms.—At Louth, aged 54, the Rev. James Bollon, A. M. rector of Kelstern. Aged 46, Mr. Thomas Hobson, maltster. At Gainsborough, aged 42, Mr. Rogers, publican.—Aged 50, William Rayton, many years town-crier.—Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Duncan, cooper.—At Market Raisin, Miss Coppin.—At Helpringham, Mr. J. Presgrave, druggist.

NORFOLK.

The management of the workhouse in Norwich, according to some contemporary prints, has long been the opprobrium of that opulent city, and a copious source of painful emotions to many of the humane, virtuous, and respectable citizens. In this workhouse, the seat of pain and misery, inflicted by cruelty and depravity, it is plain that health and life cannot be highly estimated, when it is considered that *a mortality shocking to every humane feeling* is suffered to prevail, in consequence of filth and of neglect on the part of the governors, as well as of the dreadful prevalence of the small pox. It should be recorded, however, to the honour of Edward Rigby, esq. the present mayor, seconded by the worthy chief magistrate, professional gentlemen of the city, and other benevolent and patriotic characters, that a plan has been adopted for the purpose of exterminating the small pox, by the newly introduced mode of vaccination. It further appears, that Mr. Rigby, the mayor, has long been endeavouring to effect a thorough reform in the abominable system of the workhouse, to introduce cleanliness, vaccination, and a medical committee. Mr. Rigby is himself a surgeon of the first rank and abilities, an assertion which the present state of the Norwich hospital testifies. In the month of July last, twenty-nine persons, all children, were ill of the small pox at one time in the Norwich workhouse, and were intermixed with the paupers throughout the suite of rooms, seven in number. Twenty-nine other children, who had not been afflicted with the small pox, were in the very same rooms, and had been so long exposed to the contagion, that they could not be secured from it either by removal or inoculation—the deplorable consequence of which was, that most of them catched the disease in the sequel, and eight of them died within the course of the said month! The poor houses at Lynn and at Aylsham form a most striking contrast in their management and domestic economy to the one at Norwich. At Aylsham the situation is luxu-

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riant; the buildings are well constructed; the rooms spacious and lofty, well ventilated, and remarkably clean; the diet is excellent, and the state and comforts of the poor inhabitants are well attended to in this respect. In the workhouse at Norwich, one species of punishment has long been practised, which would reflect disgrace upon a slave hold: this is the placing an iron collar, called a yoke, round the neck for some petty offence; this yoke has four projecting prongs, secured by a large clumsy iron padlock; upon one leg a strong iron ring is fastened near the ancle, like a hand-cuff, to which is attached a massy chain, about four feet five inches in length; and at the end of this chain is a log of wood, two feet seven inches in length, and two feet ten inches in circumference, weighing altogether, horrid to say, twenty-two pounds! With this insumbrance, thus attached, the sufferer is obliged to sleep every night. Mr. Neild, who lately inspected this workhouse, saw one boy who had been in a state of punishment with the yoke constantly round his neck for three weeks. Mr. Neild requested the mayor to order these irons to be taken off; and although it was alledged that the boy had been frequently sent to the city bridewell for petty thefts, and was called incorrigible by the governors of the workhouse, yet it appeared from the bridewell books for ten years past, which Mr. Neild examined, that the boy was sent to bridewell for two days, not for theft, but for running away, and that he had never been in custody there either before or since. It should further seem that the boy was not incorrigible; for, as Mr. Neild observes, "he had both sense and gratitude to come running after the mayor and myself, and thank us feelingly for his deliverance."

The same gentleman has, since the year 1772, three times visited the different gaols, prisons, and places of confinement of all descriptions in this kingdom, at his own very considerable expence; and to his representations, aided by the humane exertions of Dr. Lettsom, are principally to be attributed their present improving state. Mr. Neild is treasurer to the Philanthropic Society, instituted in the year 1772, for relieving persons confined for small debts; from which period to the year 1802, 19063 debtors, who had 11399 wives and 32871 children, have been loosed, and let go to enjoy the sweets of society as heretofore. Although Mr. Neild has outlived Mr. Howard, yet it is well known that he was the precursor of that venerable character, and stimulated Howard by his own example!

Married] At Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Easton.—Also Mr. W. Browne, farmer, of Tasburgh, to Miss Stacey, eldest daughter of Mr. G. S. druggist.—At Seething, C. Thompson, esq. of Bergh Apton, to Miss Julianna Kett, youngest daughter of Thomas K. esq.—Mr. J. Buffham, draper, &c. of Methwold, to Miss Rayner, daughter of the late Rev. W. R. vicar of Calthorpe.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 47, Mr. T. Buttifant, hairdresser.—Mr. R. Heigham, linendraper.—Aged 39, Mr. T. Ivory, stone-mason.—At Thetford, Mrs. Cracknell, widow of the late Mr. R. C. an eminent butcher.—At Diss, Mrs. White of the White Horse inn.—At Ludham, aged 20, Mr. John Rust, maltster. He was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell down in a ploughed field adjoining his house, and expired, before any one could render him any assistance. When discovered, his nose and mouth were found to be filled with mould. He was just upon the eve of marriage. At Waterden, Mrs. Hill, mother of W. M. H. esq.—At Fakenham, Mrs. May, widow of the late Mr. James M. postmaster.—Mrs. Sherran, relict of the late Rev. Rowland S. and last surviving daughter of the late J. Howes, esq. of Mourningthorpe.—At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. M. Harvey, widow of the late Mr. E. H. grocer and draper.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Pettat, of Southrop-house, in Gloucestershire, to Miss A. F. Clarke, eldest daughter of the late J. C. esq. of Welton-place, in this county.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Cox, generally esteemed for her proper and prudent conduct through life.—At Peterboro', Mr. Bever, confectioner.—Suddenly, aged 80, the Rt. Hon. Susannah Louisa, Lady St. John, of Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire, a lady of exemplary piety, charity, and resignation under domestic affliction.—At Chapel Brompton, aged 15, Mr. Nathanael Pearce, eldest son of N. P. esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Valentine Kitchingman, esq. of Carlton Husthwaite, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Smelt, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. S. rector of Gedling, in this county, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 68, Mrs. Mason.—Mrs. Shipley.—Suddenly, F. B. Fynney, esq. surgeon. This gentleman was a lineal descendant of John, Baron Fenys, hereditary constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports, in the year 1083. He was possessed of considerable talents, literary and professional, as his communications to the Philosophical Transactions, the Medical and Philosophical commentaries, the Gentleman's Magazine, &c &c evince.—Mr. Miller, an ingenious mill-wright.—Mr. S. Rooke, senior.—In consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, in a violent fit of coughing, Mr. Thomas Hancock, engineer to the town, a gentleman of considerable talents, and a good chemist, electrician, &c.—Mr.

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J. Beeston, assistant at Mr. Blanchard's academy.—At Southwell, aged 90, Mr. G. White, many years a draper and mercer, of Bingham.—Mr. John Aldridge—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Royle.—Mr. Gunn, farmer, of Colston Bassett. He had regularly attended Nottingham market, with buttor, for the last 30 years.—At Newark, aged 35, John Cooke, esq.—At Beaconfield, C. Colelough, esq. cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamshire Volunteer Cavalry.—Mr. Wass, grocer and shopkeeper, of North Muskham, near Newark. About 30 years ago, he made a vow never again to step out of his house; and, though often importuned to the contrary by his friends, rigidly kept this vow till his death.

SHROPSHIRE.

We learn from an ingenious work lately published, entitled *Comitatus Anglorum*, that this county is divided into fourteen hundreds; that it contains 890,000 acres; pays seven parts out of 513 as a contribution towards the land tax, which said seven parts amount in the aggregate to 2701*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; that its population contains a list of 167,639 individuals; that its bread corn consumed annually forms a total of 417,032 bushels; that the number of its men capable of bearing arms as a posse comitatus, from 15 to 60 years of age, are 41,909; and that the population of Shrewsbury, when the late census was taken, amounted to 14,739; the number of inhabited houses to 2773; the number of families that occupied them to 3300; and the empty untenanted houses at the same epoch to 88.

A large meteor, resembling a ball of fire, was observed lately to fall apparently as if towards the North West part of the town of Shrewsbury, on Monday evening, October 14, about nine o'clock; the light which it emitted was so considerable, that very small objects could be plainly recognised and ascertained by it on the road.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Shrewsbury papers, announcing that it is intended shortly to take down and rebuild the church of Whittington, in this county.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Hudson, mercer, to Miss M. Pugh.—At Aberyswyth, Mr. J. Roderick, of the Customs, to Miss Eleanor Davies.—At Ludlow, Mr. E. Pigot, mercer, to Miss M. Jay, now of the George inn.—At Caermarthen, J. Morgan, esq. of Furnace, to Miss M. Lloyd, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Penelope Seddon, relict of the late Mr. S. S. attorney, of Liverpool, and youngest daughter of the Rev. Griffith Evans, formerly vicar of Llansaintffraid, in the county of Montgomery.—Mr. Price, landlord of the White Horse inn.—Mrs. Bowdler, wife of Mr. B. taylor.—Mr. R. Cartwright, keeper of the county gaol.—Mr. Harper, many years in the service of Richard Mothall, esq.—At Stoke upon Terne, aged 23, G. C. Cotton, esq. third son of the Dean of Chester.—At Lisvane, in Glamorganshire, aged 100, Mrs. Blanche Thomas, relict of the late John T. esq. She retained the use and enjoyment of her faculties to the last.—At Cloverley, near Whitchurch, John Dodd, esq.—At the Old Park, Mr. M. Lane, grocer.—Mr. F. Clive, dealer in lime, of Much Wenlock, much regretted, and generally respected as a truly worthy character.—T. Dicken, esq. of Wem. This gentleman served the office of high sheriff for this county in the year 1799.—At Marlow, near Ludlow, in his 59th year, J. Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, T. Roberts, esq. to Miss Lee, daughter of the late Benjamin L. esq. of Merrion, county of Dublin.—The Rev. T. Warren, of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss J. Powell.—At Bath, J. Haley, esq. of Lansdowne Place, to Miss Richards, youngest daughter of the late J. R. esq. M. P. for Derby.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. surgeon, of Walcot.—Mrs. Power, wife of Colonel P. of the 32d. regiment.—Alexander Ellis, esq.—Mrs. Strange, grocer.—Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. I. J. salt-refiner.—At Bristol Hot Wells, aged 87, the Rev S. D'Elhæuf Edwards, of Pentre, in Montgomeryshire, and rector of Mainstone, in the county of Salop. He was highly respected as the liberal but unostentatious friend and supporter of the poor, and of all such institutions as tend to promote their comforts and soften their distress.—Mrs. Shireff, wife of Alexander S. esq. of Fenchurch-street, London.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

It is intended to make a railway or road, with other accessory works, such as may be thought requisite for the conveyance of coal, lime, &c. from the mines now in the possession of Henry Vernon, esq. in the parish of Bushbury, in this county, to communicate with the canal known by the name of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire, at or near a certain place called Latherford, in the parish of Shareshill, likewise in this county.

Married.] At Hanley in the Potteries, Mr. J. Meigh, jun. manufacturer of earthenware, to Miss Mellor.—At Tamworth, the Rev. J. Haynes Townshend, to Miss S. Wright.—At Litchfield, Mr. Jager, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, to Miss Smith.—At Alstonfield, Mr. William Billings, aged 85, to Miss Hannah Weldon, aged 15. On the morning of their auspicious union, the happy couple walked 15 miles in the space of three hours and a half.—The Rev. C. Botterell Hawkins, L.L.B. and vicar of Lewknor, in Oxfordshire, to Miss M. Bratt, of Snow House.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. T. W. Wright,

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assistant surgeon to the Litchfield Volunteers; and in the course of a few days afterwards, Mrs. Wright, mother of the above Mr. W. and relict of the late William W. gent. and alderman of the city.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. S. Oldman, of the Fox inn, to Mrs. Manning, late of the Tollgate inn.—R. Waring, esq. of Edwardston Grove, to Miss A. Warner, third daughter of John W. esq. of Edwardston House.—At Beccles, Mr. J. Crisp, merchant, to Miss Prentice, of Bungay.—At Sudbury, Mr. T. W. Horder, of Mansell-street, London, to Miss Strutt, eldest daughter of William S. esq.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. J. Crawley, late in the service of the Hon. East India Company.—Benjamin Russell, gent.—At Beccles, aged 89, Mrs. J. Carpenter, a maiden lady.—At Bexford, Mrs. Wynne, wife of Mr. W. surgeon.—At Chillesford, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer.—At Harleston, aged 70, Mr. Robinson, of the Crown inn.—At Norton, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. surgeon, and daughter of Peter Chambers, esq. of Bury.

SUSSEX.

At the Agricultural Society held at Lewes on the 31st of July last, a new portable hand thrashing machine was exhibited, which was stated to be of such superior excellence, that one man by the use of it will perform as much work as a horse by the ordinary methods. Accordingly an experiment was made on it before the members of the Sussex Agricultural Society, which verified the statement in a trial against time. It then appeared that one man working the machine was enabled to thrash five sheaves of wheat in as many minutes; the straw produced from the operation weighed exactly 31 pounds, and the result yielded one gallon and three quarts of wheat. This machine is considered as a unique, or the first and only one that has been made of the kind, and will perform a quantum of work double to that abovementioned when drawn by a horse.

As the bridge which connects the borough of Lewes with the Cliffe has long been too narrow, inconvenient, and even dangerous; from its sharp acclivity, (very lately all the persons upon it having been squeezed by the passing wheels of a cart in contact with a waggon, and one of them so violently as to occasion the blood to gush from his mouth and nose) and as the abovementioned bridge is a very great thoroughfare for carriages and foot-passengers, which last may be said to be in peril as often as they pass it; and as moreover the area of the arch is totally insufficient to carry off the great current of water at heavy flood times, it has been recommended to the magistrates and to the public at large of this district speedily to consider of means to remove this nuisance, and to substitute in lieu of it a bridge of greater capacity and convenient safety. It has been calculated that the expence of a light iron bridge, of a span nearly double to that of the present stone bridge, would not exceed the sum that sixpence in the pound would raise on the inhabitants of the rapes of Pevensey and Lewes, and who are principally interested in the proposed improvement.

Application will shortly be made to parliament for powers to make a navigable cut or canal with a sea lock from that part of the channel in the haven of Chichester, which is called the Deep Water, opposite Longmore Point, to a field called the Upper Southgate Field, situated in the parish of St. Peter the Great, all in this county; which said cut or navigable canal is intended to pass through the several parishes of Birdham, Appledram, Donnington, St. Pancras, and St. Peter the Great. It is further intended to make a dock or bason, with a quay and the necessary and accessory wharfs in the aforesaid field, at the termination of the said intended canal; and also for making two separate roads to lead from the quay aforesaid—the first to communicate with the Kingsham Farm and Chichester Bastgate Road, and the latter with the Del Quay and Southgate Chichester Road.

An experiment was lately made at Brighton of a curious kind of swimming machine invented by M. the Baron Euttgendorf—his Royal Highness the Prince and several persons of distinction being present. As the experiment was to be tried by a gentleman who could not swim, the Prince elected Adjutant Baron Eben, who, though he was plunged a number of times in the water in the course of half an hour, delivered notwithstanding to the Prince a written paper, which had been concealed in a recess of the machine, and which was found to be perfectly dry. The machine taken collectively weighs nine pounds, and occupies a very small space in the water. It will contain two days provisions, and it possesses at all times the power of reclining or of standing erect in the water.

Married.] At Chiddingley, Mr. G. Ranger, of Laughton, aged 72, to Mrs. Mary Page, widow, aged 63. This venerable couple were observed to trip it o'er the green, on their way to the altar of Hymen, with all the glee and airy humour of sprightly youth; and afterwards they entertained a select party of their friends, from the hamlets of Laughton and Chiddingley, at their house at Whitesmith, where the evening of their nuptials was celebrated with much liberality, harmony, and convivial festivity.

Died.] At Brighton, after a lingering illness, in her 45th year, Mrs. Crouch, long highly distinguished as a vocal performer at the London theatres.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, OCTOBER, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 1,49
1	7	30.60	54.5	59	59	5	NNE 1		
	2	30.55	59.5	60	58	5	ENE 1	. drizzly at times . chiefly fine	
2	7	30.46	56	59.5	58	3	NE 1		
	2	30.45	61	61.5	56	1	E 2		
3	7	30.38	52	59.5	62	1	E 1		
	2	30.36	59	60.5	56	1	E 2		
4	7	30.38	50	58	62	2	E 1	hazy	
	2	30.39	58.5	59.5	54	1	E 2	. calm and cloudless eve	
5	7	30.45	46.5	56	61	0	E 1		
	2	30.45	57	57.5	53	1	E 1	. hazy below at eve	
6	7	30.45	43.5	55	69	1	E 1	hazy . foggy . thick upward : fine	
	2	30.45	55.5	57.5	56	2	ENE 1	. cloudless night	
7	7	30.48	40.5	53.5	59	0	ENE 0	hazy	
	2	30.43	55	56	57	1	W 1	hazy : little rain	
8	7	30.27	41	46.5	61	4	W 1	little rain . hazy eve but less cloudy	
	2	30.20	56	59	63	4	WSW 1	hazy . thick upward at night	
9	7	30.13	53.5	59	64	h	WNW 1	. wind NE and chiefly cloudy	
	2	30.02	57	59	61	5	E 1	hazy . little wet at times : gentle rain	
10	7	29 62	53.5	58	65	h	E 2	much rain : chiefly fair	
	2	29.69	54.5	58.5	60	4	ENE 2	hazy . fine . little wet . cloudless eve	
11	7	30.12	40.5	53	60	3	N 1	: little rain . fine .	
	2	30.21	50	54	57	3	N 1	. hazy below and clear upward at night	
12	7	30.34	37	48.5	60	4	N 1	foggy . wind WSW	
	2	30.12	49	52	56	3	WSW 1	hazy	
13	7	29.78	47	52.5	60	5	SSE 1	little wet . much gentle rain	
	2	29.73	51.5	54	62	h	SW 1	rain at times . fine night	
14	7	29.75	41.5	52	61	2	WNW 1	: cloudy and little rain : fine	
	2	29.69	53	54.5	60	3	WSW 1	. cloudy night : much rain	
15	7	29.48	47.5	54	64	h	NW 1	rain : chiefly fine	
	2	29.58	52	56	58	3	N 1	. thick upward at night	
16	7	29.52	44.5	55	61	h	NNW 1		
	2	29.33	51.5	55	62	5	N 2	. little rain at eve and night	
17	7	29.55	40	50.5	59	h	NW 1	. gentle rain at times	
	2	29.67	43	46.5	51	5	NW 1	hazy . rain at times . fine night	
18	7	29.99	40	50.5	60	1	N 1		
	2	30.08	50	52	59	3	N 1	hazy . clear night	
19	7	30.29	38	49	59	0	N 1	. hazy	
	2	30.34	48.5	51.5	57	2	NNE 1	hazy	
20	7	30.40	37.5	49	60	f	NNE 0	: fine	
	2	30.36	46.5	50.5	62	3	NNE 1	hazy . cloudy night	
21	7	30.35	45.5	51	62	3	NNE 1	foggy . more cloudy	
	2	30.30	52	53.5	61	4	ENE 1	hazy . thick upward . little wet at eve	
22	7	30.20	48	52	60	h	E 1	. fine	
N	2	30.09	51	53.5	65	2	E 2	hazy . clear eve	
23	7	29.92	41.5	50	61	1	E 2		
	2	29.85	50.5	52	59	1	E 2	. thick upward at night : little rain	
24	7	29.78	47	51	65	h	E 1		
	2	29 71	52.5	54	66	h	E 2	. rain at night : fair	
25	7	29.61	51.5	54	67	4	E 1	foggy . thick upward	
	2	29.60	57	55.5	64	h	ESE 1	. foggy . brighter and not cloudy	
26	7	29.61	52	56	62	h	ENE 1		
	2	29.50	54	57	67	h	ENE 1	. drizzling . much rain	
27	7	29.51	51	56	68	h	ENE 1	gentle rain . chiefly fair	
	2	29.57	51	56.5	64	5	NE 1	. little wet at times . fair night	
28	7	29.75	45	54	60	5	ENE 2		
	2	29.79	47	53	58	4	E 2		
29	7	29.71	43.5	52	63	h	E 1	. drizzling at time	
	2	29.72	45.5	51.5	62	h	N 1	. little wet . clear night	
30	7	29.97	37	49	62	0	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.17	46.5	49	59	2	N 2	hazy	
31	7	30.68	35.5	47	61	h	N 0	not cloudy . foggy	
	2	30.58	40.5	48	61	f	N 0	not cloudy . fine	

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Nov. 16, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	73	3	33	2	37	7	35	2
Surrey	80	0	41	8	38	0	36	4
Hertford	72	2	41	0	39	4	28	2
Bedford	62	11	38	0	34	3	28	0
Huntin.	63	11	——		33	0	24	10
Northa.	70	0	41	0	37	4	27	6
Rutland.	68	6	——		39	3	24	0
Leicestr.	75	5	41	5	42	10	26	8
Notting.	75	8	50	0	44	6	28	6
Derby..	83	0	——		45	4	30	6
Stafford	87	6	——		46	6	29	0
Salop..	89	6	53	4	51	2	27	5
Herefor.	83	8	51	2	45	6	27	3
Wor'str.	96	2	——		48	10	32	0
Warwic.	90	6	——		47	10	34	4
Wilts..	79	8	——		40	4	32	2
Berks..	76	3	——		36	7	32	8
Oxford.	78	2	——		36	9	29	6
Bucks..	71	3	——		35	3	29	10
Brecon.	94	4	57	7	47	2	24	0
Montgo	87	4	——		——		22	8
Radnor.	94	3	——		46	9	28	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	67	4	31	0	37	6	36	9
Kent	74	3	38	0	36	3	39	3
Sussex	74	8	——		38	3	40	4
Suffolk	65	11	——		34	8	27	11
Cambridge	64	5	——		30	8	22	6
Norfolk	62	5	32	0	33	8	24	0
Lincoln	64	8	39	0	35	7	25	5
York	66	4	52	6	37	4	26	11
Durham	69	1	——		——		27	1
Northumberland	63	11	45	4	38	3	27	7
Cumberland	74	8	51	4	39	5	26	1
Westmorland	83	3	60	6	36	10	27	5
Lancaster	78	0	——		——		29	6
Chester	75	10	——		——		29	3
Flint	74	5	——		53	0	——	
Denbigh	86	7	——		53	4	25	0
Anglesea	——		——		40	0	21	0
Carnarvon	76	8	——		37	8	22	0
Merioneth	88	0	——		48	6	24	4
Cardigan	74	6	——		32	0	18	0
Pembroke	72	4	——		39	2	19	0
Carmarthen	90	0	——		36	0	19	11
Glamorgan	88	6	——		38	8	21	1
Gloucester	91	2	——		46	5	30	0
Somerset	90	9	——		46	10	26	7
Monmouth	95	11	——		48	5	——	
Devon	94	7	——		42	1	30	7
Cornwall	88	8	——		41	9	27	9
Dorset	82	7	——		39	8	43	6
Hants	74	11	——		37	2	31	8

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 78s. 7d.; Rye 44s. 4d.; Barley 40s. 8d.; Oats 28s. 2d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE young early sown wheats, generally backward, for want of rain. Much seed laid a long while in the ground, but has lately appeared, and looks very promising. A great deal of wheat yet remains to be sown, even in Kent, which must be also the case in various other districts. In the north and west, and the midland counties, the seed time has been favourable, and the general aspect of the agriculture of the country is most fortunate. The winter crops of tares, rye, &c. although not so luxuriant as in seasons of greater moisture, look very healthy and promise heavy crops. There is perhaps a greater breadth of winter tares this year generally, than in any former season, a most encouraging symptom of improving husbandry. Wheat was the best crop, both as to quantity and equality, but of the real merits of the crop, we shall not know with certainty until the spring. It is universally supposed large. Oats and barley not so good on the whole as was expected.—Turnips most abundant and excellent, with the exception perhaps of Middlesex, not indeed much of a turnip county.

Northumberland still holds the superiority for turnip culture over every other district, Norfolk not excepted. They drill them in the former, on narrow ridges, rows 26 inches distant, and get the heaviest crops in England. Thrashing Machines getting more and more into use in the southern and eastern counties. The wages of labour more liberally paid all over England, than at any former period; in some parts, nearly or altogether, to the highest point which they would reach, were there no restraining laws. British husbandry had never arrived at so flourishing a state in any former period, yet much remains to be done by patriots and improvers. We have nevertheless legions of ideots remaining among us, who are constantly lisping out murmurs and complaints against agricultural societies and cattle shews!

Lean stock dear as before, the fat low, excepting hogs and pigs. Beef at Smithfield (sinking the offal) 3 to 4s. 6d.—and 5s. per stone, of 8lb. Mutton 4 to 4s. 8d.—Veal 4 to 5s. 4d.—House lamb 1 to 1s. 6d. per lb.—Dairy Pork 5s. 8d.—Best Town Bacon 6s.

Middlesex, Nov. 25.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from Oct. 25, to Nov. 22, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.		4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805 Oct.														
25	King	George	III. Accession.											
26	King	George	III. Proclamation.											
28	St.	Simon	and St. Jude.											
29	191¼	58¼	59⅛	¼	75⅞	89¾	98⅜	16⅛	—	—	—	188½	1s. pm.	Par
30	191	58⅛	59⅜	⅜	75⅛	89⅞	98⅜	16⅛	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	Par
31	191¼	58½	59⅜	59	74⅞	89⅞	98⅜	16⅛	—	—	—	188	1s. pm.	—
Nov. 1	All	Saints.												
2														
4	King	William	III. landed.											
5	Papists'	Con-	spiracy.											
6	191	58⅜	59⅜	⅜	74⅞	90	98⅛	16⅛	—	—	8⅞	187½	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
7	191¼	58⅜	59⅜	⅜	75	90	98⅜	16⅛	—	57¼	8⅞	187½	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
8	191½	58⅜	59⅜	⅜	75	90⅛	98⅜	16⅜	2	57¼	8⅞	188	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
9	Lord	Mayor's	Day.											
11	191¼	58⅜	59⅜	⅜	75	90⅛	—	16⅛	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
12	192	58⅜	59½	¼	75	90⅜	98¼	16⅛	—	—	8⅞	188	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
13	193	58⅜	59½	½	75⅛	91⅛	—	16¼	—	57¼	—	187½	1s. pm.	3s. pm.
14	192¼	58⅜	59⅜	½	75⅛	91⅛	99	16¼	—	—	—	187½	—	3s. pm.
15	193⅜	58⅞	59⅜	¾	75⅜	91⅜	99	16⅞	—	57⅜	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
16	—	59⅛	59⅜	60	76	91⅞	—	17	1⅛	—	8⅞	—	—	3s. pm.
18	—	59⅛	60⅛	60	76⅛	92⅛	—	17	—	58⅛	—	188⅛	1s. pm.	3s. pm.
19	196¼	59⅛	60	¼	76⅛	92⅛	99	17	—	—	8⅞	188½	1s. pm.	3s. pm.
20	—	59⅛	60⅛	60	76⅛	92⅛	—	17	—	58⅛	9	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
21	195¼	59⅛	59⅞	60	76⅛	91⅞	99	17	—	—	—	188½	1s. pm.	—
22	195⅛	59⅛	60	⅛	76⅛	91⅞	99⅛	17	—	58⅛	8⅞	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.

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BILL of MORTALITY, from OCT. 22, 1805, to NOV. 19, 1805.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.						
Males 765	1504	Males 794	1569	Between	2 and 5 - 234	50 and 60 - 105
Females 730		Females 775			5 and 10 - 89	60 and 70 - 88
Whereof have died under two years old 526					10 and 20 - 45	70 and 80 - 53
					20 and 30 - 100	80 and 90 - 28
					30 and 40 - 143	90 and 100 - 7
					40 and 50 - 151	

Peck Loaf 4s 2d, 4s 2d, 4s 2d, 4s 3d.
Salt 20s per Bushel : 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

October 22, 1805, to November 23, 1805, inclusive.
[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parenthesis.]

ARBOUIN J. Hart-street, Crutched-friars, wine-merchant (Raine, Mark-lane.) Aked G. and C. Young, Glanford Briggs, Lincolnshire, corn-merchants (Nicholson, Glanford Briggs.) Adkins J. Wicker, Sheffield, iron-founder (Sherwood, Sheffield.) Addison T. Preston, Lancashire, woollen-draper. (Blanshard and Co. Preston.) Ares T. Queen-street, Cheapside, dealer (Dickson, Old Broad-street.)

Bailey R. Heinden-street, Somer's Town, builder (Flexney, Chancery-lane.) Brown T. Peen, Staffordshire, miller (Bucknall, Albrighton, near Wolverhampton,) Blunt W. Hartwell, Northampton, farmer (Kirby, Towcester.) Bendelack A. James-court, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, merchant (Day, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.) Bradburn R. Wolverhampton, victualler (Biddle, Wolverhampton.) Brewer J. Richmond, Surrey, victualler (Shepcutt, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.) Bowden J. Glassop, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner (Wetherall, Spring Gardens, Manchester.) Buckle S. jun. Peterborough, Northamptonshire, money-scrivener (Giles, Great Shire-lane, London.) Broomhead W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, ironmonger (Jackson and Co. Stamford.) Barton J. Clapham, Surrey, carpenter (Try, Roll's Buildings, Fetter-lane.) Bullock S. Tyldesley, Lancashire, callico-printer (Foulkes and Co. Manchester.)

Colwill J. Newnham, Gloucestershire, wine-merchant (Tanner, Bristol.) Cotton J. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, scrivener (Biddle, Wolverhampton.) Clapsau J. Egerton, Kent, butcher (Cook, Maidstone.) Crowther J. and J. Watson, Manchester, cotton-spinners (Milne and Co. Manchester.) Chatterton W. Waltham, Lincolnshire, grocer (Galland, Kingston upon Hull.) Cockburn A. Gray's-inn-lane, sadler (Windus, Broad-street.)—Chorley J. Liverpool, merchant (Leigh, Liverpool.) Chatterton S. Snaith, Yorkshire, grocer (Bingley, Snaith.) Colville J. Cheapside, linen-draper (Scott, Mildred's-court, Poultry.) Cox E. jun. Sedley, Staffordshire, victualler (Spurrier, Birmingham.) Calvert R. Great-Mary-le-bone-street, sadler (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.) Croodson T. Wigan, Lancashire, innkeeper (Bretherton, Wigan.)

Deacon B. Orange-street, Bloomsbury-square, pastry-cook (Townsend, Staple's Inn.) Dyster J. Okehampton, Devonshire, woolstapler (Colling, Okehampton.) Dickenson W. sen. T. Goodhall, and W. Dickenson, jun. Poultry, bankers (Adams, Old Jewry.) Dickenson W. T. Goodhall, M. Goodhall, and W. Dickenson, the younger, Birmingham, bankers (Barker and Co. or Whateley, Birmingham.)

Fell T. Wardour-street, coach-maker (Allan, London-street.)—Furley W. Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, gold-beater (Tebbutt and Co. Gray's-inn-square.)—Fairless M. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coalfitter (Dunn, Durham.) Fletcher J. Walbrook, merchant (Price and Co. Old Buildings, Lincoln's-inn.) Ford S. Birmingham, merchant (Bolton and Co. Temple.) Fisher S. M. Gravesend, linen-draper (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.)

Greatrex C. Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, broker (Clare and Co. Gray's-inn-square.) Groom R. Old-street, size-maker (Drew, Bermondsey-street.) Grimes G. Great Warner-street, Coldbath-fields, linen-draper (Langley, Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury.) Goodwin W. King's-Arms-stairs, Westminster-bridge Road, timber-merchant (Allen, Carlisle-street.) Green W. the younger, Maidstone, dealer (Scudamore, Maidstone.) Graves W. late of Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant (Glenn, Garlick-hill.)

Hoeven D. J. V. Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, merchant (Ellison and Co. White Hart-court, Lombard-street.) Hudson C. Lane End, Staffordshire, sadler (Parker, Stafford.) Hudson J. Sun-street, Bishopsgate, tobacconist (Hughes, Clifford's inn.) Henshall J. Manchester, innkeeper (Jackson, Walbrook.) Harrison W. Isleworth, merchant (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.) Howard T. and

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W. Manchester, (Battye, Chancery-lane) Haward T. Manchester, soap-boiler (Crump and Co. Liverpool, or Battye, Chancery-lane.) Hadfield T. and W. Wakefield, dealers (Carr, Wakefield.) Helems C. W. Plymouth, linen-draper (Cook, Bristol.)

Isaacs G. and M. Bevis Marks, merchants (Scott, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.)—Jones T. Gloucester, horse-dealer (Ward, Gloucester.) Jackson C. Down Ampney Gloucester, linen-draper (Ward, Farringdon, Berks.)

Kettle G. Birmingham, toy-maker (Webb and Co. Birmingham.)

Lovell T. Shoreditch, baker (Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.) Lock H. Northampton-buildings, Clerkenwell, watch-manufacturer (Denton, Field-court, Gray's-inn.) Levin M. M. Leadenhall-street, merchant (Mangnall, Warwick-square.)

Macklawrin D. Watling-street, warehouseman (Atkinson, Falcon-square) Moorfoot R. Manchester, joiner (Morgan, Manchester.) Morgan R. Aberdane, Glamorganshire, apothecary (Morgan, Neath) Morgan J. Princes-street, Bathican, victualler (Hughes's, Cliffords-inn.) Merryweather E. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Chesshyre and Co. Manchester.) Miller T. Ilford, Essex, dealer (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street.) Marr R. Lancaster, merchant (Mason and Co. Lancaster.) Mohun R. Bishop Wearmouth, chemist and druggist (Parker, Bishop Wearmouth.) Morgan J. New Compton-street, St. Giles's, victualler (Surr, Chelsea.) Mellor J. Sheffield, Yorkshire, rope-maker (Rodgers, Sheffield.)

Nichols J. Earsham, Norfolk, butcher (Kingsbury, Bungay.)

Osler J. Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant (Young, Falmouth.)

Peake S. late of Ramsgate, Kent, carpenter (Sawking and Co. Margate.) Patrick T. King-street, Covent-garden, optician (Edmunds and Co. (Lincoln's-inn.) Prior J. Marsh Ditton, Surrey, brewer (Clarkson, Essex-street, Strand.) Perrin T. Chichester, innkeeper (Dally, Chichester.) Pierce J. Lower Thames-street, fishmonger (Edis, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.) Preston R. and W. Madden, Liverpool, merchants (Blackstock, Liverpool, or St. Mildred's court, London.) Palmer T. Goodge-street, St. Pancras, tailor (Pinero, Charles-street.)

Rudhall H. Broad-street, Bristol, silk-mercer (Martin, Exchange buildings, Bristol.) Ramsdale B. Manningham, Yorkshire, clothier (Crosley, Bradford.)—Rice T. High-street, Lambeth, currier (Gunning, Clement's-inn.)

DIVIDENDS.

Asken, C. Kendal, Westmorland, merchant, Dec. 6. Allen, W. King's-Road, Holborn, coach-maker, Dec. 10. Ashmore, T. Swithin's-lane, merchant, December 10.

Butler, W. Weldon, Northamptonshire, linen-draper, Nov. 16. Bebbington, City-Road, umbrella-maker, Nov. 30. Blaney, T. Bouverie-street, Whitefriars, mariner, November 30. Browne, R. Adams-court, Broad-street, merchant, Dec. 10. Burr, G. Maidstone, Kent, money scriviner, Jan. 4. Bell, J. Coningsby, Lincolnshire, miller, Dec. 2. Baker, J. Holborn, linen-draper, Dec. 5. Bentham, Band T. Chatham, bankers, Nov. 30 Baker, R. St. Peter's-hill, ferritt-weaver, Dec. 10.—Barker, S. Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, manufacturer of earthenware, Dec. 17. Beeston, J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 12. Butler, W. Holborn, tavern-keeper, Dec. 21.

Crean, E Margaret, St. Cavendish-square, carpenter, Nov. 23. Cohen, L. Jewry, St. Aldgate, merchant, Nov. 16. Clayton, T. Kingstorf-upon-Hull, printer, Nov. 19 Crank, W. C. Kensington, brewer, Dec. 14. Clark, F. Coventry-street, hosier, Nov. 30. Classan, T. Burr-street, East Smithfield, merchant, Nov. 30. Croft, L. St. James's-street, coffee-house keeper, Dec. 14. Coote, T. Norwich, ironmonger, Dec. 5. Clarkson T. Kingsbury, Warwickshire, dealer in coals, Dec. 4. Chatterton, T. and E. Wells, Brenchley, Kent, hat manufacturers, Dec. 10, Comer, W. Bristol, dealer in clay, Dec. 16. Coleman, J. Fetter-la nepainter, Nov. 26.

Driver, T. Burnley, Lancashire, grocer, Nov. 15 Dann, W. T. Bentham, B. Bentham, and J. Baikie, Chatham, bankers, Nov. 30. Dickenson, E. Berner'-street, Oxford-street, druggist, Nov. 26. Dewdney, B. the elder, Linkfield-street, Reigate, Surry, horse dealer, November 30. Davis, G. Boston, Lincoln, glass and chinaman, Dec. 13.

Evan, H. Stanmore, shopkeeper, Dec. 2. Elliot, G. and G. Pickford, Wood-street, Cheapside, velvet ribbon manufacturers, Dec. 21. Emerson, J. Bitton, Gloucestershire, brass and spelter maker, Nov. 1. Eyre, B. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant, Nov. 19. Ewt, J. Princess-street, Soho, upholsterer, December 14. Ellis, D. Long Acre, dealer in canvas and cloth, Dec. 17. Evans, W. M. Mark-lane, broker, Nov. 30. Ewill, W. Batti, upholder, Dec. 3. Edwards, J. and G. Manwel, Caie Cosh Flintshire, manufacturers of earthenware, December 11. Eaton, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 21. Eyre, B. H. Atkinson, and W. Watson, Tokenhouse-yard, merchants, January 28.

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Farly, J. R. Steyning Sussex, linen-draper, November 16. Fox, J. and W. Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, January 25. Fenwick, T. J. Penzance, linen-draper, November 19. Fernyhough, Uttoxeter, Stafford-hire, innkeeper, November 29. Fuller, D. Woodbridge, Suffolk, merchant, November 15. Flinders, W. Boston, Lincoln-hire, ironmonger, November 25. Freeman, W. Northampton, grocer, December 11. Findesh, J. Jun. Clipstone-street, carpenter, Dec. 17. French, G. great Eastcheap, broker, Dec. 10.

Goody, T. Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, December 3. Gutherie, R. and C. Cook, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 10. Gray, J. Monkwearmouth, Durham, ship owner, December 5. Groves, J. Liverpool, mariner, December 16.

Healey, J. Bishopsgate-street, tobacconist, Nov. 30. Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, liquor merchant, Nov. 26. Hall, J. Wapping, High-street, tailor, Nov. 30. Hoggray, J. Leather-lane, victualler, Nov. 30 Hallifield, J. Messingham, Lincolnshire, farmer, Nov. 29. Hobbs, J. Barking, Essex, dealer, Dec. 21. Humphreys, W. the elder, and W. Humphrys the younger, Old Fish-street, grocers, Dec. 7. Hitchen, F. Newcastle street, Strand, whalebone cutter, Dec. 14. Harwood, A. Malden, Essex, ironmonger, Dec. 28. Heppinstall, T. late of Holborn, bookseller, Dec. 10. Henley, W. Newton Bushell, Devon, merchant, December 17.

Jenkins, J. Great Warner-street, Coldbath Fields, linen-draper, Dec. 3. Jameson, A. and T. Classon, Burr-ssreet, East Smithfield, merchant, Nov. 30. Jones, T. Old Passage House, Aust, Gloucestershire, vintner, Nov. 30.

Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 9. Kemp, S. Saint Catherine's-court, Tower-hill, cheesemonger, December 10. Kruss, J. S. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 17. King, J. and J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, potters, Dec. 19.

Lindsay, J. Sheffield, cutler, December 11. Leeming, T. Preston, Lancaster, J. Myres, Cleckheaton, York, and W. Chapman, Preston, worsted manufacturers, Dec. 16. Lea, H. Rope-makers-street, Moorfields, Dec. 14.

Marshall, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, Nov. 19. M'Cluer, D. Woodbridge, Suffolk, brandy-merchant, November 15. Maydivell, S. Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, dyer, Nov. 16. Miller, J. Catherine-court, Tower-hill, merchant, January 4. Macfarlane, J. Mark-lane, merchant, Nov. 30. Moggridge, W. Uxbridge, ironmonger, Dec. 3. Massey, C. New-street, St. Catherine's, wharfinger, Jan. 18 Meiskie, H. Edward-street, Tichfield-street, taylor, Dec. 10.

Needham, T. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, hosier, Nov. 25.

Penny, D. the younger, St. John, Wapping, ship-chandler, Dec. 5. Pollington, C. Havant, Hampshire, shopkeeper, Nov. 30. Pierrepoint, J. Bunhill-row, carpenter, Nov. 29. Pyall, J. Sittingbourn, Kent, shopkeeper, Nov. 29. Portal, J. Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper, Nov. 30. Pemberton, E. and J. Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 10. Payne, W. Great Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons, druggist, Dec. 7.

Richardson, T. and T. Worthington, Manchester, merchants, Nov. 18. Rideing, J. Liverpool, and W. Lever, Manchester, merchants, Nov. 19. Ratray, J. Paternoster-row, woollen-draper, Dec. 14. Randell, W. Tooley-street, Southwark, Dec. 17.

Smith, J. Woolwich, Kent, hawker and pedlar, Nov. 16. Scougall, G. Blackheath, merchant, Nov. 19. Seddon, G. Aldersgate-street, cabinet-maker, Dec. 7. Smith, J. Poland-street, merchant, December 5. Sherman, T. Castle-street, near Finsbury-square, plumber, Nov. 19. Speed, T. Cannon-street, druggist, Dec. 7. Syme, J. London, merchant, Nov. 30. Spring, M. Leeds, money-scrivener, Nov. 28. Stopes, A. Britwell Priory, Oxfordshire, dealer, Dec. 7. Speed, G. Blackman-street, stable-keeper, Dec. 3. Smith, J. Woolwich, hawker, Jan. 18. Shenston, J. M. Portsea, salesman, Dec. 5. Sutherland, J. York-street, St. Mary-le-bone, painter, Dec. 14. Smee, J. Newington-place, Surry, potter, Dec. 3.

Timmings, J. B. Portsea, Southampton, grocer, November 16. Tagg, M. Bath, grocer, Nov. 14. Thompson, W. Manchester, dealer and chapman, Dec. 4. Tunnidiffe, J. and M. Macclesfield, button-manufacturers, Dec. 7. Turner, J. Manchester, dealer and chapman, Dec. 10. Tunnidiffe, J. Launceston, Cornwall, linen-draper, Dec. 26.

Upton, J. Red lion-street, Clerkenwell, pocket book-maker, Jan. 21. Uther, J. W. Bowling green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler, Jan. 21. Urquhart, W. Ratcliffe-cross, cooper, Dec. 14.

Vaughn, W. Pall Mall, taylor, Nov. 30.

Ward, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Nov. 30. Windett, J. Norwich, grocer, Dec. 5. Worlleg, R. Great St. Helen's, cornfactor, Dec. 14. Wood, T. Manchester, cotton-spinner, Dec. 6. Wagner, J. Lower Tooting, Surry, calico-printer, Dec. 7. Weightman, T. Newgate-street, mercer, Dec. 21. Woodward, P. King-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, March 15. Way, E. Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, wine-merchant, Dec. 14.

Yates, J. late of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, Nov. 30.

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Extracts from the London Gazettes Extraordinary, of the 6th and 27th of November, 1805.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 6.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock, A. M. from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz.

Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 22. 1805.

SIR,

THE ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 19th instant, it was communicated to the Commander in Chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the Combined Fleet had put to sea. As they sailed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streights entrance with the British squadron, consisting of 27 ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Streights.

On Monday the 21st inst. at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore E. by S. about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered about six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west and very light. The Commander in Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in the order of sailing—a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay of forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of 33 ships, (of which 18 were French, and 15 Spanish) commanded in chief by Admiral Villeneuve: the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness: but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward, so that in leading down their center, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a-head and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared when on their beam to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Beucentaure, in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on and communicated to the flag officers and captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order, as the lines bore down.

The Commander in Chief, in the Victory, led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at eleven o'clock, by the leading ship of the columns breaking through the enemy's line; the Commander in Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe: the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers; but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all Events to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line, of which two are first rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz. Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief; Don Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, Vice-Admiral; and the Spanish Rear-Admiral, Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory, it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same. When all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille, a French 74, after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire, and blew up: two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships. The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or design, by a French

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ship on one side and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but in the end the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British Navy and the British Nation, in the fall of the Commander in Chief, the loss of a Hero whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewel, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon. I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action, I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation; many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the Shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good providence which aided us through such a day preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until the gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a victory, which, I hope, will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's crown, and be attended with public benefit to our country.—I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

To Wm. Marsden, esq..

The order in which the Ships of the British Squadron attacked the Combined Fleets on the 21st of October, 1805.

Van—Victory, Temeraire, Neptune, Conqueror, Leviathan, Ajax, Orion, Agamemnon, Minotaur, Spartiate, Britannia, Africa, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, Naiad, Pickle schooner, Entreprenante cutter.

Rear—Royal Sovereign, Mars, Belleisle, Tonnant, Bellerophon, Colossus, Achille, Polyphemus, Revenge, Swiftsure, Defence, Thunderer, Defiance, Prince, Dreadnought.

Sir, *Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 24, 1805.*

In my letter of the 22d I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of his Majesty's squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it; since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d, in the morning, a strong sourtherly wind blew, with squally weather, which however did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable of getting hold of many of the prizes, thirteen or fourteen, and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow rope, and drifted far to leeward, before they were got hold of again; and some of them, taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk. On the afternoon of that day, the remnant of the Combined Fleet, ten sail of ships, who had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence. All this retarded the progress of the hulks, and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be cleared of the men, considering that keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence, compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running. I hope however it has been accomplished to a considerable extent. I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Redoubtable sunk astern of the Swiftsure, while in tow. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is sunk, as her side was almost entirely beat in; and

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such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship. Vice Admiral Don Aliva is dead. Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naiad; the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Eurydice and Scout the 23d) I shall collect the other Flag-Officers, and send them to England, with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom) to be laid at his Majesty's feet.

There were 4000 troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bencentaure.—I am, Sir, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

An abstract of the killed and wounded on board the respective ships composing the British Squadron, under the command of the Right Honourable Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, in the action of the 21st of October, 1805, off Cape Trafalgar, with the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Victory, 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 32 seamen and 18 marines, killed; 4 officers, 3 petty officers, 59 seamen and 9 marines, wounded. Total 132.

Royal Sovereign, 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 29 seamen and 13 marines, killed; 3 officers, 5 petty officers, 70 seamen and 16 marines, wounded. Total 141.

Britannia, 1 officer, 8 seamen and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 33 seamen and 7 marines, wounded. Total 52.

Temeraire, 3 officers, 1 petty officer, 35 seamen and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 2 petty officers, 59 seamen and 12 marines, wounded. Total 123.

Prince, none.

Neptune, 10 seamen, killed; 1 petty officer, 38 seamen and 3 marines, wounded. Total 49.

Dreadnought, 6 seamen and 1 marine, killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 19 seamen and 4 marines, wounded. Total 33.

Tonnant, not received.

Mars, 1 officer, 3 petty officers, 17 seamen and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 5 petty officers, 44 seamen and 16 marines wounded. Total 98.

Bellerophon, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 20 seamen, and 4 marines, killed; 2 officers, 4 petty officers, 97 seamen and 20 marines, wounded. Total 150.

Minotaur, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 1 petty officer, 17 seamen, and 3 marines, wounded. Total 25.

Revenge, 2 petty officers, 18 seamen and 8 marines, killed; 4 officers, 38 seamen and 9 marines, wounded. Total 79.

Conqueror, 2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 7 seamen, wounded. Total 12.

Leviathan, 2 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 17 seamen and 4 marines, wounded. Total 26.

Ajax, 2 seamen killed; 9 seamen wounded. Total 11.

Orion, 1 seaman killed; 2 petty officers, 17 seamen and 4 marines, wounded. Total 24.

Agamemnon, 2 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded. Total 9.

Spartiate, 3 seamen killed; 1 officer, 2 petty officers, 16 seamen, and 1 marine, wounded. Total 23.

Africa, 12 seamen and 6 marines, killed; 2 officers, 5 petty officers, 30 seamen and 7 marines, wounded. Total 62.

Belleisle, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 22 seamen and 8 marines, killed; 3 officers, 3 petty officers, 68 seamen, and 19 marines, wounded. Total 126.

Colossus, 1 officer, 31 seamen and 8 marines, killed; 5 officers, 9 petty officers, 115 seamen and 31 marines, wounded. Total 200.

Achille, 1 petty officer, 6 seamen and 6 marines, killed; 4 officers, 4 petty officers, 37 seamen and 14 marines, wounded. Total 72.

Polyphemus, 2 seamen, killed; 4 seamen, wounded. Total 6.

Swiftsure, 7 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 1 petty officer, 6 seamen and 1 marine, wounded. Total 17.

Defence, 4 seamen and 3 marines, killed; 23 seamen and 6 marines, wounded. Total 36.

Thunderer, 2 seamen and 2 marines, killed; 2 petty officers, 9 seamen and 1 marine, wounded. Total 16.

Defiance, 2 officers, 1 petty officer, 8 seamen and 6 marines, killed; 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 39 seamen and 9 marines, wounded. Total 70.

Total—21 officers, 15 petty officers, 283 seamen, and 104 marines, killed; 41 officers, 57 petty officers, 870 seamen, and 196 marines, wounded. Total 1587.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

Return of the names of the officers and petty officers killed and wounded on board the ships of the British Squadron, in the action with the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805.

KILLED.

Victory, The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Nelson, K. B. Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.; John Scott, esq. secretary; Charles W. Adair, captain, Royal marines; William Rum, lieutenant; Robert Smith and Alexander Palmer, midshipmen; Thomas Whipple, captain's clerk.

Royal Sovereign, Brice Gilliland, lieutenant; William Chalmers, master; Robert

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second lieutenant of Royal marines; likenhead and Thomas Braund, mid- n.

annia, Francis Rockruge, lieutenant. *eraire*, Simeon Bubighy, captain of marines; John Kingston, lieutenant al marines; Lewis Oades, carpenter; n Pitts, midshipman.

ce, none.

'une, none.

idaught, none.

ant, No Return.

s, George Duff, captain; Alexander naster's mate; Edmund Corlyn and Morgan, midshipmen.

rophon, John Cooke, first captain; d Overton, master; John Simmens, pman.

ctaur, none.

nge, Thomas Grier and Edward F. , midshipmen.

ueror, Robert Lloyd and Wm. M. St. :, lieutenants.

iathon, none.

s, none.

n, none.

memnon, none.

riate, none.

ica, none

ride, Ebenezer Geall and John Wood- itenants; George Nind, midshipman.

ous, Thomas Scriven, master.

lle, Francis John Mugg, midshipman.

phemia, none.

isure, none.

ce, none.

derer, none.

ce, Thomas Simens, lieutenant; Forster, boatswain; James Wil- midshipman.

WOUNDED.

y, John Pasco and G Miller Bligh, its; Lewis B. Reeves and J. G. Peake, ts of Royal marines; William Ri- ghtly), G. A. Westphall, and Ri- ulkeley, midshipmen; John Geo- gent victualler's clerk.

Sovereign, John Clavell and James lieutenants; James Le Vesconte, utenant of Royal marines; Wil- son, master's mate; Gilbert Ken- renville Thompson, John Camp- John Farrant, midshipmen; Isaac , boatswain.

ix, Stephen Trounce, master; rint, midshipman.

e, James Mould, lieutenant; Sa- ne, lieutenant of Royal marines; s, boatswain; T. S. Price. mas- John Eastman, midshipman.

one.

——— Plurrell, captain's clerk.

ht, James L. Lloyd (slightly), Andrew M'Cullock and James ipmen.

No Return.

ward Garret and James Black, lieutenants; Thomas Cook, master; Thomas Norman, second captain of Royal marines; John Yonge, George Guiren, William John Cook, John Jenkins, and Alfred Luckraft, midshipmen.

Bellerophon, James Wemyss, captain of Royal marines; Thomas Robinson, boatswain; Edward Hartley, master's mate; William N. Jewell, James Stone, Thomas Bant, and George Pearson, midshipmen.

Minotaur, James Robinson, boatswain; John Samuel Smith, midshipman.

Revenge, Robert Moorsom (slightly), captain; Luke Brokenshaw, master; John Berry, lieutenant; Peter Lily (slightly), captain of Royal marines.

Conqueror, Thomas Wearing, lieutenant of Royal marines; Philip Mendel, lieutenant of his Imperial Majesty's navy (both slightly).

Leviathan, J. W. Watson (slightly), midshipman.

Ajax, none.

Orion, ——— Sause, C. P. Cable (both slightly), midshipmen.

Agamemnon, none.

Spartiate, John Clarke, boatswain, ——— Bellairs, and ——— Knapman, midshipmen.

Africa, Matthew Hay, acting lieutenant; James Tynmore, captain of Royal marines; Henry West and Abraham Turner, master's mates; Frederick White (slightly), Philip J. Elmhurst, and John P. Bailey, midshipmen.

Belleisle, William Terrie, lieutenant; John Owen, first lieutenant of Royal marines; Andrew Gibson, boatswain; William Henry Pearson and Wm. Culfield, master's mates; Samuel Jago, midshipman; J. T. Hodge, volunteer, first class.

Colossus, James N. Morris, captain; Geo. Bully, lieutenant; William Forster, acting lieutenant; John Benson, lieutenant of Royal marines; Henry Milbanke, master's mate; William Herringham, Frederick Thistlewayte (slightly), Thomas G Reece, Henry Snellgrove, Rawden M'Lean, George Warrie, Tim. Renou, and George Denton, midshipmen; William Adamson, boatswain.

Achille, Parkins Prynn (slightly) and Josias Bray, lieutenants; Prahms Westroppe, captain of Royal marines; William Leddon, lieutenant of Royal marines; George Pegge, master's mate; William H. Staines and William J. Snow, midshipmen; W. Smith Warren, volunteer, first class.

Polyphemus, none.

Swiftsure, Alexander Bell Handcock, midshipman.

Defence, none.

Thunderer, John Snell, master's mate; Alexander Galloway, midshipman.

Defiance, P. C. Durham (slightly), captain; James Spratt and Robert Browne, master's mates; John Hodge and Edward Andrew Chapman, midshipmen.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

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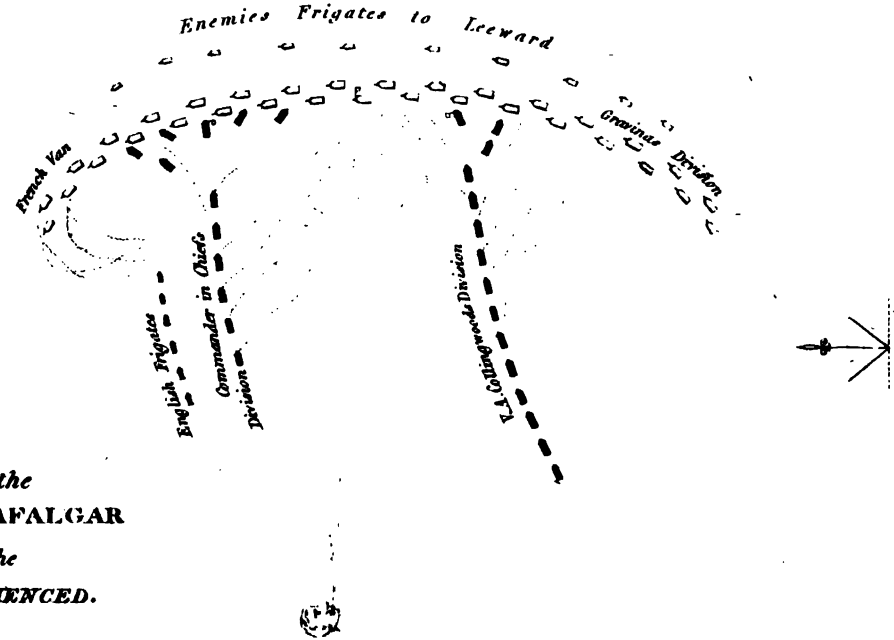

Plan of the
BATTLE off TRAFALGAR
soon after the
ATTACK COMMENCED.

Published Jan.1.1808 by H.D.Symonds.

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THE

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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE RT. HONOURABLE VISCOUNT NELSON.

"——Whensoe'er he fought,
"He put so much of his heart into th' act,
"That his example had a magnet's force,
"And all were swift to follow whom all lov'd.
"That sun is set! Oh! rise some other such!
"Or all that we have left is empty talk
"Of old achievement, and despair of new!"
Cowper.

WE now resume our account of this gallant chief. On the 1st of April, 1798, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag on board the Vanguard, and sailed with a convoy from Spithead; but at the back of the Isle of Wight, the wind coming to the westward, he was forced to return to St. Helen's. On the 9th, he again sailed, with a convoy to Lisbon; and on the 29th of April, joined Earl St. Vincent, off Cadiz. On the ensuing day, Sir Horatio Nelson was detached into the Mediterranean, to watch the motions of the enemy, who was at this time fitting out a most formidable armament at Toulon, the destination of which was kept a profound secret. * He was joined on the 8th of June, by Capt. Trowbridge; his force after this union amounted to twelve ships of 74 guns, and the Leander of fifty. With this force, Admiral Nelson went in pursuit of the French fleet, which had quitted Toulon, on the 22d. of May. Knowing the enemy had sailed with a N. W. wind, he had no doubt of their steering up the Mediterranean. But neither on the coast of Italy, nor in the port of Naples, could he obtain information, as to the object of their destination; it was however surmised they would proceed to Malta. Hither the admiral steered, passing through the straits of Messina, Intelligence was then received, that the French, after having captured Malta, had sailed from thence on the 18th of June. On this, Sir Horatio steered for Alexandria, but to his chagrin, found not a French vessel in the harbour. He instantly returned to Sicily, entered the port of Syracuse, with which not a person in the fleet was acquainted. Every ship, however, got safely in, through the skill and judgment of its officers. Sir Horatio supplied his fleet with fresh water, and on the 25th, sailed for the Morea. From information which he gathered he was induced to trace back his former route, and on the 1st of August, Sir Horatio had the happiness to descry the French fleet, at anchor in the bay of Aboukir.* Every bosom swelled with joy at the sight of the enemy, and none received from it more heart felt satisfaction than the admiral himself. On the valor and conduct of every captain in the squadron, Sir Horatio justly placed the firmest reliance. During the whole of his cruize, it had been his practice, whenever circumstances would permit, to assemble the captains on board the Vanguard, and there fully to explain to them his own ideas of the different and best modes of attack, together with such plans as he proposed to execute, in falling in with the enemy, whatever might be their situation by night or day. There was no possible position in which they could be found, that he had not taken into his calculation and for the most advantageous attack, of which he had not digest-

* On the 6th of June, when the squadron was spread, anxiously looking out for the reinforcement, under Captain Trowbridge, he was informed by a vessel he spoke with, that several sail then in sight, were Spanish ships richly laden, but he refused to deviate from his course. Prize money was not his object; all selfish considerations were absorbed in his great mind, by his solicitude for the honour and interest of his country.

* Although the wind blew fresh, and the day was far spent, yet the admiral made the signal for battle, and signified at the same time, that it was his intention to attack the enemy's van and centre as it lay at anchor, in the manner, and according to a plan already pointed out to his respective captains.

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ed and arranged, the best possible disposition of his force. Each of the captains of his squadron, was therefore thoroughly acquainted with the masterly ideas of their admiral, on the subject of naval tactics; and upon surveying the situation of the enemy, these officers could ascertain with precision, what were the ideas and intentions of their commanders, without the aid of any farther instructions; a circumstance of almost incalculable advantage to the general service. Never was more heroism displayed, than in the prompt decision of the British admiral. When his squadron was well collected round him, he determined without loss of time, to attack the foe, formidable as was their appearance; superior in number, weight of metal and size; night coming on, and in an unknown navigation! His honour, his character, and his life were staked on the decision of the enterprise, for it was well known that conquest or death was his object. His resolution being formed, the signal was made for the headmost ship to bear down and engage as she reached the van of the enemy; the next ship to pass by and engage the second ship of the line and so on. With alacrity was this signal obeyed, the sure presage of victory gladdened every heart, and a general ardour diffused itself through all ranks. The commanders, with that courage which distinguishes men inured to danger, saw the hazard of the contest, and prepared to meet it. Their ships were trained to every exercise of arms; all means of preservation from fire, leaks and other casualties, were arranged in order; a bower cable was got out of the after part of the ship, and bent forward that she might anchor by the stern; the dreadful engines of destruction were ready primed, and doubly loaded, the men at their quarters awaiting, in silent expectation, the orders of their superiors: the officers looking respectfully towards their captains, and awaiting with firmness the awful moment. From the situation of the enemy, they possessed a most decided advantage, as they had nothing to attend to but their artillery, their superior skill in the use of which has so often secured them splendid victories on shore. In short, each ship being at anchor, became a fixed battery.

The Goliath, Captain T. Foley, and the Zealous, Captain Hood, had the honour to receive the first fire of the enemy; Sir Horatio as rear-admiral of the Blue, carried the blue flag at the mizen; but from a standing order of Sir John Jervis, the commander in chief, the squadron wore the white, or St. George's ensign, in the action; and it is remarkable that this occasioned the display of the cross upon the renowned and ancient coast of Egypt. A most animated fire was opened from the Vanguard, which ship covered the approach of those in the rear; in a few minutes every man stationed at the first six guns in the fore part of this ship's deck, were all down, killed or wounded; and one gun in particular, was repeatedly cleared. Sir Horatio was so entirely resolved to conquer or to perish in the attempt, that he led into the action, with six ensigns or flags, viz. red, white, and blue, flying in different parts of the rigging; he could not even bear to reflect on the possibility of his colours being carried away by a random shot from the enemy. The victory which followed was of the most glorious nature; few of our countrymen but are acquainted with its details; they are impressed on their hearts, and nothing more is required from his biographer, than a tribute of admiration and respect. Suffice it to observe, that the consummate judgment with which the plan of attack was formed and executed on an enemy's fleet, moored in a compact line of battle; protected in the van by a battery, and flanked by four frigates, and many gun boats; was worthy the intrepid mind of Admiral Nelson. The victory will stand upon record as a convincing proof of what British sailors, commanded by able officers, can effect in hazardous enterprises.

The Arabs and Mamalukes, who during this battle had lined the shores of the bay, saw with transport, the result—indeed they participated, says an officer, with an exultation equal to our own; and on that and on the two following nights, the whole coast and country were illuminated, in celebration of the victory. Sir Horatio received a severe wound in this battle, supposed to have proceeded from langridge shot, or a piece of iron; the skin of his forehead being cut with it, at right angles. Captain Berry, who happened to stand near, caught the admiral in his arms. On being carried into the cock-pit, where several of his gallant crew were stretched with their shattered limbs, and mangled wounds, the surgeon with great anxiety

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immediately came to attend on the admiral. *No,* (replied the hero), *I will take my turn with my brave followers!* It was the general opinion at first, that the wound was of a fatal nature, and Sir Horatio gave his directions accordingly. When, however, the surgeon came to examine it, notwithstanding its severity, it appeared evidently not to be mortal. As soon as the wound was dressed, Sir Horatio was informed of the French admiral's ship, l'Orient, being on fire, and of the great apprehensions, from the strength of the flames, not only of her safety, but even of those British ships nighest her. Upon this, the admiral, forgetting the anguish of his wound, came upon deck, and with a humanity which particularly characterised him, ordered out the only boat in a condition to swim, to save the lives of as many of the unfortunate enemy as possible; this example was followed by the commanders of our other ships. Seventy persons were by this means preserved, and more would have been saved, but that the l'Orient soon blew up, with a most dreadful explosion. Admiral Nelson afterward sat down and wrote the official letter which was published in the Gazette, of this action, beginning, "Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in the late battle, by a great victory, &c." similar to the famous dispatch of Rodney, after defeating the Count de Grasse, in 1782, which began, "It pleased God of his divine providence, to grant to his Majesty's arms, a most complete victory, &c."

The bay of Aboukir was covered for a week with the floating bodies of the slain, exhibiting a dreadful and awful spectacle to the contemplative mind; and though men were continually employed to sink them, many of the bodies having slipped off the shot, re-appeared on the surface. Considerable apprehensions of a pestilential disorder were entertained by the troops on shore, from this circumstance, added to the excessive heat of the weather, at the time.

We are induced to add the following just tribute to the talents of Lord Nelson; partly from a consideration of its strengthening the propriety of the Latin motto which precede this memoir.—"It is not in the conduct of a fleet alone, that Lord Nelson is seen to advantage. There appears to be something of the statesman in him, as well as of the commander. After the battle of the Nile, he did that which Pompey, after the battle of Dirrachium, and the Christian confederates after that of Lepanto omitted to do, and suffered for their omission; he made the best use of his victory. The British government in India had taken the alarm at the progress of the French in the Mediterranean. Immediately after the action, the admiral dispatched a messenger overland to Bombay, with intelligence of the victory. He also communicated the news to the principal cabinets of the continent, and revived their drooping spirits. He left Commodore Trowbridge upon the coast of Egypt, with six sail of the line, to burn the enemy's transports, and to intercept their succours; and he took possession of an Island in the enemy's Van, fortified with mortars, and cannon, which had considerably annoyed his fleet in action*." As some reward for the valour and discretion displayed by the admiral on this occasion, his sovereign bestowed on him the honours of the peerage by the title of Baron Nelson, of Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and of the Nile.

The news of the battle of the Nile, caused the greatest sensation throughout Europe: the Emperor of Germany broke off the conference at Rastadt for peace, and the Ottoman Porte declared war against the French. In England, the victory was celebrated by means of bonfires and illuminations; while the king and both houses of parliament rivalled each other in their desire of shewing their sense of the services of our triumphant fleet and its gallant chief. A pension of 2000l. per annum was voted Lord Nelson, and his two next successors in the title. Soon after the achievement of this great victory, the admiral sailed for Naples, where he arrived on the 22d. of September, 1798, and was hailed as a deliverer. The King and Queen exhibited the most unequivocal marks of esteem and regard; the former presented him with a sword, most magnificently enriched with diamonds, valued at 5000l. and conferred on him the title of Duke of Bronte, annexing to it the feud of Bronte, worth about 5000l. per annum.† Even the Grand Signior, anx-

* Public characters, 1798—1799.

† We have been informed that Lord Nelson, never received more than 2000l.

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ious to shew his esteem and gratitude, directed a purse of 2000 zequins to be distributed among the British seamen, wounded in the battle, and presented the noble admiral with a diamond aigrette or plume of triumph; as also a rich pelice, worth a thousand pounds; the Grand Signior's mother, added to these a rose set with diamonds, of equal value. On the arrival of the Russian squadron at Naples, admiral Nelson directed Commodore Trowbridge to go with the squadron, and closely blockade Civita Vecchia, and to offer the French favourable terms, provided they evacuated that place and Rome, which General Grenier, the French commander, gladly acceding to, the treaty was signed on board the Culloden; a prophecy made to Lord Nelson, on his arrival at Naples, was by this circumstance actually fulfilled, viz. "*that he should take Rome by his ships.*"

It is not without grief and reluctance that we feel compelled to notice an accusation preferred against our gallant countryman at this period; and the more so, as we have it not in our power to refute it. We shall however simply state the charge. During that period when the name and hopes of liberty had inspired in many the resolution to aim at its acquirement, the subjects of the king of Sicily among others, encouraged by the French, threw off their allegiance, and proclaimed what they termed the *Parthenopean* Republic. The military skill, however, added to the religious authority of Cardinal Ruffo, who had placed himself at the head of a body of Calabrians, to oppose the disaffected, had reduced them to the necessity of capitulation. A treaty was accordingly concluded, signed by the English, Turkish and Russian commanders. Lord Nelson having in the mean time arrived, the treaty was violated with these unhappy men and some were put to death! This charge has been exhibited in several works on the continent, and among others, by Miss Williams, who published the original treaty with those strictures, which an idea of its truth might naturally be supposed to create in a humane and polished mind. We read that that great Spanish captain, Gonsalvo, in the integrity of his heart, used to acknowledge with repentent sensibility his sorrow, at having transmitted Cæsar Borgia, a prisoner to Spain, notwithstanding he had tendered him assurances of protection. We are happy to say, that the mind of Lord Nelson exhibited no less sensibility on reading the charge, but are still more rejoiced to learn, that a gentleman who possesses materials for his Lordship's life, was entrusted some months previous to his death, with a refutation of the statement.

On the 6th of November, after an absence of three years, Lord Nelson landed at Yarmouth; the inhabitants of which greeted him most warmly. On the 8th he arrived at London, where every one was eager to behold "the hero of the Nile," and the theatres were always crowded when he appeared. On the 9th, being lord mayor's day, he was invited to the civic feast, when a sword was presented him, by Mr. Chamberlain Clarke, from the corporation, of most admirable workmanship, which cost 200 guineas.

Eager while life remained, to exert it in the service of his country, he delayed not an instant after reaching his native shore, to solicit a re-appointment. The famous San Josef of 110 guns, which Lord Nelson so gallantly took off Cape St. Vincent, was immediately prepared to receive his flag. His friend Captain Hardy was nominated to command her under his lordship, who on the 1st of January 1801, was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. The destination of his lordship was however suddenly changed. A league had been concerted between the three great powers of the North, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, who obstinately resisted the right claimed by Great Britain, of searching neutral vessels. The sovereign of Russia had even laid an embargo on all the British ships in his ports, whose crews he treated with unexampled cruelty. A powerful armament was speedily

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from this estate, ordering 1000l. to be laid out in its farther improvement, under the direction of Mr. Gibbs, banker, at Palermo. The other 2000l. were devoted to the melioration of the peasantry of that neighbourhood, whose dress and comforts from this liberality, became superior to all others in the country. The title given to the estate, was in allusion to the thunder of the battle, Bronte, being the forge of the Cyclops, in which were made the thunders of Jove. *See Virg. Æn.* 8. v. 425.

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ly fitted out, and the expedition placed under the orders of Sir Hyde Parker. On the 12th of March the armament sailed from Yarmouth roads, and early in the morning of the 11th of May, 1801, the admiral made the signal for seeing land; and on the 19th, about noon, his ship made the *Scaw*, which was the first general rendezvous of the fleet: from the 21st to the 24th, there were in general foul winds, heavy falls of sleet, snow, and rain, which, added to a chilling cold, caused the officers and men very great fatigue*.

On the 28th, orders were given to prepare for battle; and Lord Nelson was appointed to lead the attack. The afternoon of the 29th was principally employed in clearing the ships for action, which was done with the utmost alacrity and expedition; and it now remained to give a practical refutation of a long established error; it having always been a received opinion, that the possession of Cronenberg castle, gave to the Danes an uncontrouled command of the passage of the Sound; and indeed, the Danes, who were contending for what they called the freedom of the sea, had exercised for more than a century, the right of levying contributions on all vessels, in proportion to the value of the cargo, trading to and from the Baltic. The tacit assent given by the European powers to this flagrant imposition, apparently justified by the sanction of time, so far confirmed the Danes, in the validity of this opinion, that they considered any augmentation of the works as superfluous; they had even neglected rendering the approach of the British, an attempt of great difficulty, as in fact they might, by the construction of water batteries, relying also on the co-operation of the Swedes. The wind being fair, the admiral, to the joy of the whole fleet, made on the morning of the 30th the signal to weigh and form the order of battle. Lord Nelson was ordered to lead the van, while Sir Hyde Parker acted with his division in the rear, as a corps de reserve; and such was the promptitude in executing the orders to form the line and engage, that at half past six, the Monarch, appointed to lead the fleet, was so far advanced, that the enemy opened a heavy and well supported fire from the whole line of his positions; which was instantaneously returned by our ships. Lord Nelson, after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, proceeded with 12 ships of the line, all the frigates, bombs and other vessels, and on the evening of the 1st of April, anchored off Draco point, to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for a southerly wind. It was agreed on between the admiral and vice-admiral, that the ships remaining with the former should weigh at the same moment his lordship did, and menace the crown batteries, and 4 Danish ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the Arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of the action. In the morning of the 2d. of April, the signal was made to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of 6 sail of the line, 11 floating batteries, from 26 twenty pounders to 18 eighteen pounders, and one bomb ship, besides schooner gun vessels. These were supported by the Crown Islands, mounting 88 cannon, and 4 sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries before noticed on the Island of Amack. The bomb-ship and schooner gun vessels made their escape; the other 17 sail, being the whole of the Danish line to the southward of the Crown Islands, after a contest of 4 hours, were sunk, burnt, or taken! In this action, fell the gallant captains, Riou and Moss; besides 940 brave seamen, killed or wounded. The execution on board the Danish ships was still more dreadful; the carnage was estimated by the com-

* During the negotiations that were carried on, previous to the passing the Sound, an incident occurred which, though trivial in itself, tends to shew the mode of thinking then prevalent in the court of Denmark, and the perfect state of security in which the Danes considered themselves at that time. An officer of distinction, high in favour with the prince, came on board the admiral's ship, with a verbal answer to one of our proposals, and finding some difficulty in expressing with sufficient accuracy, the sentiments of his court; was requested to communicate them in writing. The pen brought for this purpose happening to be ill pointed, he held it up and observed, with a sarcastic smile to those about him, "That if our guns were not better pointed than our pens, we should make but little impression on Copenhagen."

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mander in chief, Oliver Fischer, at 1800. Their vessels were crowded with men, and from a terrible neglect (supposed to have originated in the idea, that the wounded might immediately be accommodated in the city from its proximity) not a surgeon was on board the ships; when our people, therefore, boarded them, they found numbers bleeding to death! As soon as the fire of the Danish line slackened, and Lord Nelson perceived the ships and batteries of the enemy were in his power, he went to his cabin and wrote a letter to the prince royal, representing the expediency of allowing a flag of truce to pass, and stating that if this were denied, he should be under the necessity of destroying the floating batteries, now in his power, while it would be impossible to save those brave men by whom they had been so gallantly defended. This note was addressed "*To the brothers of Englishmen —the Danes.*" When, in consequence of this representation, he went on shore, he was received with the most marked respect, both by the prince and the people. The result of the conference was an armistice, which soon led to an amicable convention. It has been observed, that this dreadful engagement being heard and seen by the Danish on shore, wound up the feelings of all ranks to the highest pitch of sensibility: but all individual hopes and fears seemed to be lost in a general blaze of patriotic ardour. From the crown prince, whose cool intrepidity and judgment were gloriously displayed in the sight of his people and of Europe, to the humblest citizen, one heroic mind and purpose seemed to animate and unite the whole. Never had the Danish valour, even in the brightest periods of their history, shone out with more distinguished lustre. "Their daring ancestors of the 9th and 10th centuries, did not exhibit greater intrepidity and prowess in *invading*, than their descendants of the 19th century did, in resisting an invasion from England." It has been justly added, that if the recollection of a common origin, a similarity of manners and long habits of commercial and social intercourse, tends to impress on the two nations, a conviction they are formed for reciprocal friendship, the ever memorable battle of Copenhagen, scarcely more glorious to one than the other, ought to be a long memento, that they are equally fitted to be mutually dreadful enemies. Lord Nelson told the crown prince's aid-de-camp Colonel Lindholm, who waited on him respecting the proffered flag of truce, that though the French fought bravely, they could not have stood an hour the fight which the Danes had done for four. He added, "I have been in 105 engagements in the course of my life, but that of to-day is the most terrible of all." This battle, shortly after, produced a peace between the two countries, and Lord Nelson, on the 1st of July, returned to England, in consequence of the bad state of his health. A considerable number of small craft being collected along the coast of France, for the avowed purpose of invasion, Lord Nelson had another opportunity of exerting his valour and talents. Hoisting his flag on board the Unite frigate, then lying at Sheernees, he sailed with a squadron, to attack the harbour of Boulogne. On this undertaking he was invested with very extensive and unusual powers. He was even allowed by the Admiralty, three aides-de-camp, a circumstance hitherto unprecedented, but granted partly from a consideration of the inconveniences he was exposed to, from the loss of his right arm. By the attack on Boulogne, the threats of the enemy were silenced, and his preparations checked; the preliminaries of peace being shortly after signed, Lord Nelson retired into the bosom of his chosen circle, at Merton, where he is truly said to have enjoyed the *otium cum dignitate*. But this loved retire-

* On the 4th of Aug. 1801, the Gazette announced that the king had been pleased to grant the dignity of Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the right honourable Horatio Viscount Nelson, knight of the most honourable order of the bath, and vice-admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet (Duke of Bronte in Sicily, knight of the grand cross of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the imperial order of the Crescent) and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten by the name, style, and title of Baron Nelson, of the Nile and of Hilborough, in the county of Norfolk; with remainders to Edmund Nelson, clerk, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the said county of Norfolk, father of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten

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ment, so dear and soothing to his heart, was destined soon to end. His Lordship had here an opporttunity of enjoying in tranquil retirement, the sweets of that peace which he himself had so largely contributed to conquer! At Merton he tasted that ineffable delight which arises from the intercourse of affection and the charms of friendship. These were so much the more soothing to his feeling mind, as he had been for so many years exposed almost without intermission to sufferings, fatigue and hardship, of every discription. Though the noble Admiral reposed, during the short interval of peace, from the perils and labours of his professional career, he punctually attended to his public duties of a different kind. He had been elevated for his superior talents and merit, to a place in the hereditary council of the nation; and though his natural modesty prevented him from often speaking, yet whenever he did so, what he said was so much to the purpose, and expressed with so much energy, that he always commanded the attention and respect of all those who heard him. He seconded, with peculiar zeal, the patriotic endeavours of Earl St. Vincent, to correct the gross and shameful abuses of the naval department.

Little more than a year had now elapsed from the ratification of peace, when every thing seemed to announce its speedy termination. Had Lord Nelson possessed a mind less ardently desirous of glory, he might with justice have advanced his severe sufferings, and infirm health, as a plea for an honorable retirement; but private considerations were never placed by him in competition with public benefit. Long and painful were the toils of this great man—short and fleet his moments of repose. The war was now renewed—he offered his services, and in May 1803, was appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, and sailed on the 20th in the Victory of 110 guns, accompanied by the Amphion frigate. On this station he passed many tedious months, which nothing but a sense of duty could reconcile him to. In fact, patience and vigilance were the only qualities he had to practise for a very considerable time. During this period he received the thanks of the city of London, which were however by no means so gratifying to his feelings, from the circumstance of the name of his next in command, Sir Richard Bickerton, being unaccountably passed over a second time, even when the third in command had been included. Lord Nelson would not overlook this circumstance, and wrote a spirited letter to the Mayor, in which he shewed a noble generosity of feeling, that did him the highest honour. This letter we shall in a future number give to our readers.

The Toulon fleet, having on the 30th of March escaped out of harbour unobserved by the British admiral, formed a junction with the Cadiz squadron, Sir John Orde retreating before them with such haste, that he did not even leave a vessel to inform Lord Nelson of the French fleet having been there! Here we are concerned to mention an act of the administration of Lord Melville, when at the head of the Admiralty, which must tend as much as any circumstance in his political career to expose him to the censure of the brave and generous:—The depriving Lord Nelson when commanding in the Mediterranean of that branch of his station, which would in some degree have recompensed him for the toils and hardships he had suffered, and placing a partisan and favourite of his own on that service, must have highly disgusted the navy; and it ought to be observed, that Lord Nelson's wealth kept no pace with his honours. It has been justly said by those who knew him, that he was never covetous of fortune, indeed in more instances than one, the harvest which it was his right and title to reap, was gathered as in this case by another. It was not in the nature of the noble viscount to assail office with complaints; though he was by no means insensible of the injury which was done to him by low intrigue and jobbing. Had Lord Nelson not been supplanted as he was in the Mediterranean, his station would have secured to him a substantial reward, and would have enabled him to live with becoming splendour in his retirement. It was a national debt due to his great services. Every truly noble

severally and successively by Susannah, the wife of Thomas Bolton, esq. and sister of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson; and in default of such issue to the heirs male of Catherine, the wife of George Matcham, esq. another sister of the said Horatio Viscount Nelson.

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mind would have rejoiced, had the hero of the Nile been rewarded with the spoils of the enemy. This disgusting instance of official favoritism, would not be here repeated, but that it is becoming our countrymen should be acquainted with a fact, which they might otherwise little suspect; especially when they are informed Lord Nelson was on service in the Mediterranean near two years; a service of the most anxious and painful nature, being, as we have observed, *confined* to the blockade of Toulon. When he learnt the enemy's fleet had escaped, every one recollects with what ardour and velocity he flew at his own risk, and without orders, to save the West Indies from depredation and pillage. His arrival was hailed with the utmost joy by the inhabitants of Barbadoes, and his name alone gave them security. He performed this service with a gallantry so noble, as to expose the combined fleets to the ridicule of Europe. Never in the naval annals of this, or any other country, was such an example of promptitude, decision, and rapidity, displayed as on this occasion; and great as the noble Admiral had shewn himself in his former achievements, his talents never shone with so much lustre, and his resources were never exhibited to such advantage, as in this memorable expedition. It may even be fairly asserted, he never had rendered more important services to his country, He had reserved by the mere terror of his name, our West India islands, from the jaws of a rapacious foe. In the short space of six months he had twice traversed the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic, from the shores of the Nile to the gulph of Mexico. Each succeeding disappointment seemed to inflame him with new ardour in this unparalleled chase; and when he at length found, that the enemy were returning to Europe, he sent word that measures might be taken to intercept them; Lord Nelson, however, continued, the pursuit. They, however, eluded his vigilant search of them, and he returned to England filled with mortification and disappointment. The fleets of the enemy had in the mean time fallen in with Sir Robert Calder's squadron, and after their defeat by him, succeeded once more in getting into port. Lord Nelson having refitted, immediately sailed, quitting the shores of his beloved country, which he was destined never again to see! One might be tempted to believe, from some circumstances which might be enumerated, that the gallant Admiral had a strong presentiment of the fate that awaited him. After his last return from the West Indies, he is said to have frequently expressed to his intimate friends, that life had almost become burthensome, or at least indifferent to him; and that his principal desire of prolonged existence, arose from the wish of being additionally serviceable to his country; adding, that he felt confident, whenever he next met the enemy, he should either return to his country, a corpse, or bring the greatest part of the fleet of his opponents, into a British port. In one of his private letters which he wrote after joining the fleet, he thus expressed himself: "It is the first wish of my heart to bring the enemy to action, and to die in the arms of victory." These are sentiments which seem to have been deeply impressed on his mind, from them might arise the little solicitude, or anxiety, with which he regarded his personal safety in the action, that consummated his fate. Alas, the wish of his gallant spirit was to be too speedily realized. On the 4th of October he joined the Cadiz squadron, of which he assumed the chief command. Lord Nelson had observed the distressing consequences which resulted in the battle of Sir Robert Calder, from the confusion of multiplied signals: before he set sail from England, he had revolved in his mind the plan of avoiding their necessity. On joining the fleet he summoned the admirals and captains into the cabin of the Victory, and laid before them a new, simple, and most complete plan of attack, which struck every one of them with the force of demonstration. It has been justly described by Admiral Lord Collingwood. *It was*, says he, *irresistible.*

Admiral Villeneuve having reason to believe he would shortly be superseded in the command of the French fleet, with a magnanimity that cannot but be admired, desperately resolved not to lose the only opportunity he might ever have, of endeavouring to distinguish himself. On the 19th of October, he sailed in conjunction with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz harbour, and put to sea. The blasted hopes of the French admiral, by the glorious issue of the contest, are sufficiently detailed in the 455th page of our last number; to that narrative we can add little. The conflict

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had continued with great obstinacy for two hours, when as Lord Nelson was conversing with his first lieutenant, Mr. Pascho, Captain Adair, of the marines, and Mr. Scott his secretary, admiring the gallant style in which Admiral Collingwood led his division into action, he was suddenly saluted with a shower of musketry, from the tops of the Trinidada, which was repeated briskly for several rounds. Mr. Scott fell by a musket ball, which entered his head; Captain Adair shared the same fate; Lieutenant Pascho received a wound, and out of 110 marines stationed on the poop and quarter deck, 80 were killed or wounded. His lordship having in the morning put on the stars of his different orders, the fruits of many a hard-fought battle, his secretary and chaplain, previous to the engagement, entreated him to take them off, fearing, very justly, his dress might expose him, but he answered, "No—in honour I gained them; in honour I will die in them." Captain Hardy afterwards entreated him to change his dress, or put on a great coat, informing him that his person became unnecessarily exposed by his honourable insignia. His lordship answered, he had not time. Greatly as we admire the forwardness of the noble hero, we must regret that he did not pay more attention to the anxiety of his friends. It was very evident that riflemen had been stationed in the main round tops of the enemy, who particularly aimed at the officers. It has been justly observed, that his lordship was sufficiently known by his own officers, and if the enemy only knew that Lord Nelson was *there*, without being able to distinguish his person, it certainly must have been all that was necessary. The fatal event, every moment expected, at length took place; a shot struck his lordship, carried away part of the epaulet, and penetrating through the star, entered his left breast, and took a direction through the vital parts—he staggered against the officer near him. When carried below, he would not allow the practice of medical attention being given by rotation, to be violated, but insisted, as formerly, in taking his turn. When that grief, which was so visibly depicted on the countenance of the surgeon who examined the wound, had sufficiently informed him of his fate, he still gave orders to all around him, and communicated with his second in command, in a firm and dignified manner. Captain Hardy continued with him to the last; and when he was informed that above fifteen ships of the enemy had already struck, he returned thanks to God, that his death was crowned with victory. He then desired his blessing to be given to the objects of his love and regard, whom he expressed a wish to have embraced, but checking himself with a piety and resignation that formed an eminent feature in his character, added, "*But the will of God be done*"; he shortly after breathed his last. Just before this event, however, he spoke in raptures of the issue of the day, and desired "his affectionate remembrance to all his brother seamen throughout the fleet."

What the great Hawke was in his time, Nelson was in ours; and had the gallant hero survived, what words would have been more applicable than those addressed by Onslow, the speaker of the House of Commons, to the former, after his glorious defeat of Marshal Conflans:

"Your trust was of the highest nature: but to which your characters of courage, fidelity, vigilance, and abilities were known to be equal. You soon freed us from fears, and have answered all our hopes that bravery and conduct could give, or turbulent seas and seasons would admit of; even the last never disturbed and diminished your spirit and vigour. You had over-awed the enemy in their ports, in their chief naval force, till shame, perhaps, or desperation, brought them forth at last. You fought them, subdued them, and, in their confusion and dismay, made those who would escape, to seek their security in flight and disgrace."

If his public conduct excites our admiration, his private will not less endear him to us. By those who knew him in retirement, it has been said, a genuine, unaffected philanthropy of heart, particularly displayed itself. A human being of more pure benevolence or of more active virtue can scarcely be conceived, than Lord Nelson. He was the friend, the brother of every man within the reach of his power, and his neighbourhood were delighted to see the reverence and affection which all his companions in arms, from the highest to the lowest, expressed for his person, a homage which sprung from a heartfelt sense of his superior worth and goodness. Du-

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ing a severe winter, Lord Nelson, ever attentive to the voice of misery and distress, sent a large collection of blankets to his native village, in order to be distributed among the poor; many similar acts of beneficence might be adduced. His feelings were particularly warm and quick, having been known to shed tears at meeting an old friend unexpectedly upon returning from a distant climate.

Having no offspring by Lady Nelson, he procured, as our readers will have perceived, the titles of Baron and Viscount Nelson of the Nile, to descend to the collateral branches of the family. He is therefore succeeded in his titles by the reverend Dr. William Nelson, born in 1757, a vice dean of Canterbury, whose son Horatio, born in 1788, a promising youth, is at Eton, and his daughter, the honourable Charlotte Mary Nelson, at Merton Place. The two sisters of Lord Nelson, have both numerous families; to whom he was attached, as much by affection as by relationship; we trust ease and happiness will ere long be conferred on all his relatives and friends; it is becoming, it is consistent with the dignity of the country, that such should be the case. Lord Nelson by his will, appointed his brother, and Mr. Hazlewood, his executors. It was made, however, with the impression, that he should have little to bestow, excepting the fame and glory he had acquired. Avarice, or a solicitude for riches, as may frequently be seen by many traits which we have shewn, in the course of this memoir, were qualities of too mean a stamp, to enter into the composition of his truly great mind. The pension of 2000 a year, voted by parliament to him, after the battle of the Nile, fell with him. We are certain, all those who admire the character of Lord Nelson, will lament to hear that before he went out to take the command of the Mediterranean fleet, he was obliged to dispose of such of his jewels as were not of a nature to be left to his family, as trophies to illustrate the titles conferred on him, by his king and the soverigns in alliance with his country. In the Gazette of November 9, his Majesty was pleased to grant "to the Rev. William Nelson, D. D. now Lord Nelson, brother and heir to the late Lord Viscount Nelson, who after a series of transcendent and heroic services, fell gloriously on the 21st of Oct. last, in the moment of brilliant and decisive victory, the dignity of a Viscount and Earl of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, styles and titles of Viscount Merton and Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar*, and of Merton, in the county of Surry, the same to descend to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten," and the collateral branches as before mentioned.

We have now, as briefly as possible, pourtrayed the character of one of the greatest champions of this age. Few captains of the sea have in any period achieved so many victories, of which perhaps none ever promised more beneficial consequences than his last. Our trade to the East and West Indies is thereby freed from those dangers which attended the sailing of each fleet. The French must now relinquish for a long, very long time, the flattering idea of strengthening the few colonies which remain to them on the other side the equator, from which they hoped one day to convey troops, or other aid to those powers in Indostan, with whom we might happen to be in hostility. In short, whether we look abroad or at home, for the result of this almost unequalled triumph, we are transported with the change it has brought on the fortune of our country.

* It is reported that the ministry means to recommend to parliament, to purchase an estate, for the family of Nelson, and call it Trafalgar; and to grant a pension of 2000*l* to his heirs for ever.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A DISQUISITION ON INSTINCT.

[Concluded from page 409 of our last.]

For the Universal Mag.

SIR,

LET me here, however, observe, that the system of Hartley is not one of those which are likely to terminate in mechanism, as an explanatory hypothesis for the actions of animals; it only serves to evince that the operations of nature may be justly considered as entirely mechanical, till they first begin to convey information to the soul; and that her mandates are, in like manner, by association, transmitted through the whole system: that she gives life, use, and energy to these powers, is, indeed, one of his

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fundamental principles. As rational and religious philosophers, we cannot be too much on our guard against admitting the notion of mechanism being a source of thought; for this would afford a ground-work for erecting a general system of materialism; and however absurd such a notion may be, there are men who would catch at any thing that seems to favour it. This doctrine should not be admitted, in a single instance—or all those weighty arguments that are deducible from a contrary supposition will be much invalidated. A worse consequence will also arise—millions of instances in every species throughout the animal kingdom will be taken for granted to be merely mechanical, except in one instance only, viz. the human species; and to those who would conduct the dispute in a close and logical manner, the numerous instances granted against one, would reasonably enough induce such to conclude in favour of materialism. Let us reject, therefore, the supposition that so large a part of the animal kingdom as the brute species, are operated on and perform rational actions by the principles of mere mechanism, that we may not fall into such contradictions and inconsistencies, as must ever attend those who would willingly reconcile the two hypotheses, in opposition to the strongest evidence of reason and matter of fact.

It does not appear that the young progeny of any animal, without excluding the human species, possess any kind or degree of information respecting present danger, beyond that proportion of experience which they may have previously attained to, and which increases with age; it is only by experiencing the pain resulting from too great a heat, or a slight burn, in consequence of creeping among hot cinders, that a puppy or kitten is warned, and learns to avoid the fire in future, or by a similar experience, that a child will no longer catch at the flame of a candle;—and an information of this kind is all that is necessary against the possible event of suffering such, or the like injuries. But where there is a possibility of noxious substances being introduced together with the food, the sense of smell will be thereby offended, as pointing out something very different from what would afford a pleasant or grateful taste. This is the reason why the difference of tastes was wisely designed to be felt and discriminated by the tongue, in order that salutary foods might be discerned from such as are noxious: for, generally speaking, no kind of aliment that is of a salutary nature, is found to be of a disagreeable taste, nor are there any ill-tasted substances that can be deemed properly adapted to afford fit nourishment:—and hence all animals are invited to take necessary food, by the pleasure arising from the sense of the taste as well as by the unpleasant and painful sensation which we call hunger. Brute animals, who possess not, like men, the means of deriving information from each other, have, nevertheless, the faculty of distinguishing flavours more nicely, by which they are admonished to abstain, with a certain degree of caution, from poisonous or unhealthy food. This is the reason why herbivorous cattle, to which class a great diversity of noxious plants presents itself, among their wonted food, are furnished with such large and long papillæ in the tonge of so delicate and elegant a structure; which papillæ are not so necessary to man; these therefore, exciting a much greater degree of sensibility, it is evident that the animal will desist from taking what is hurtful, merely to avoid the uneasy sensation that is sure to arise from the displeasing taste, and not from any instinctive sagacity, warning him to avoid poisonous herbs.

I have founded my argumentation chiefly upon instances taken from the actions of young animals, as the main stress of it seems naturally to lie there; for if such actions can be accounted for on the foregoing principles, it is not likely that any will argue from the possibility of instinct commencing afterwards, when experience shall have been enabled to supply its place—in which case, it will be no longer of the same utility.

If the foregoing statement be deemed a true description, or a close copying of nature, we see at once a sure and infallible means of effecting all the purposes that may be thought conducive, or necessary to life, at a time when reason and experience could not possibly effect them—and of a nature capable of improvement, during the

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remaining term of existence, without having recourse to such an impulse as instinct—a principle alike unknown in what it consists, and in its mode of operating. That this powerful chain of causes and effects may be called an impulse, is, I think, clear enough, inasmuch as every thing which *impels*—— may—or must;—but then I maintain that this is an impulse from within:—whereas the term instinct seems to imply, as I conceive it is commonly understood to mean, a forcible impression, a kind of divine influence or agency, that must necessarily determine every creature to such actions as may be occasionally and generally beneficial;—and if so in reality, this must be an impulse *from without*.

Unless the term be thus understood, if it be intended only to signify something similar to the above system, as Thrasymachus seems, if I understand him right, to intimate; and since Nature, as it is commonly said, delights in simplicity, or, in other words, the Almighty, in his works pursues the most sure and direct means to accomplish his designs, without having recourse to a redundancy of second causes (and it is unphilosophical to seek two causes as assignable for the same effect), a controversy respecting the use of the term instinct, would become a mere logomachy. T. says, that instinct is a sentiment, which, by the warmth of sensibility, acts by the help of the organs—which is nearly tantamount to the system that is here supposed;—now, instinct, as such, if there be such a thing, completely performs its part, when it influences the determination to fix on some particular object; the action of the organs may, indeed, take place, in consequence, but I shall never be able to persuade myself that it makes any part of the *modus operandi* of instinct. If T. supposes, or will admit of a system similar to the above, his definition may be drawn out into something not unlike to the mode in which early actions, and those to be performed during the life of an animal, are here accounted for; in which case, the term can only be considered as an improper one, because that it intimates something more than what is really intended. The action of all those powers, whereof we have been treating, may, in a secondary sense, be called the appetites, empowered and adapted to direct the intelligence. In man, who possesses reason, in a kind and degree highly superior to all other animals, any instinctive aid seems perfectly unnecessary—and few will deny that brutes possess enough, and more than enough, with the help of their physical constitution, to render it redundant.—Your correspondent T. has undoubtedly stated the question with all possible propriety—this I readily allow; but word it as you please, the propositions of which it consists will ever be found to concede too much; operating in a manner not unlike to an argument in logic, which is said to prove too much. It is true that the human species is as much indebted to instinct, as is the brute species;—that is, according to my opinion, neither are influenced by any such power at all; but both have a certain degree of reason, in different proportions, assigned them by the source of all intellect, such as may be most fitting to enable them to perform the parts they are destined to fulfil, supported by conducive powers. This, therefore, may serve as an answer to the latter part of the question: Can philosophers deny to man the same instinct as the brutes possess?

T. justly observes that we do a greater injury to the cause and authority of human reason, by denying a share of it to brutes, than can possibly arise from the idea of admitting it. Here I will venture to pronounce that there is no fear that this doctrine will tend to level us with them. It is the pride of man, as I am tempted to think, which has dictated the denial of reason to brutes. T. will, therefore, no doubt allow, that the term instinct, has been productive of some evil or inefficient consequences in reasoning, when he reads such propositions as the following, in, otherwise, grave and respectable writers: "That power which in man we call reason, may, in brutes, be called, instinct"—an hypothesis which would seem to deny to brutes the least degree of reason or intelligence, and would lead us to suppose that all the actions which we observe in them, considered as relative or conducive to their preservation, (and some of them, it will not be disputed, are of a very curious and intricate nature), are directed by a certain

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find impulse of natural necessity, in direct opposition (for the sake of a system, like the Cartesians, as T. justly observes), I say in direct opposition, to the great body of evidence that lies before us. My argument, therefore, goes to prove that brutes possess reason, although in a limited degree; which limited degree of reason is still further abridged by their want of the power of speech, in consequence of which they are deprived of the greater part of those complex ideas, which enable man to form the combinations which arise from social intercourse.

Having always felt a particular interest, a sort of sympathetic tenderness, for the brute creation, and being naturally of a turn to derive much pleasure from the engaging and obsequious actions of different animals, and especially those of the domestic class; and moreover, considering that the world of animals constitute a part of God's creatures, as well as ourselves —and that he has kindly and providently rendered them subservient, in some degree, more or less, to the purposes of our advantage, pleasure and utility; it appears to me to be our duty to treat them not only with mercy, but with a degree of kindness and tenderness proportionate to their measures of intelligence, and to their real services. I should think it a great neglect, and myself highly culpable, were I not to conclude, by making honourable mention of Thrasymachus's communication to your Miscellany, and by observing, how much I think myself, and your readers, in general, obliged to him, for the sensible and feeling manner wherein he has expressed himself on this subject, in opposition to the abettors of the mechanical hypothesis; indeed, I am bold to affirm that his rational mode of stating and discussing the question, does equal honour to his head and to his heart.

C. G. S.

RAFFITELLO'S CARTOONS.

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

IN your entertaining Miscellany, for August last, you admitted an amusing article, which an ingenious correspondent transcribed from the learned Mr. Roscoe's *Life of Leo X.* This encourages me to think, that the offer of the following extracts, from that classical work, for a place in a future number, will not be unacceptable.

I am, Sir,
Your's,

Sept. 27, 1805. A. N.

RAFFAELLO'S CARTOONS.

The demands made by Leo X. upon the talents and the time of Raffaello, were unremitting, having determined to ornament one of the apartments of the Vatican with tapestry, which was at that time woven in Flanders with the utmost perfection and elegance; he required Raffaello to furnish the designs from such portions of scripture history, as might be suitable for the purpose. The passages which he chose, were selected from the Acts of the Apostles; and these he designed on cartoons, or paper, colouring and finishing them with his own hand, as models for the imitation of the Flemish artists. Each of these subjects was ornamented at the bottom with a frize, or border, in *chiaro scuro*, representing the principal transactions in the life of Leo X. The pieces of tapestry wrought from these designs, and which, until very lately, decorated the papal chapel, were executed by the tapestry weavers with a harmony of colour and brilliancy of effect, that astonished all who saw them, and seemed to be rather the production of the pencil than the loom. In this work Leo expended the enormous sum of seventy thousand crowns. But although the tapestry arrived at Rome, the drawings, yet more valuable, were suffered to remain in the hands of the Flemish workmen, from whose descendants it is supposed they were purchased, in the ensuing century, by the accomplished but unfortunate Charles I.* During the disturbances which soon after arose in these kingdoms, these precious monuments were exposed to sale, in common with the rest of the royal collection; but Cromwell was not so devoid of taste as to permit them to be lost to this country, and directed that they

* It is said, that Charles II. would have sold them to Louis XIV. who applied to him by his ambassador to purchase them, but he was dissuaded from it by the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds.

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should be purchased*. No further attention seems however to have been paid to them; and soon after the accession of William III. they were found in a chest cut into strips, for the use of the tapestry weavers, but in other respects without material injury. For several years these celebrated cartoons formed the chief ornament of Hampton court, whence they have been removed by the orders of his present Majesty, to his residence at Windsor. Let not the British artist who is smitten with the love of his profession, and owns the influence of genius, let him not fail to pay his frequent devotions at this shrine†.

RAFFAELLO'S BOY.

Among the lowest assistants, whom Raffaello engaged, when he painted the ceilings of the Vatican, "a boy had been employed in carrying the composition of lime and other materials requisite for the works of fresco. From daily observing these productions, he began to admire them. His meditations, although secret, were not fruitless; he became an artist before he produced a specimen of his talents, and at eighteen years of age seized the pencil and astonished his employers.

AGOSTINO, THE MERCHANT.

The reputation which Raffaello had acquired, by the first part of his works in the Vatican, occasioned the productions of his pencil to be sought after with eagerness, by the prelates and wealthy inhabitants of Rome. Of these no one displayed greater earnestness to obtain them than the opulent merchant Agostino Chigi, who in his admiration and munificent encouragement of Raffaello, almost vied with the Pontiff himself. But it was not only in his patronage of letters and the arts, that Agostino emulated the Roman Pontiffs; he vied with them also in the luxury of his table, and the costly and ostentatious extravagance of his feasts. On the baptism of one of his children, he is said to have invited Leo X. with the whole college of cardinals and the foreign ambassadors at Rome, to an entertainment, in which he provided the greatest delicacies, and among the rest several dishes of *Parrots' tongues*, variously cooked. The plates, goblets and vessels were all of wrought silver, and when once used, were thrown into the Tiber, which flowed near the house.

THE REFORMER, NO. V.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli. HOR.

Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret;
Quem nisi mendosum aut mendacem. HOR.

False praise may charm moral shame controul,
Whom, but the lying or the sickly soul. ELPHINSTONE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE polite attention which you paid to my first communication, demands my acknowledgments, and induces me to trouble you again with some thoughts upon the present state of military affairs. Verging as we are (and indeed every other government) to military direction, it may not be amiss to consider the state of our army, its internal guidance, and the mode of conducting that vast machine. Not that I mean to set up my opinion as the standard of excellence, but in the impartial consideration of the subject, to assimilate my ideas with those of others. My long station in the army, and particularly in the subordinate part of it, may make me tolerably well acquainted with the bitters of the profession, and allow me to speak with some accuracy and justice of its merits and demerits.

To consider mankind in the aggre-

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* The number of cartoons was originally twelve, as appears from the tapestries executed from them at Rome. Of which seven only are now preserved, although some mutilated fragments have been discovered, which are supposed to have been parts of those which are lost.

† The cartoons have been frequently engraved by various artists, and the fuges of the life of Leo X. by Pietro Santi Bartole, of Perugia. Mr. Holloway, an eminent English artist, is now employed in engraving the cartoons, on a large scale; and from the specimens which the public have already had of his abilities, there is reason to expect that they will be executed in a superior style.

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life, we find the task much more difficult to perceive a coward than a brave man, all men are, naturally, pretty much the same; bravery is therefore the most vulgar virtue that exists. Why, then, the evident and extraordinary difference we discern among the troops of the various nations in Europe? How does it come to pass, that the effeminate Italians are such a set of pusillanimous soldiers, that serious resistance is not expected from them? While the Russians have that intrepidity of constitution, that they are rarely known to fly? In all ages, we have known that governments form the people, and of all governments, that, which has religion for its sole basis, is the most inefficacious in warfare, or where that cursed of all institutions has set up its standard—I mean the Inquisition. This, working upon the minds of the uneducated mass of people, corrodes them with superstition; and the first impulse with them, upon any sudden violence, is flight. An English or French gentleman, is not braver than an Italian gentleman of honour; but an Italian peasant, would stand a good chance in the hands of an English boughman.

That happy mixture in our constitution, gives every man such a confidence in the laws of his country, that while it lasts, we have no fear that the British spirit will degenerate; but in the organization of our military system, there are circumstances, which are so grossly contradictory to common sense, that it is most astonishing how they should have ever been adopted, much less persisted in. That most injurious of all, and which is peculiar to ourselves, (for no other nation in Europe practises it,) the purchase of commissions, is by far the most glaring. That the man who possesses a few *bits of paper* more than another, should have the power of raising himself over him, to the highest eminence, is one of those unfortunate blemishes in our political management, that every man must wish to see struck off. The late apparent sentiment, which constituted a certain time to be passed in the subordinate situations, has been repeatedly broken through when the interest has been great. The effects are sufficiently felt; the man who cannot purchase, becomes dispirited and disheartened; and from being commanded by him to-day, who was his subaltern yesterday, and unable to resign, from mere causes of existence, he returns to his duty with a degree of apathy, which deprives it of every delight; which he performs, merely from a respect to himself, without the *stimulus* of honour or ambition. But that we are so long inured to it, we might say with Epictetus, "Never complain of the evils of human life, of which it is all times in your power to rid yourself."

While the present system continues, of affording to officers in the army only the scanty pittance which is allowed them, it is equally absurd, as well as unjust, to put them upon the same footing, in regard to the numerous demands which are made upon their pockets, with people of the description of those, who possess independent fortunes. To force a man to sell his commission, because he owes his taylor fifty pounds, is ultimate ruin; not to mention cashiering a person for debt, without allowing him the privilege of selling, and who has no other means of support. If those who have made such rules, were to be served in such a manner, the splendor of royalty would soon be reduced; a little fellow-feeling would take place; they would find that others possess passions as well as themselves, and that human frailty is common to all. I do not wish, Mr. Editor, to be the abettor of any thing ungentlemanly, but I would not force any one to be mean, while honour and liberality are held out, as the distinguishing characteristics of his profession. Make the man's means equal to maintaining his situation, and I will allow of all that strictness and rigour, although the promoters of those principles do not possess them themselves, and who hold their places without character, principle, or dignity.

Hitherto I have considered the officer only; I shall now take a short view of the station of the soldier, to whom, we must all acknowledge, considerable attention has been paid, as to his comfort and satisfaction. It is certain that he forms only a part of the army, and the most numerous, but in the present extensive arrangements, where

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it is not possible to have all your officers men of independent property, is it not a mere matter of policy as well as justice, to look to their being rendered equally independent with the soldier. Compared with his inferior, the officer is a thousand times poorer than the commonest drummer; I certainly mean, comparatively speaking. As recruiting is a point of considerable consequence in our mode of filling our armies, it must naturally have engrossed the attention of our greatest statesmen; and I am happy that my opinion completely coincides, with that of the most enlightened of the age—I mean Mr. Fox. In speaking upon that measure, he declares, decidedly, against the inlisting a man as a soldier for life, and particularly in a free country. The idea of being constantly attached to the same system of buttoning and unbuttoning (and in peace time, it is nothing more) is disgusting and tiresome; the soldier enters upon his duty without animation, knowing that his service is not to end but with his life, or by paying an immense sum, which he seldom can afford, and perhaps not even then. On the contrary, if men were to be inlisted for a limited time, for five or seven years, or for the continuance of a war, he would undergo the fatigues of his duty with alacrity, always looking forward to the period of his emancipation with particular anxiety; the chance of life and death he would face with boldness, and several would most probably be too much enamoured with the ease and idleness, which, in peace time, a military life is apt to confer, to quit that situation of comparative affluence, for the hazard of employment and the difficulty of other existence. There might be many arguments adduced against this usual mode, but I shall take care not to take up too much of your time. A great number might also be adduced, against the present manner of punishing men; the circumstance of inflicting corporal punishment upon delinquents, being degrading to the dignity of a soldier, whose very essence is that of honour, and who is supposed to shrink with peculiar horror from the bare idea of a blow.

In reflecting upon the situation of the army, it is natural to advert to the present situation of affairs, to the vast arrangements which are making for future expeditions. In this contemplation the mind is anxiously employed in considering what the commander in chief must be, what talents he should possess, and, in short, what should be the particular qualifications for so important an office. We are rather unfortunate, Sir, in having few generals of any particular celebrity but those who are young in rank, though old in experience. The soldier has a right to expect from an enlightened government, that the choice shall fall upon some person, who possesses, at least, the disposition to take advice; and where he has uniformly been unsuccessful himself, that he will give up the suggestions of his own misguided judgment, to the maturer deliberations of others. At all events, the soldier has a right to expect that he is to be led into battle by a general, *in whom he has some confidence.* A headstrong, ungovernable leader, would be as dangerous as one ready and compliant to every adventitious advice; one who would consider the duties of his situation more than the luxuries of his rank and his own conveniencies; one who would scorn to carry over his hounds and harlots, but would imagine that sufficient business remained for him, in the arduous duties of his profession: one—in short, Mr. Editor, I should never have done, were I to enumerate the necessary qualifications, some of which I hope to see realized, in the future appointment of a commander in chief.

I remain your's,

VERAX.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your impartial and liberally-conducted Magazine, to appeal to the public, in reply to some very *curious strictures* upon my Memoirs of Mr. George Morland, which appeared in the *Critical Review* for October last.

The writer of these strictures, in page 217, has accused me of making the life of Morland a "vehicle for rather violent satire on a large body of men." But as this consistent critic, in the same article, regardless of all the sacred institutes of Aristotle, asserts, with a considerable portion of dogmatical presumption, that the Me-

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memoirs of a Picture will, "in some cases," give certain persons the spleen, and make others laugh. Nay, and that the public, "generally speaking," are too dull to comprehend either the satire or the joke. Now to shew how liable even such profound critics are to palpable contradictions and absurdity, when under the influence of party spleen, or from a worse motive, I shall briefly quote some of the before-mentioned impartial reviewer's assertions. After censuring me for degrading the style of my Memoirs "in many instances" with cant phrases, he says, "But in the life of Morland, which, with an account of his works, *occupies the whole of the second volume*, every one who respects the memory of uncommon genius must be interested." Again, "We wish he had confined himself to his Life of Morland, which is an entertaining narrative, and bears the mark of truth." In another place he admits me to have "combated successfully an opinion derogatory to Morland's talents, namely, that he could delineate nothing but low and rustic subjects;" and in addition to all this, he says, "Johnson's extenuation of Savage's ill conduct is pleaded by this author, in support of his own defence of Morland. (I have pleaded Langborne's extenuation of the errors of Collins) We fully allow the amiableness of the motive; *and cannot do otherwise than highly applaud a friend, particularly when he has been very candid in stating facts, &c.*" Now, Sir, if the whole of the second volume is admitted to be thus laudably occupied, and the candour of the author in stating facts, and successfully combating opinions derogatory to his friend's reputation be so strongly asserted, what becomes of our critic's charge against me, "of making the life of Morland the vehicle of rather violent satire upon a large body of men?" It is hoped I may be permitted to ask this occult logician—who, and what are these men in so large a body, as have flown to the widely extended covert of his almighty protection? As this question must put him to a nonplus, at least for some time, it shall be answered for the satisfaction of all those who are inclined to do justice impartially, by one stubborn fact, namely, that the number of characters, real or imaginary, which I have delineated throughout the whole of the first and third volumes of the Memoirs, which have so mortally offended certain amiable persons, does not amount to more than sixty!!! To some of these *immaculate saints*, he says I have attributed much gross chicane, not indeed by name, but with a suppression of dates, and every thing that could constitute a libel; and yet, as we observed above, in a manner sufficiently pointed to those behind the curtain." But if all this violent satire, so very pointed, be as our critic asserts, "unintelligible to the public, generally speaking," why should his dear friends, in so large a body, feel so uncommonly sore? Surely that satire which the public are unable to comprehend, can never be so grievous as the broad ridicule which every body can conceive and enjoy at the expence of those who are either justly or unjustly satirised? It is also very shocking for the author to draw his characters from real life, so accurately as to be obliged when describing the company that always frequent certain night cellars, such as highwaymen, smugglers, post-boys, jack-ass drivers, &c. to fill their mouths with nothing but *cant phrases*, so degrading to the style of his Memoirs. This, although a very common practice with such "coarse writers" as Fielding, Smollet, Goldsmith, and other inelegant natural authors, not excepting the late antiquary, F. Grose, and his *slang dictionary*, are certainly all very wrong in making these characters speak in a lingo every body knows they constantly do, except those who never took the trouble of informing themselves, about a hundred other subjects of which they are equally ignorant.

In conclusion, I shall now very ingenuously confess, that the chief design which pervades the two obnoxious volumes, our critic and several others would by all means suppress, is to warn all those who have escaped the mania of old picture worship, against those insidious arts which have plundered many thousands, and utterly ruined many worthy characters. To point out to persons of affluence the number of deserving artists in our united kingdom, where talents might be fairly called into notice with a thou-

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sandth part of the sums annually squandered upon the worthless, rotten, plastered funguses, the crude abortions of minor daubers of long departed mediocrity;—this object, and the happiness, or at least the internal satisfaction resulting from virtuous pursuits, and the many sad and melancholy consequences attendant upon, even for a time, successful villainy, are the principles uniformly inculcated throughout the said volumes, by the author of the Life of G. Morland.

I am Sir, your much obliged
Gt. Portland-St. W. COLLINS.
Nov. 18, 1805.

REMARKS ON THE FAMILIAR CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARDSON, AUTHOR OF CLARISSA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

THE publication of familiar letters has become so common a circumstance, that it may be worth while to enquire what advantages the world is likely to derive from the custom. I cannot help thinking it great unkindness to the memory of a man of eminence, to pillage the cabinets of his friends of little domestic epistles, written in the playful confidence of affection. Unguarded in style, and heedless in sentiment, the writer here falls into numerous errors of composition, and possibly expresses opinions which his better judgment would reject and disdain. Yet these mistakes the blind partiality of his friends is apt to conjure up to the detriment of his fame, and possible injury of his moral character, when the ill-fated correspondent can no longer correct his inelegancies, or reform his opinions. While the author is thus likely to suffer in reputation, it is not very probable the reader will be highly benefited: nor should he expect much information or improvement from those pages which were not formed for the critical eye of public inspection. Posthumous letters on private subjects are merely, then, like relics in the cabinet of the antiquary: of little use, except when they interest our affections by speaking to us of past times. Traits of character in the *Dramatis Personæ* may, however, be collected, though this must be done with caution: for men, when speaking of themselves, seldom tell disagreeable truths.

The above observations I would be far from applying particularly to the correspondence of Richardson; a work edited with much ability, and in many points highly interesting. As six volumes of letters are perhaps more than all your readers may have leisure or inclination to wade through, and as some of the correspondents are personages well known to the literary world, permit me, Mr. Editor, to trouble you with a few remarks on the most prominent characters of the work.

Considering the great celebrity of the author of Pamela and Clarissa, it is surprising how little has been known, till lately, of his peculiar habits and qualifications; and the more so as his friends had little cause to shield his character from examination. Like *Rousseau*, Richardson was ready to confess that he owed more to genius than to education. Indeed he could make this confession with more truth than the moralist of Geneva—for he was ignorant of every language but his own. His father was a disappointed partisan of the Duke of Monmouth. After the misfortunes of that nobleman, he retired to the practice of an humble trade in Derbyshire. Richardson had the education of a common village school, and owed his progress in polite literature to his industry while the apprentice of a printer.

We learn from the publication of his letters, that Pamela, his first work, had some foundation in fact. A friend, it appears, in the course of a summer's ramble, met with an incident in the family of a country gentleman, of a marriage somewhat similar to that of Pamela. Richardson had been applied to for a volume of such familiar letters as might be useful to the humbler ranks of life; in attempting to write these he produced Pamela.

This novel, it must be recollected with surprise, was esteemed at the time of its appearance so divine a work, that torrents of compliments poured on the author from every rank and every quarter. A great portion of this extraordinary success, is to be attributed to the pleasing mode of epistolary narration, then

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first adopted by our author. The novelty of design in Pamela is also conspicuous. *Clelia*, the *grand Cyrus*, and other wild and improbable fictions had just given way to the licentious pen of Mrs. Behn. A novel simple in action, and moral in sentiment, was a wonder produced by Richardson in the instance of Pamela. However defective this piece is as a composition, the exalted praise of originality is, however, due to the man who reformed the taste of a vicious and ill-judging age.

The volumes of Clarissa were published at different times. The enthusiasm of the novel-readers on this occasion is difficult to be described or credited. The author was besieged with anonymous epistles, some begging mercy for the heroine, some petitioning for the reformation of Lovelace. This earnestness was by many carried to a ridiculous excess. Lady Bradshaigh, describes such exquisite pangs of distress on finding Clarissa must fall, as the cynic would pronounce capable of proceeding only from passions too strong or judgment too weak. The same lady is so fantastically zealous in her wishes to promote a happy catastrophe to the work, that she thus expresses herself in a letter to the author: "Pray, Sir, make her happy! You can so easily do it! Pray reform him! *Will you not save a soul, Sir?*" This novel established the reputation of Richardson, and added materially to his friends and his fortune. Shortly after its appearance, not a volume remained in hand out of an edition of three thousand! The work was also translated into French, Dutch and German. Though all admired this performance, yet many deemed it somewhat prolix. Among these was Aaron Hill, and Lady Echlin, both of whom attempted an abridgment, and the latter suggested a correction of the catastrophe. These alterations were submitted to Richardson, but he naturally smiled at the vain temerity of the conceit.

As female excellence had been the object illustrated in his two first works; our author now designed a model for the other sex. The intended title of Sir Charles Grandison was "*the good Man.*" His first productions had been elicited amidst the vexations of active business, and their interest obstructed by the author's necessary ignorance of fashionable life. Sir Charles was reared under more auspicious circumstances. The favorable state of Richardson's affairs, precluded the necessity of his personal interference in business. For several years he appears scarcely to have entered his printing-office, and to have profited much by his retirement; first, at North-end, and afterwards at Parson's Green. His acquaintance with the polite world was likewise considerably enlarged, and he enjoyed the correspondence of several persons of taste and consequence. The effects of these advantages were visible in his new and elaborate performance. A greater diversity of character, together with more chasteness of colouring, are to be discovered in every section of Sir Charles Grandison. In most works of fancy, we find the author to have derived a hint for the leading incidents from some circumstance of his own life. This was the case with Richardson: who in his youth was on the point of forming a matrimonial connection with a lady of Roman Catholic principles. From his sensations at that period, no doubt, he was prompted to describe the perplexity of Sir Charles in a similar situation. This novel was not received with quite so much enthusiasm as his other productions. The charge of prolixity was advanced with more earnestness. The work was said to be continued, a volume after the story was brought to an issue—a circumstance that led the foreign translators to imagine fresh matter was about to be brought forward, and the history resumed in future numbers. Indeed, the author seems to have meditated another volume; but, fortunately for his reputation, he abandoned the enterprise. Tediously circumstantial as many deem his novels, each was considerably abbreviated on revisal; Clarissa was shortened by two whole volumes before publication. Dr. Johnson, judged so highly of the merit of Richardson's productions, that he writes most earnestly to request an accurate index to the three, might be printed in a separate volume.

Richardson, it appears, was likewise author of "Familiar Letters;"

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"a paper in the Rambler," No. 95; and "an Edition of Æsop's Fables, with Reflections." He likewise printed a sort of manual, intitled "*Maxims drawn from Clarissa*, &c."

To speak of Richardson's merits or defects as a novelist, were, in this place, impertinent. My object in this little communication, is to arrange what new lights are thrown on his character by the publication of his private correspondence; and to select any anecdotes which may gratify his admirers. I have before suggested the danger to which a writer is subjected by those who break open the supposed sacred cover of his familiar letters. On a patient investigation, such appears to be the case with the equally witty and pathetic Richardson. By occasional flashes we may recognise the novelist; a brilliant sentence, a glowing thought, sometimes occurs; but we look in vain for a general strength of style, or superior exercise of reflection. A flippant, lively manner prevails, often highly agreeable; but bold originality of idea, or exemplary excellence of epistolary arrangement, are seldom to be met with. Every page exhibits his want of reading; and many can be found to evince his carelessness of phraseology. Gray has been blamed for the effeminate style of his letters; and his expression. "O you monster!" has been ridiculed without mercy. Gray, is no longer singular in this effeminacy. The author of Clarissa begins one of his epistles thus:—"*Cross thing!* You cannot, you will not give me, &c." Expressing his wish for the publication of a friend's works, he says, "O! that you could resolve to publish your pieces in *two pretty volumes!*" In another letter, we meet the following sentences: "Yesterday, at North-end, your billet, apologizing for the disappointment, was given me. *Lud, lud!* what a giddy appearance, thought I—O that I had half the life, the spirits, &c."

Numerous similar passages might be adduced, The reader would certainly suppose them the exclamations of a lady. But let us remember that Richardson was so much accustomed to write in the characters of Lady G. Harriet Byron, &c. that he might find it difficult to drop the mask on occasions which called for more masculine modes of expression. It must likewise be observed, that he chiefly corresponds with females, in writing to whom, he might allow himself a careless ease of style.

Perhaps the reader, on inspecting letter after letter, written to enquire after *dear Miss M. or good Mrs. G.* may be tempted to wish the author had employed his leisure in pursuits more likely to accelerate general improvement and pleasure. But, as an apology, it may be remarked, that Richardson, whose aim was a knowledge of the more intricate movements of the human heart, might expect considerable hints from the confidential *chit chat* of sensible and youthful women. From a similar advantage he derived the germ of that thorough acquaintance he obtained with the passion of love.—While yet a boy, some love-sick girls of his native village appointed him their amanuensis, in the prosecution of their innocent amours. Thus Richardson was employed through the whole of a long life, in unraveling that maze which has defied the ingenuity of many a student—the heart of woman.

Gentle and endearing as Richardson appears to his lady-correspondents, we find, with regret, that in the characters of husband and father, his features assumed a sterner and more rigid cast. A painful distance was preserved between the parent and the child, which repressed the ingenuousness of youth; and dishonoured the feelings of maturity. Playful and affectionate as Richardson appears with his "adopted daughters," (i. e. young women of fortune who frequently visited in the family) this endearing familiarity ceases when his own children are to be addressed. It is seriously painful to observe the confidence with which his alien correspondents address him: "Dear Papa," and write with flippant gaiety, while his daughters are taught to use the commencement, "Honoured Sir;" and to pen their sentences with reserve and apprehension.

The following extract gives no very high idea of the reading of his lady-friends: Miss Collier, writing from the Isle of Wight, says, after quoting a verse, "This poem was the only book of amusement I brought with

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me; it is called Ariosto, or Orlando Furioso; and is in its way, a most wonderful piece of imagination, &c." Though not very learned, these ladies were still entitled, from youth and sensibility, to the utmost respect. Richardson does not seem very particular on this head, in such observations as the following: addressing Miss Mulso, he says, "Well, but you must excuse her," (a lady lately married) "perhaps it was by the advice of her physicians, at the Hot Wells; by the effect of the Bristol waters, drank on the spot. They may be the lethe of one love, and the inspirer of another."

Many have entertained an idea, that he was assisted in his novels by some intimate friends; but this suspicion appears erroneous. Lady Bradshaigh attempted one letter, in character of Lady G.; and the famous *Psalmanazer* wrote some pages for the second part of Pamela; but both these were rejected. Some thoughts on education, given to Mrs. Shirley, in Sir Charles, and probably the Pedant's Letter, in which an affectation of learning is so happily ridiculed, are the only parts for which Richardson was indebted to the pens of his acquaintance. Yet it must not be concealed, that Clarissa underwent the critical examination of Colley Cibber, Dr. Young, and Aaron Hill, prior to publication.

Richardson was subject to an unpleasant diffidence, when mixing with the world at large. The following mention of this failing, in one of his letters to Lady Bradshaigh, will be found to convey a lively idea of the author's manner: "You will find a man looking directly foreright, as passengers would imagine, but observing all that stirs on either hand of him, without moving his short neck; a regular, even pace; stealing away ground rather than seeming to rid it; a grey eye, too often overclouded by mistiness from the head; by chance lively, very lively if he sees any he loves. If he approaches a lady, his eye is never fixed first on her face, but on her feet, and rears it up by degrees, seeming to set her down as so, or so."

His nervous disorders, brought on by application, embittered his last years, and hastened his death. Extreme temperance, and the best medical aid, were both insufficient to counteract the evils created by sedentary habits.

Every writer has his peculiar methods of composing. Richardson professes to write without any regular system: letter produced letter; and one incident grew upon the consequences of another; like the French flower-painter, who never plans his *bouquet*, but intermingles the rose, the tulip, and the jessamine; as fancy prompts, or the powers of contrast prescribe. He wrote chiefly before breakfast, and held a small piece of board in his hand, on which he placed his paper.

The most pleasing part of his character remains to be mentioned—unbounded generosity. He sent Aaron Hill a hundred pounds, on an emergency; ten pounds recovered from a suspicious debtor at Dublin, he requests his friend to divide among his parishioners, in a hard and steril season. When Boswell asked Johnson, what he recollected of Mr. Richardson? Johnson's memory furnished him with little to reply. It is to be lamented, that no friend was then empowered to whisper, "Richardson bailed you from a prison, when you were poor, sick, and hopeless!*

If the above sketch meet the approbation of your readers, I may be induced, in a future number, to submit some mention of various other literary characters concerned in Richardson's correspondence,

And am Sir,
Your's, &c. I. N. B.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

(Concluded from page 399.)

Letter III.

For the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

THE raising a fund for the relief of the poor, and the applying of that fund properly, hath been a branch of political economy, unaccountably neglected, by legislators and magistrates, for more than a century; and the parish officers have been left to follow their own plans, and to deliver in such account at the end of the year; which they knew would not bear a

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* This fact is ascertained by a letter of Johnson's, printed in the collection.

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scrutiny, and, if examined as it ought to have been, must have been rejected by every honest and candid person. The serious consequences which have been produced, by this general inattention, have induced some to suppose that the evils which they see increasing to an alarming magnitude, derive their origin from the compulsatory system, which they say was first passed into a law, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a temporary scheme, to appease the clamors of a set of beggars; which the suppression of religious houses had thrown upon the public.

If the annals of our ancestors upon this subject, may be deemed authentic, the poor were not left to the chance of a doubtful existence from voluntary contributions, even in the days of King Alfred; but it may be difficult to collect from any remains of this remote period of our History, in what manner, or in what proportion, contributions were raised on the laity. In the Mirror,* which hath been considered as a collection of Saxon laws, and of proceedings in their courts of justice, it was ordered by that great and wise King, that the poor should be sustained, by parsons, and rectors of churches, assisted by their parishioners; and that they ought not to be left to die for want of sustenance.

The history, and endowments of monasteries, seem to intimate, that a similar plan was continued, with some variations, until their suppression; which so entirely changed the face of things, that in the reign of Elizabeth, Cecil, and Walsingham, and the rest of Her Majesty's counsellors, were driven by dire necessity, to pass the compulsatory law, for the preservation of the poor.

A late writer on this subject entertains but a mean opinion of the wisdom of these great men; for he says, "the fooleries of charity that always accompanied the impositions of the church of Rome, had trained up numerous hordes of idle people, whose clamors were all but sufficient to legislate in their own favour, and were wholly equal to the task of turning the prejudices of a half-awakened people to their advantage; especially as the illegitimate offspring of the clergy, during the existence of the religious houses, were very numerous, and being wholly unprovided for, engaged the affections of those they were related to, into their service; as well as the apprehensions of those to whom they were not. Such swarms of beggars, marshalled and disciplined in all the arts of laziness, and pious sloth, dispersing themselves from district to district, and denouncing diversified curses against the despoilers of the church, and the robbers of the saints, were sufficient to deter a body of prudent legislators from adopting any measure, that was sure to incur their censure. Such would have been the system of any poor-laws, that would have had for its basis a distinction between the idle and the industrious, and therefore the legislature was obliged to make a compromise between justice and expediency."

If the author of the foregoing extract had examined our statute books for information, he might have discovered that those, whom he hath so severely censured, were not quite so cautious and shy, as he hath represented them; for they tried very severe measures to suppress idle, begging, and wandering people, before they provided for their employment, and for the support of the impotent poor, by the compulsatory law.

In the 14 Eliz. c. 5, it was enacted, that a vagrant above the age of fourteen years, should be grievously whipped, and bored through the gristle of the ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch, unless he was taken into service by some creditable person for a year.

If this cruel statute was repealed, with some others, which were passed for the punishment of vagrants in the 39 Eliz. c. 4, it certainly was not through any fear of them. It was then enacted, that the justices should erect houses of correction, in every county, city, and borough town, for the reception of beggars, vagrants, and wanderers, of divers denominations; and if they did not know their parish, they were to be confined to hard labour, till they could be provided with a service.

* Miroir, printed at London, A. D. 1642. p. 19. ordeine fuist q; les poore fuissent sustenus par les persons rectors de eglise and per les parochians cy que nul ne morust per defualt de sustenance.

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When they declared the place of heir birth, or where they lived last, hey were to be stripped naked to the aist, and whipped; and to have a let-r under the seal of the franchise, of he date of their punishment, and time llowed them to return home; but if hey loitered on the road longer than hey ought to have done, they might, apprehended, be whipped again, a econd, and even a third time.

Does this look as if the legislators in he reign of Elizabeth were influen-ed by any narrow policy? or did hey sacrifice justice to expediency, to void the censure of vagrants?

They who will candidly examine he acts that were passed at different mes, to compel the idle to work; and ttend to the words of the statute of he forty-third year of the reign of lizabeth for raising a fund, as there entioned, they will have reason to onclude, that it was not a plan hastily dopted, but part of a system, which ad been gradually maturing; and hat it was half a century after the uppression of religious houses, before he taxing of property for the employ-ent and relief of the poor.

The wisdom of those great legisla-ors and lawgivers, is not yet totally clipsed by the revolutions which time ath introduced in the morals and ha-its of the people; for their system ight still be rendered salutary, if we ere to cut off the innovations which ave been grafted upon it. But, let he act first speak for itself.

The overseers, with the consent of he magistrates, were to take orders or employing the children of such arents, as could not maintain them. hey were also to set to work married nd unmarried persons, who were able nd could not procure it.

This was to be done by a general axation, and by which they were to ise a competent sum towards the ecessary relief of the impotent, lame, ld, and blind, who were not able to ork.

Here the path was so clearly marked ut for those who had the manage-ent of the affairs of the poor, that it ertainly required at first the influence f self-interest and partiality to err in . If the judgment had been left un-iassed, neither magistrates, nor offi-ers could have mistaken the intentions f the lawgivers. Their power was guarded with strong limits. They were to compel the idle to work, to provide employment for those who were wil-ling, and to supply only such with re-lief, as they found incapable of labour.

While the sick, the weak, the lame, and the helpless, form a considerable number of those, who compose parish-es, counties, and kingdoms, it will be a bold, and probably a rash step, which may be attended with fatal consequen-ces to thousands, in times like the present, to repeal at once the com-pulsatory law, for the relief of the old, and impotent poor.

It must be acknowledged by preju-dice itself, that as the parochial fund hath for many years been disposed of, it hath been an encouragement to drunkenness, idleness, and vice; and it hath been the means of nearly anni-hilating that provident care, and that independent spirit, which once glowed with great vigour, even in the breast of the lower order of Englishmen. What hath been the consequence of this degeneracy? Instead of receiv-ing assistance with gratitude, they will now insolently demand as a right, much more than the law ever intended them. These, it must be confessed, are alarm-ing evils, and it is highly necessary some step should be taken to check them; but before we inoculate with new innovations, it may be prudent to inquire more particularly from whence the old ones originated; for if we dis-cover the source of the evil, we may, if we endeavour, apply gradual restora-tives, and, in time, a remedy.

If we attend to the proceedings of legislators, and parish officers, for more than a century past, we shall have reason to conclude, that they have one and all lost sight both of the letter and the spirit of the compulsatory law; and the innovations which they have introduced, have superseded even the intention of the framers of it.

In a statute passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of William and Mary, it is said, that the church-wardens and the overseers gave re-lief to what poor persons, and to what number they pleased, by which means the rates for the relief of the poor were daily increased, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the com-pulsatory statute of the forty-third year of the reign of Elizabeth.

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Though the evil was seen and acknowledged by the legislators of that age, they did not apply a remedy in the least calculated to resist, and counteract the evil. When pernicious innovations are once introduced into human systems, and suffered to remain, their natural progress is generally from bad to worse.

It appears by the statute of the 5th Geo. 1. c. 8, that the justices had adopted the plan of ordering relief, as imprudently as the parish officers; and that they had all of them lost sight of employing the poor. Though the error was again seen and confessed, the legislature still remained blind to the evil consequences of an indiscriminate relief; and all that was done, was the limiting the power of the magistrates, with trifling restrictions, which have been but little attended to; and relief is continued to be ordered, both to the most worthy, and the most worthless.

The evils which have arisen from this source are incalculable; and they have long cried aloud, but hitherto in vain, for redress. The present method of conducting the affairs of the poor in many parishes, is a mixture of absurdity, gross neglect, and, to say no worse of it at present, mismanagement. The persons nominated by the parishioners, and appointed by the magistrates of the district, are compelled to act as overseers for the year, and if they be desirous of doing what is right, their time will elapse before they can make themselves acquainted with the nature and duties of their office. As they know but little, they depend upon those who preceded them for information: and there is very often in large towns a general method transmitted from the one to the other; which is, to make the office advantageous to themselves and their friends, and the party with whom they are connected. Many and very extraordinary expences have been incurred by trafficing; and in many instances iniquitous practices are introduced; and the returns of the parish officers to parliament to Easter 1803, contain many manifest proofs of great mismanagement.

As a comparative state of expences between different towns may strike the eye, when reasoning will not attract notice, I shall produce a few instances from that large volume of important information published for the use of the lords, and the commons, to shew how much some reform is wanting, both in the laws and in the execution of them.

The expences for keeping a pauper for a year in the workhouse, in six neighbouring towns in the county of Middlesex, ought to be nearly the same, as the price of provisions cannot be materially different between them. I shall therefore exhibit in the following table, the names of the places, the number of paupers in each house, the whole expence for keeping them there for a year; how much each person, and how many vagrants relieved; all which may be seen with one glance of the eye.

Names of the Parishes.	Number of paupers in the Workhouses	Total expences for keeping the paupers in each House.	Expence for a single pauper.	Numbers of Vagrants relieved.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Edmonton	100	1405 15 2½	14 1 1¾	
Enfield	58	1144 17 10½	21 10 8½	500
Tottenham All-Hallows	60	626 16 0	10 8 2¾	
Finchley	20	490 15 3	24 2 5	
Hornsey	169	883 8 6	5 4 11¼	9, 61⅝
Uxbridge	76	500 0 0	7 14 9	

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The great difference in the expences for keeping the poor in a workhouse, in the above mentioned towns, is by no means peculiar to the neighbourhood of London, or the county of Middlesex; for greater disproportions may be found in adjoining parishes, in other counties, by any one who will be at the trouble of consulting the volume of the returns for information.

I believe provisions are as dear in Kent, as in most of the counties in the kingdom; and from the inquiries I have made, which are rather extensive, the poor are in general as well cloathed and fed, as in any other county in the kingdom. The average price, for keeping a pauper in the workhouse for a year in Middlesex, is 14*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* In Kent, 13*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* As there is 16*s.* 6*d.* against Middlesex in this average account, the provisions ought to be dearer, or the poor ought to live better, or the management is very defective in some of the parishes. In Tottenham there appear to be good regulations; for the expence of keeping a pauper in their house for a year, is no more than 10*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* and it may be done very well, with frugality, and care, for that sum; but, I will allow 10*l.* 10*s.* for a medium for the county of Middlesex, and try what this calculation will produce.

The number of paupers returned in the different workhouses in the county of Middlesex, amount to 15,186, which multiplied by 10*l.* 10*s.* will produce 159,453*l.* If this sum be subtracted from the whole expences of the paupers in all the workhouses, it will leave 64,595*l.* 2*s.* 1½*d.* expended, or squandered in one year, and in one county, more than there ought to have been, in this single article, if there had been the same attention paid in all the workhouses, that there was at Tottenham.

Notwithstanding the existing laws against vagrants, vagrancy appears, by the returns of the parish officers to parliament, to be encouraged in many places. At Hornsey they acknowledge that they relieved 9,617, and at Enfield 500 nonparishioners, and most of them are considered as having been vagrants. In the whole county they relieved 32,506 persons of the same description; which upon, an average, are supposed to have received two shillings each; and even at this low calculation, there is another loss to the county of 3250*l.* 12*s.* and Hornsey and Enfield paid a considerable proportion of it, through the liberality of their officers, and their negligence in not doing their duty.

When the load which presses so heavily upon thousands, is not only acknowledged and published to the world, are we to continue bending under it, without endeavouring to apply an effectual remedy? One thing appears certain, that overseers ought not any longer to be left to follow their own inventions. Printed instructions should be prepared, to direct them in every branch of their duty; with penalties for neglect, or disobedience. Their proceedings should be frequently, and closely inspected, to prevent any error, peculation, or fraud.

They who are intrusted with this important duty, and accept it, either separately, or as a branch of any office they may hold in society, ought also to have printed directions to guide them, with penalties for neglect, or a wilful misapplication of the law.

I am perfectly sensible, that it will be deemed an invidious undertaking, to expose to the public eye any thing which may appear like fraud, negligence, or a stretch of power in those who take offices, regardless of the duties attached to them; but when we find ourselves rapidly sinking under the burdens which are laid upon us, it is incumbent upon every good subject to exert his endeavours, in the best way he can, to correct every abuse and misapplication of public money, raised for any particular purpose. Impressed with the necessity of bringing forward at this time, the illegal proceedings of those who have the command of the money raised for the relief of the poor, I shall in a future letter point out some of the more gross misapplications, which may perhaps shew the urgency of a remedy equal to the evils.

NYCTOPHYLAX.

ANECDOTES OF DR. PALEY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

[Continued from page 417.]

SIR,

IT is a common saying, that example goes much farther than precept, and you might imagine, that the exam-

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ple of such a tutor as we had, whom we all loved, and who on many accounts was deserving of the respect in which he was held, would have a powerful influence upon us. Negligence in dress might be expected to become the characteristic of a christian, and our heads would be frizzed out, in imitation of Paley's scratch. The contrary, however, took place; and it seemed, that as much pains as were employed by our tutor to furnish the inside, our frizeur should take to adorn the outside of our pates. Whatever may be said of the degeneracy of the present race, in one respect, the younkers now at college are far superior to us, who had their rooms before them. They do not look so much like monkies; their countenance bears with it a manly semblance; they are not, as we were, tortured by a hairdresser, nor do they give an opportunity to a professor of divinity to make a long harangue on the crowd of Barbitonsares, besieging the college gates. This really took place about the time that Paley left college. The present Bishop Watson was famous for his thundering orations; and the way to the senate house, from his house, lay by Emanuel and our college gates. Here, I have no doubt, he was beset frequently by our hair dressers: the lion growled, and we had in consequence a most violent declamation against the mob *barbitonsorum, portas collegiorum obsidentium*. The good bishop forgot the pains bestowed on his own wig by these gentry, and that it was just as preposterous to entrench himself in such a quantity of horse hair, as it was for us to fill our heads with powder and pomatum.

Paley's scratch did not command respect out of college; and his garb was not always so smart as that of his pupils. He was remarkable for his love of fishing; and the first question he asked, on the preferment given to him by the bishop of Durham, was whether it was near a trout stream. You may imagine his joy, at hearing that there was one, at the bottom of his garden. His picture, from which your engraving was taken, is drawn with a fishing rod in his hand; but you may be sure that the butcher's boy would not have made the mistake he did, if he had seen the original, in the hat, wig, and costume, that the painter has invented. Paley was one day intent on his sport, on the banks of the Cam; meditating perhaps that important question, the happiness of an oyster; or drawing a parallel between a weak and foolish king, termed by his subjects the best of kings, and the worst pigeon in a dove house; or determining the best possible way of making a subscription to the thirty-nine articles, without believing one word of them; when, all at once, he was roused from his reverie, and taken from unprofitable fishing, to a more active employment of his faculties.

Halloo! master! says the voice, how deep is this brook? Where can I get over it? Paley left his rod on the bank of the river, came to the brook where, on the other side, he saw a butcher's boy, with a tray of meat before him, on horseback, who was afraid to cross the brook, lest on mounting the bank on the other side, he might lose his meat. 'Tis too deep, says Paley, for you to come over here, but by going a few rods higher, you may leap your horse over, though I should then be afraid for your way. Dang it, master, says the boy, I dont like to go all the way back; I wish you would hook the tray over for me, and I will go and leap over, where you say. Come, it is not so very deep, and you have been over your breeches already. Here, pulling a penny out of his pocket, here, says he, is a penny, you shall have for your pains. Thank you, replied Paley, thank you. Down slid he instantly into the brook, the water did not come quite up to his breast; the boy gave him the tray, galloped away to a better spot, and got back almost at the time that Paley had set his load on the bank, and was climbing up it to return to his fishing. The boy rewarded his porter, gave him the penny, which Paley pocketed, and returned in triumph to his college, to recount the success of that day's labour.

Paley's fondness for fishing may be accounted for, from the natural indolence of his character, which may be seen in his writings by those, who are not content with a superficial examination of them. This indolence distinguished him, when he was an under-gradutate; and Newton and Locke were not unfrequently, in the middle of the day, the companions of his pillow. On one of those days

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when he was meditating on his exercise in the schools, the porter summoned him to the Master's lodge about noon; up got Paley in haste, dressed himself as fast as he could, and hurried to the lodge, wondering, all the way he went, what could occasion the summons. What are the questions, sir, said the master, that you have sent to the moderator? I understand that you assert, that a future state cannot be proved by the light of nature. Master, replied Paley; I dont assert any thing upon the subject; I have only put it up as a question, and I thought it was of no consequence which side I took; but I am sure, Sir, if you don't like it, I shall be ready to alter it. Alter it, to be sure, said the master, in a menacing tone, alter it immediately. Away went Paley, after most obsequious reverence paid, away he went to the moderator, put his question in the negative, and by two or three hours, made his thesis serve for the alteration.

This trait marks the future man. No one saw deeper into any question than Paley; he was formed to meditate for hours together on the actions of a Paul; but the conduct of a Paul, it was out of his power to imitate. We are not to be very much surprised at this, in bookish and contemplative men. We are not to expect the energy of a Nelson; whom, by the way, I cannot speak of, without recollecting some pleasant hours spent with him at our college; we are not to expect the energy of a Nelson, in a man who was accustomed to fish on the banks of the sluggish Cam, and whose labours were very slight in a study; who delighted in a good dinner, and whose *summum bonum* was a rubber of whist in the conversation room. We might just as well expect Lord Nelson to have confined himself to books, as Paley to bestir himself like that illustrious hero. Each man has a different part in life allotted to him; and the being is, what he is, a variable sort of animal, with some predominant character, which suffers very little change from the cradle to the grave. There are some who can blend the meditations of the study with the business of active life; but Paley was not in that number.

From his indolence of character, and fondness for ease, we may account for the inconsistency, with which he has been charged in his religious and political conduct. Paley, the *protégé* of the bishop of Carlisle, and the friend of John Jebb, might naturally be expected to have been a Socinian in religion, and a whig in his politics. What his real sentiments were in both respects, is little doubted by those, who had an opportunity of knowing him thoroughly. The Laws indeed were the best acquainted with his inmost sentiments, and they know best, whether the saying of their father is true, with respect to the present Lord Chief Justice of the king's bench. Here, says he, in his usual good-humoured way, I have been trying all I can, to make him a whig, and in comes Paley, and spoils all; he positively will make him a tory. On his religious sentiments, there is a saying indeed of Paley's, too often repeated in the universities, and which coincides but too intimately with his famous chapter on subscription; "I cannot afford to keep a conscience." Yet, though Paley might not have the energy to follow Jebb, in religious zeal and ardour, nor to speak out so plainly as bishop Law on certain topics, which excited much horror in the class, then prevalent, under the name of the orthodox clergy, but which is now sinking into oblivion; yet, Paley was the farthest in the world from a preferment hunter; he would not give himself the trouble to root after it. The indolence of his character preserved him in some measure from that disgraceful mode of gaining preferment; and, besides, he was above it, from a sensation of its unworthiness. He was, indeed, the author of the term Rooting, an expression after his time, much used in the university of Cambridge; denoting that baseness and servility of character which, like swine rooting in a dunghill, will perform the basest acts for a rich patron, to gain his protection, and a good benefice.

Paley was a likely man to have preached a sermon on the text attributed to him, when Pitt, after his elevation to power, made his first appearance in the church of St. Mary, where the university hears its Sunday sermons. The rooting indeed about that young man, he would have held in the utmost contempt, and would

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have made it the subject of incessant ridicule; and the topic was an excellent one to exercise the talents of a good preacher—Lo! here is a young lad amongst us, with a basket of bread and two small fishes; but what are they among so many? Paley would have made assuredly a good sermon on this subject, saying, however, only that which every one might laugh at, over a bottle with Pitt and the Heads. But Paley had left the university before this young man was candidate for a seat in parliament, before the time when he was kicked almost out of it, for disturbing its peace; when the old grave dons enquired of each other, Who is this impudent young man, who presumes thus to knock at our doors, and to intrude himself into a post he is so little qualified to fill?—Little did they think at that moment that six short months only would elapse, when this young man, on his return, with the titles of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, would find them running before his wishes, courting his smiles, breaking their promises, and anxious to prove their solicitude for the powers that be.

That was a very remarkable epoch in the life of Mr. Pitt, and will not be forgotten by the few, who, on his coming down, gave him their support, on the strength of his father's character, the knowledge they possessed of his talents, the ideas they entertained of his principles and honesty. How lamentably were they deceived!—There were about twenty of them; among them some of the highest characters, and one whom it would have done the minister honour to have patronised, and to have placed in that situation to which, by his talents, he is so justly entitled. The history of those twenty men, contrasted with that of the men who treated Pitt with the utmost insult, would be curious. The twenty, in general, stood firm by their principles: Mr. Pitt deserted his. They stood forward for him, when he stood in need of support: but such untractable men were not the men for his purpose. He preferred those who would root for preferment, those who would throw the door in his face, when he was out of power. The twenty men retained their principles, gave up the minister, and lamented that they, in common with the nation, had been so deceived. But who could have believed, that the son of Chatham would have so belied the hopes entertained of him, excel all his predecessors in the arts of corruption, have a bill of indemnity for giving the public money to members of parliament, and end in being the advocate of Lord Melville? Oh! *spes fallaces!*

I shall never forget one instance of servility. Pitt himself was ashamed of it. How it happened, that I should be at the university church that day, I do not know, but so it was. Probably some election had brought numbers of us to the place. In this church the members of the university have their respective seats allotted them. The doctors sit in a gallery opposite to the pulpit, which is in the centre of the church; the under graduates in two galleries, one on each side of the church, and under the pulpit is the place of the masters of arts, and it is called the pit. To this place Mr. Pitt came; it was his proper place; and sat himself down near to me. Scarcely was he seated, when the vice-chancellor espied him, there was a bustle with him and the heads on his left hand: for a moment or two they were in deep consultation, and then after a signal from the vice, the beadle approached to him, and received his charge. Down came he into the pit, and there communicated to Mr. Pitt the summons of the vice-chancellor, to take his seat in the throne, vulgarly called Golgotha. Pitt received the summons with evident embarrasment, he would have blushed, if he could. He quitted us, and the doctors were eager to set him before them. Poor human nature!

Paley could not have done this: he would have left Pitt in his proper place: He would have voted most assuredly for him, because he was one of those men, that would always be for the powers that be: but he would not have displayed any marks of sneaking in his vote. Yet Paley could bustle about sometimes in senatehouse business: and there was one occasion, in which he exerted himself in a manner not at all to his credit. Many of the particulars I have heard, but not sufficient to enable me to give a detailed account of the transaction. If

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I should be able to gain farther information, I will communicate it to you in my next. In the mean time I remain, Sir,

Your constant reader,
A CHRISTIAN.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE ROBT. ORME, ESQ. HISTORIOGRAPHER OF INDIA, &c.

(*Continued from page* 414.)

DURING the interval of time that had elapsed from the publication of his first volume, Mr. Orme had been assiduously employed in collecting materials for the second volume of his "History;" which materials the Court of Directors, with a just sense of, and bearing an honourable testimony to the utility of his writings, had now enabled him to amplify and correct, by allowing him free access to the records at the India House, and at the same time appointed him Historiographer to the Honourable Company, with a stipend of 400l. a year*.

In order, however, to obtain a plenitude of accurate information respecting the military operations of the French in the Carnatic, Mr. Orme applied by letter, to the French Lieut. General Bussy, who had borne so considerable a part in the conduct of the same; and that intelligent officer conceived himself as bound under such personal obligations to Mr. Orme, for the fidelity, precision and honest impartiality with which the Lieutenant-general's actions had been recorded in the first volume, that upon Mr. Orme's going to France, in the year 1773, the general invited him to his country seat, where Mr. Orme was welcomed and treated with the kindest and most elegant hospitality, and a great variety of authentic documents were put into his hands; among which were a very curious narrative of some of the general's own transactions, and likewise a draught of the route of his various marches in and through Golconda, Hydernbad, and the northern provinces; which said draught will be found inserted in one of the volumes of Mr. Orme's work.

In the month of June, 1773, Mr. Orme published a second edition of his first volume, with considerable additions and improvements; and the following letter from that elegant and accomplished scholar, Mr. Jones, afterwards the celebrated Sir William, was sent to Mr. Orme, in acknowledgment of a present of that volume—

"Duke-street,
June 26th, 1773.

"Dear Sir,

"I was never less pleased with the study of the law than at this moment, when my attendance in Westminster-hall prevents me from thanking you in person for your most elegant and acceptable present, which shall ever be preserved amongst my literary treasures. Your history is not one of those books which a man reads once in a cursory manner, and then throws aside for ever; there is no end of reading and approving of it, nor shall I ever desist giving myself that pleasure to the last year of my life. You may rely on this testimony, as it comes from one who not only was never guilty of flattery, but like Cæsar's wife, would never suffer himself to be suspected of it.

"It is much to be regretted, that the historical pieces of Lucceius are not preserved to us: by a letter or two of his, which are extant, he seems to have been a man of exquisite parts and taste. Cicero declares himself charmed with his way of writing, which makes me think that his works would have been far preferable to those of Sallust and Tacitus, whom I cannot help consider-

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* Mr. Orme, on learning the particulars of the peace made with Hyder Ally, wrote a letter to one of his friends, dated Harley-street, Dec. 1, 1769, of which the following is an extract:

"By the Bombay ship we have received from Anjengo a copy of the peace made with Hyder Ally. It is decried, but it is a good peace, and so necessary, that had the war continued two years longer, the company would have been nearly ruined by it, and would have been completely undone, had a war with France fallen in with it.

"I wish much to have the geography of our last campaign well ascertained. Pray get this done, and send it me. I am in some measure appointed historian to the Company, and have by a resolution of the court, access to their records; so you need have no scruple about these kinds of communications to me, as I am *quasi*, one of their public officers, as well as yourself."

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ing as the first corrupters of the Roman language and eloquence. As to our language, if yourself, and perhaps Lord Lyttleton, had not restored it to its native simplicity, we should soon have been reduced to talk a new dialect, &c. &c. I have been for the last five weeks at Oxford, where I took the degree of Master of Arts in the regular course. I was much pressed to speak at the ensuing encœnia; but when I had taken the pains to prepare an oration, in which there was nothing that could offend the most obsequious courtier, the persons who had urged me to write it were disappointed at not finding it a slavish compliment to the minister, and exhorted me not to deliver it in the theatre without a great deal of softening, which determined me not to speak at all; but as I am pleased with the composition, which is written wholly in the manner of the ancients, I shall print a few copies for my friends. See the loquacity of us writers; you honour me with three kind and indulgent lines, and I send you in return as many rambling pages: but when friends cannot converse in person, they have no resource but conversing at a distance.

" I am, with great truth,
" Most sincerely your's,
" W. Jones."

Our author had previously formed a literary correspondence with Dr. William Robertson, the historian, as we find by the following espistle—

" College of Edinburgh,
April 23, 1773.

" Dear Sir,

" I shall be happy to hear that you still enjoy that more confirmed state of health in which I had last the pleasure of seeing you. What progress do you make? I hope you do not relax your ardour in carrying on your work, and that if the present age may not expect to peruse the history of those extraordinary transactions you have seen, you will not deprive posterity of that satisfaction. I go on, as usual, slowly. I have got many useful and uncommon books from Spain, and expect some manuscripts by the interest of Lord Grantham. I flatter myself the work will turn out curious and interesting. Allow me to put you in mind of two promises; one, that you would give me some criticisms or strictures upon style in some parts of my history; the other that you would send me a copy of the last edition of your first volume. I wish for the former, as I shall certainly profit by the ideas of one who has attended so much to the purity and elegance of language; and for the latter, that it may remain as a monument with my son, of a connection of which I shall say no more than that I am solicitous it should be remembered. In the mean time believe me to be, with most sincere respect,

" Dear Sir,
" Your affectionate and faithful
Humble servant,
" William Robertson."

In the month of December of the same year, we find Mr. Orme writing to James Alexander, esq. (afterwards Earl of Caledon) a descriptive account of his tour in France; from which the following passage may not improperly be inserted here—

" Dec. 1773.

" My dear Alexander,

" I have not received a letter from you since the arrival of General Smith. I went with him this year to Spa: we left London the 15th July. We separated at Bruxelles; he to return directly to London, where his own affairs called him, and I to go to Paris, where I had many books to buy concerning the French affairs in India, and many questions to ask M. Bussy. I succeeded to my wish in both these intentions. My stay at Paris was from the 1st October to the 1st November; and on the 8th I saw again my friends in Harley-street, where, as you may naturally imagine, I find a home that I can find no where else. Nevertheless, I am much pleased with having undertaken this journey; and nothing but the excessive expence of travelling, to an invalidish man, should prevent me from making more of these excursions: for the ideas obtained by travelling, of places, manners, customs, &c. cannot be gained by any other means—but my fortune forbids. We made excursions from Spa to the Rhine, and crossed that famous river, &c. &c.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Hastings—

" Hon. Warren Hastings, esq.
" Harley-street, Jan. 14, 1775.

" Sir,

" The educated world have received with the greatest satisfaction the portion

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you have sent of the laws of Bengal, and earnestly wish the continuation and accomplishment of a work which does you so much honour. I always thought that such a work must be the basis of any reasonable government exercised by us; but always despaired of its execution, knowing to what other views and objects the abilities of Europeans have hitherto been directed in Indostan. The silent step of philosophy is gaining ground every day; and your name will not be forgot amongst the foremost of her disciples, for the valuable present you are making to learning and reason. I have read, I may say I have extracted, every thing that has come into England concerning the affairs and revolutions of Delhi from the invasion of Radis Schah (we suppose Nadir Shah is here meant); but all I can make out is patch-work. What a present would you make to me, by procuring for me a full and continued detail of these events, which are always blending themselves with my story. I earnestly wish the continuance of your health, and every other facility to carry on the important affairs of the government in which you preside with so much distinction, and am, with the truest esteem,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient
And most humble servant,
"R. Orme."

In the year 1775, Mr. Orme published a very copious index, and several material additions, to the first volume of the history above mentioned; and we may judge of the eager solicitude which the public manifested for the publication of his second volume, from the copy of a letter found among his papers, and addressed to C. F. esq.—

"Harley-street, Dec. 30, 1776.

"My dear Sir,

"A stone-cutter might copy all the letters that I write in a year; my five lines to you by a man of war, witness, I fear, this. But when you consider that no man sees my face or squeezes my hand, without 'Ah! Mr. Orme, when shall we have your second volume?' you will account for the employment of my pen, and in the small portion of writing my health is able to endure," &c. &c. "R. O."

At length, in the month of Oct. 1778, Mr. Orme published the second volume of his History. This was divided into two parts, and, like the former volume, was illustrated, embellished with a number of maps, views, plans of towns, battles, marches, &c. many of which were drawn up and executed by the Company's chief engineer in India, Mr. Call. This volume displays no less abilities in the art of compiling and writing, than the former one—and it is generally considered as much more interesting and comprehensive. It carefully traces the rise and progress of British commerce in Bengal; details the particulars of the Mahometan government, from its first establishment in India, in the year 1200, and generalizes the history from the time of the calamity which befel the British settlements, in the year 1756, to the ratification of the treaty of Paris, in the year 1763.

During the fifteen years that elapsed between the publication of Mr. Orme's first and second volumes, our author obtained much additional and more accurate information relative to the history and institutions of the Mogul government, and the other native states. Colonel Dow's version of Ferishta's History of Northern Indostan, published about that time, contributed, we may presume, not a little to elucidate his researches, although, being defective as a translation in several respects, it must have occasionally misled him *.

But concerning such mistakes, the following very judicious observation has been made: "For adopting the

* On the first publication of Mr. Dow's Version of Ferishta's History of the Mahometan Conquerors in India, many doubtful hints as to its authenticity were thrown out by Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, and other contemporary scholars and critics. Mr. Orme took the most effectual method to dispel those doubts and scruples, and to defend the work; for having in his possession a fine copy of it in the original Persic, he deputed a young gentleman, who then resided in his house, and was well skilled in the Persian language, to translate two or three pages of it for their perusal, and which, when completed, fully established its authenticity, and removed the scruples of those gentlemen.

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mistakes of his authorities, he cannot justly be blamed, as there was no reason to suspect, and he possessed not the means to detect them. They do not therefore impeach the general accuracy of his narrative, nor lessen the credit which it has so justly obtained."

Soon after the publication of Mr. Orme's second volume, he was favoured with the following letter from Dr. Robertson—

"*College of Edinburgh, Oct.* 27, 1778.

"Dear Sir,

"During the course of this summer, I have expected, from week to week, to hear that you had fixed a time for setting out on your excursion to Scotland. I cannot express how much I am mortified to find, that now there remains no hope of enjoying the pleasure of seeing you here for this season. I flatter myself that this disappointment of our expectations has not been occasioned by ill health. As I know how much attention you pay to every thing that comes from your hand, the publication of your second volume encourages me to hope that you have been in firm enough health to superintend it, I long, with impatience, to peruse this volume. This period will be still more interesting than your former one. The events are greater and more splendid, as well as productive of more important consequences. The subject becomes more worthy of being adorned by your pen. According to your desire, I shall send to you, by the first opportunity, the imperfect copy you gave me of the first volume; and I will accept from you, with great pleasure, a copy of both volumes. I am fond of its being known to my descendants, that you and I lived in friendship, with mutual esteem and love.

My son, in Lord Macleod's regiment, is still in Jersey; but the corps is under orders for India, and expected soon at Spithead, in order to sail with the first fleet. If the young man be allowed to visit London, I will direct him to pay his respects to you; but in case he should not have time or permission to make that excursion, I hope you will get ready the recommendatory letters with which you kindly promised to favour him. I am told that it is most likely the regiment will be stationed at Bombay or Madras; but as its destination must be regulated by the state of the country, when it arrives in India, letters for Calcutta may be materially useful. But you can judge with respect to this, better than a person so far distant from intelligence. When I hear of my son's arrival at Spithead, I will take the liberty of informing you how your letters may be conveyed to him. From the accounts I have got of his behaviour in the regiment, I flatter myself that you may recommend him to your friends, as a young man who promises to act like a gentleman.

Farewell! my dear Sir; and believe me to be, with sincere respect, your affectionate, faithful servant,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Mr. Orme having transmitted his work to the Doctor, we find the favour gratefully acknowledged in the following letter, which accompanied a present, in return, of the Doctor's History of Charles V.

"*College of Edinburgh, Feb.* 1, 1781.

"My dear Sir,

"I do believe that no two persons, who have so much reciprocal good will as you and I, are less disposed to break in upon each other by expressing it. I wish we both possessed a little more of the spirit of the French sçavans; and then our letters would be as frequent, as now they are rare. To this natural disinclination to writing of letters, I hope you will be kind enough to impute my neglecting to thank you in proper time for the present of your two volums. I perused them with great eagerness and much satisfaction. I can say nothing more expressive of my entire approbation, than that they equal the first. The contest in the second part is between parties not so equally matched; the vicissitudes of fortune are less singular; but whenever the subject admitted of it, your narrative carries your readers along with all that interesting and unwandering attention which distinguishes your mode of writing history. I incline to think that the war of Bengal, in books VI. and VII. is the most choice *morceau* in your works. When I see you, I will venture to mention one or two little criticisms; for where there is so much to praise, you can afford something to be blamed.

My youngest son will have the ho-

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pour of presenting this letter to you. It is my fate to be the father of a military family. Of three sons, two have chosen to be soldiers; the second is now in Madras, and carried out your kind recommendations to some of your friends. The youngest goes, as I imagine, to the same place. By the favour of Mr. Jenkinson, and the friendship of Colonel Fullerton, I have got him a lieutenant's commission in the colonel's regiment. Though I am unwilling to load my friends with my children, I cannot allow the young man to go out unrecommended to a station whither his brother carried out so many warm letters in his favour. If any of your friends in that presidency can be of use to him, I have such experience of your kindness, that I know you will recommend him to their good offices, and will give the young adventurer your best advice as to his conduct. I hope he has good sense and virtue enough to profit by them. I make no apology for the liberty I use with you, who have accustomed me to expect what is friendly from your hands.

"I met with an intimate friend of yours, General Richard Smith, at Buxton, and was much pleased with his frank, vigorous decisive spirit. Be so good as to present my best compliments to him. I remember his kind invitation, and do expect from him a better dinner than any we had at the *Hall*.

"I am ever, with real truth and attachment, your faithful humble servant,

"WILLIAM ROBERTSON."

At this time Mr. Orme lived chiefly in London, and spent much of his time in company with literary men; among whom, he conversed occasionally with Dr. Johnson; of whose wonderful powers of understanding, and acute, poignant, impressive wit, he was struck very forcibly with a just, and very high sense of admiration. Talking one day with Mr. Boswell, of the Doctor's journey to the western islands of Scotland, he thus energetically expressed the lively opinion which he had formed of it: "It is" said he," "a most valuable book; besides extensive philosophical views, and lively descriptions of society in the country that it describes, it contains thoughts, which by long revolution, in the great mind of Johnson, have been formed and polished, like pebbles rolled in the ocean."

In Boswell's life of Johnson, we find it mentioned, that in another conversation, which turned upon Dr. Johnson, as the subject of it, Mr. Orme was heard to say, "I do not care on what subject Johnson talks, but I love better to hear him talk, than any body. He either gives you new thoughts, or a new colouring. It is a shame to the nation, that he has not been more liberally rewarded. Had I been George the third, and thought as he did about America, I would have given Johnson 300*l.* a year, for his Taxation no Tyranny, alone. "I repeated this to Johnson, (says Mr. Boswell), who was much pleased with such praise, from such a man as Orme."

Another time, our author observed of a certain French marshal, Villiers, or Saxe, or some other, who had said, after a battle in which he lost a great number of men, "*Ce n'est plus qu'ayant leurs gorges coupees à Paris.* "Whoever the gentleman was, he deserved, that instant, to add one more to the number of deaths, which he treated with so much contempt—unless he was drunk."

We shall only quote one more instance of the keenness and promptitude of Mr. Orme's mind, and of the spirited force of his colloquial diction. Being in a company, where the conversation alluded to certain internal fortifications that were proposed to be raised in England, he observed, that "it was the eagles leaving their nests, to be defended by magpies."

In the year 1781, Mr. Orme published a third edition, still further enlarged and improved, of the first volume of his history, with a very ample index; the history of each person or place mentioned in the work being traced in chronological order, and exhibited in one succinct view. A similar index was afterwards intended for the second volume; a copy was prepared, and the words selected for the purpose; but as Mr. Orme's health began most sensibly to decline, he could not muster a sufficient stock of either courage or strength to finish it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 427.)

QUEST. I. What are the chief occurrences between the battle of Marathon and the battle of Thermopylæ?

Ans. This interesting period contains only ten years; but it was full of importance to the Greeks; and living as we do, in a time when a nation, possessing eight or ten times the population of Greece, has seen an army take possession of its capital, which does not amount to a tenth part of the army attacking Greece, we may express our surprise, that so different should be the results in the two countries. In the whole of this period, Persia was making astonishing efforts for the conquest of Greece.—Greece was divided into a variety of small states, and laboured under every disadvantage in its defence. Yet Greece viewed with resolution and courage the preparations made against it. We have seen Austria begin a war with France, relying upon its own force, and the assistance of the next most powerful sovereign upon the continent, and aided by the riches of Britain. The French, with an army of scarcely two hundred thousand men, in various places out of their own country, rushed with the rapidity of lightning, and seized the capital of their enemy. The great men of Vienna, the lives and fortune men, are all in surprise; they scarcely believe what they see. The press teemed with proclamations from the Austrian emperor, before this event; but there was evidently something wanted in the minds of the Austrian subjects, and that something was possessed by the Greeks, when the Persian sovereign was threatening to sweep them from off the face of the earth. That something the Greeks have now lost; and that something it is not difficult to take away by degrees from the bravest nation that ever lived. It is simply to give the command of armies to men familiarised with defeat, possessing no mental energy, and priding themselves on adventitious circumstances, not on the qualities which constitute a true general—In the next place, let every encouragement be given, as was in the Persian court, to base sycophants and court-flatterers, to spies and informers—In the third place, keep merit as much at a distance as possible, and let court-influence be the only means of rising to any preferment—And, in the last place, let money be all in all: let the wretch, provided he has but money, though the money was obtained by frauds on the public treasury; let him be made a Satrap; let him receive all the countenance which rank and honours can give him:—And then, by the aid of these four simple rules, any country in the world may become, in a few years, as contemptible as Persia, when it was conquered by a handful of Greeks.

In the period marked out by our question, whilst war hovered over Greece, Rome was agitated by intestine commotions, which produced the appointment of tribunes of the people. The people had borne much from an arrogant aristocracy, and were determined to submit no longer. They were resolved to have some participation in the state; and it was in vain that the high-priest in those days told them, that they had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them.—They said, that laws made by one set of persons, bore too hard upon them, and their interests were to be consulted. Five persons of their own rank were, therefore, chosen, to guard the interests of the people, in the year 488; and for a short time this institution checked the insolence of the nobles.

This institution irritated the nobles, and Caius Martius, surnamed, from his glorious achievements at Corioli, Coriolanus, set himself at their head, resisted to the utmost the tribunitian power, and in the end was banished from the state. The traitor went over to the enemy, is received with exultation, is appointed general of an army, attacks his country, lays siege to Rome, but, overtaken by a qualm of conscience, breaks up the siege, and is assassinated by the officers of his army, who look upon him as a traitor to them, as he had previously been to his own country. This last event took place in the year before Christ 484.

In Athens, the evil effects of democracy were seen. That state was ill organized; and, as in Rome, something was wanted to balance the in-

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ordinate power of the nobles, in Athens something was wanted to bridle the licentiousness of the people. Aristides, the honour of his country, was banished by ostracism, by the writing of the name of the person on an oyster-shell; and, if the number of votes expressed in this manner amounted to six thousand, the person was banished from the city. Thus, a few factious people easily got rid of the most deserving men in the state; and thus Aristides was driven away, in the year before Christ four hundred and eighty-three.

Quest. II. To what reflections do the above occurrences give rise?

Ans. The government of Rome was faulty, in allowing the whole power of the state to be vested in a senate; and this government was just as bad as ours would be, if we were governed by a house of lords, without king and nobles. Human nature is the same in all ages; and men will abuse power if they are not narrowly watched.—It is not surprising that the senate of Rome became tyrannical; it is sufficient to say, that they had the power to be so. The evil was evident, the correction was difficult. The Romans made a grand effort in appointing the tribunitian power; it was a step towards forming a house of commons: but they had not in those times a clear idea of representation; and in giving too great powers to the tribunes, they created a small body to live in a perpetual state of warfare with a greater body, the nobles. The consequence was, as might be apprehended, the continuance of disputes between the nobles and people.

Coriolanus committed the same fault, as the French emigrants in our times. He indeed was banished, and might plead in his excuse the wrongs he had received from his country: but, to avenge his own wrongs, was he to commit greater wrongs? Was he to surrender his country to the enemy? The French emigrants should have considered this, when the injudicious order was made for all the noblesse to join the royal standard at Coblentz. The consequence was, that the retiring of the greater part of the gentry from their country, left it entirely in the power of the third estate; and when they joined the armies of Austria and Prussia, the people were irritated beyond measure; and sentence of death or banishment against the greater part of them was irrevocable. Kings, nobles, people! in whatever government ye live, remember that there are certain duties imposed on you, according to the stations which ye fill: there is a certain relation between you, which no power of man, no edicts can alter. Whilst this relation is remembered, and these duties are performed, little fear need be entertained of revolution.

Of all the foolish institutions that ever entered into the mind of man, that of the ostracism seems to be replete with the greatest absurdity. To punish a man, as we should say, without judge or jury, is the height of tyranny. Yet this institution was adopted by that state in Greece, which was distinguished equally in arts and arms, which contends for the prize of genius with the whole universe. The evil consequences which followed this strange institution, should teach us to prize more highly the trial by jury, a mode of trial on which daily inroads are making; and if Englishmen once become so dastardly as to despise this birth-right left to them by their ancestors, they deserve to be the slaves of the French.

Quest. III. What are the chief epochs between the act for septennial parliaments and the American war?

Ans. These epochs are, the rebellion in 1745, and the repeal of the stamp act in 1761. The former event presents to our view the very extraordinary sight of a handful of Scotchmen marching into the centre of the island, threatening to place a Stuart on the throne, terrifying a metropolis, in which were contained between five hundred thousand and a million inhabitants, and retreating out of England in good order, meeting scarcely any impediment on their march. The young chieftain, who commanded in this adventurous enterprise, was the son of him, who had made an attempt in the year fifteen, to regain possession of the throne of his ancestors. There was more bravery, than skill and foresight, in this expedition. The number of adherents to the cause of the banished family, and to the popish religion, was small, even in Scotland, and much smaller in England.

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The prince was deceived, exactly as our ministers were uniformly, during the whole of the last war, by the representations of the French emigrants, on the state of France; the prince was deceived exactly in the same manner, by the adherents to his cause around him, on the state of affairs in England. He was told, that the people were every where dissatisfied with the government of the Brunswick family, and wearied with the burden of taxation; that all wished for a change, and myriads would flock to him, on the erecting of his standard in the country. *Facilè credimus quid volumus.* There cannot be a doubt, that his adherents believed, what they said, for they hazarded their lives on their mistaken notions; but they mistook the heated representations of their own party, for the sentiments of the people at large. The nation had not forgotton, nor could it forget the abominable principles of the family, which had been deservedly driven from the throne, nor could it imagine that the prince, or his father, had, by their foreign education, been better qualified to be placed at the head of a people, which, in those times, entertained high notions of both civil and religious liberty. The result was, that the prince shewed his courage only; but, when he came to Derby, and found that no Englishmen scarcely would join him, it was in vain for him to think of proceeding farther; and his adherents, soon after their return to Scotland, were easily dispersed by a superior force, and most of them expiated their crimes in the field of battle, or at various places of execution. Immense rewards were offered for the head of the young prince, but his party was not disgraced by treachery; he made his escape to France, lived afterwards on a pension, from the French king and the pope; and so strange are human events, his brother, the cardinal of York, who, upon his death, took the title of Henry the ninth of England, and had medals struck at Venice, in honour of his pretended succession to the throne of England, lived to lose his resources from France and Rome, and to experience the bounty of the king of England, in a pension of four thousand pounds a year.

The repeal of the stamp act was carried by a very great majority in the house of commons, and its history is of importance not only to England, but to all Europe. Its origin may be traced to those weak politicians which are to be found in every country, and, whatever may be the constitution of that country, are uniformly its bane and destruction. A measure strikes their fancy, and without consideration of times and seasons, without knowledge of men and manners, they immediately put it into execution. Thus a young man with the semblance of ability, may be placed at the head of the affairs of a nation, and totally ignorant of the art of governing, may be continually plunging it into difficulties, whilst the locusts, who are accumulating immense fortunes by his errors, and the country's burdens, are crying up the blessings of his heavenly administration. America was rising into prosperity; we had, by the conquest of Canada, an immense territory; and a prudent government would have considered, how the mother country and her colonies could contribute most to each other's advantage. But, no: a single idea presented itself. We have been fighting in defence of America; it is right that she should contribute something to the expenditure of the state: we will impose a moderate tax; a duty upon stamps shall be laid on, and they will not be able to resist us. On the other hand, the Americans argued: It is right that every member of a state, should contribute to its support; but we see no reason, why persons, living at the distance of upwards of three thousand miles, should ascertain in what manner our contributions shall be raised. The English are very tenacious of their rights, and will not permit a money bill to originate in the house of lords; the English house of commons would be to us, what the house of lords would be to them, if we were to allow their legislature to impose taxes upon us. But their representations were not heard; a stamp duty was laid on; all America was in a ferment; the first stone was laid for its independence, and for the French revolution. It was in vain for ministers to enforce their imprudent measures; they give up their tax, but in-

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sist upon the right of the legislature of Great Britain to tax their colonies. The question on this power was carried unanimously in the legislature, and thus a foundation was laid for perpetual disputes on the abstract nature of right, which prudent men would have kept out of sight; and any men of common sense, who will give themselves the trouble of reading Horne Tooke's very capital chapter on the rights of man, will see how vague and inconclusive was the reasoning of the legislature upon this subject.

Quest. IV. To what reflections do the above epochs give rise?

Ans. When we reflect on the march of Charles Stuart, with a handful of Scotchmen, to Derby—the number of men that might have opposed him on his march—the events of the present days, in which armies have marched through well-peopled countries, and overthrown their governments—we cannot but form fearful anticipations of what might happen, if the French should at any time effect a landing with a considerable force in this country. There is one circumstance, however, that ought to be impressed on the minds of governors and people. A population of fifteen millions of people, which submits to an army, however well disciplined it may be, of two or three hundred thousand men, deserves every indignity which the rage of conquest can inflict upon it. The reason is, that such a people must be totally devoid of either spirit or prudence. If they have not the spirit to defend their property, they deserve to lose it; for, as said a valiant Greek to his small body of troops, All these grand treasures of the Persians which are placed before our eyes, belong to those only who have resolution to defend, or spirit to seize them. The wealth of this nation is a sufficient bait for the rapacity of Frenchmen; and from the great skill of their commanders, and discipline of their troops, they may augur an easy conquest. For they will argue, that if between five and six thousand ragged highlanders could spread terror over the whole country, and a mob of boys and blackguards terrify the metropolis, as they did in the year 1780, what may be expected when an army of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by the ablest generals, has got footing on the island? The argument is assuredly well founded, but we trust that the times are different. In 1745 a set of ragged highlanders made their way into the heart of the country, because the people of the country were not properly organized, and no previous steps had been taken to point out to the people the necessity of being armed, and also of being trained to the use of arms. The present times call more loudly for general arming; and unless that arming takes place, and we have well disciplined officers to command our troops, what has been done upon the continent will be done here. This is no time for compliments. Any man who takes a command, and will not learn the duties of that command, is little better than a traitor. He is keeping a good man out of the place fitted for him, and runs the risque of exposing his country to infinite danger. Bonaparte said truly, that his conscripts became soldiers in six weeks: in six months we might have an army, at little or no expence, of six hundred thousand men; they would have courage and skill to resist the best men in Bonaparte's army, if in that time the officers learned their duty, and no one is put into any post, but who shews himself qualified to fill it. Carthage was taken and destroyed by the Romans, because the rich mercantile families in it were vying with each other in faction and splendour, and, instead of fighting valiantly for their property, put their trust in mercenaries to defend it. The same fate cannot befal London, if every man, from the age of twenty to the age of five and thirty, was from this moment trained to the use of arms: if, having been taught to expect an invasion, they were taught to rely on their own skill and courage to repel it: if, instead of an idle expenditure of money on fortifications, they were convinced that the best defence for the metropolis is in the breasts of Englishmen, preferring death to slavery, and the honour of their wives and children to the mean security, which other nations have purchased by tame submission.

The whole proceedings on the stamp act must be read with attention by any one who wishes to understand the nature of government. But no preceding acts in the history of man

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will teach some politicians wisdom. There is a relation between governors and subjects, which is much oftener violated by the governors than the subjects; but if the latter do not take immediate redress, the former labour under a sad mistake, if they suppose that their aggressions have not produced an effect. Ignorant men trace the French revolution to a variety of puny causes, within the memory of the present generation; but it lay much deeper; it lay in the violation of the constitution of the country by the monarch, usurping a power not belonging to him, and governing without the concurrence of the three estates of his realm. It is very easy to make a law, but nature has placed bounds to sovereign power. Antiochus Epiphanes might rage at the obstinacy of the Jews in not eating pork, or burning incense at his impious altars; yet all his tortures could not enforce his laws. The constancy of the early Christians subdued the caprice of the Roman emperors; the non-importation agreements of the Americans, and firm union among themselves to put up with various inconveniences, overcame the resolution of the British cabinet; and if the thousands upon thousands who petitioned parliament against the continuance of the slave trade, had only signed an agreement to consume neither sugar, coffee, nor rum, nor any product of the West Indies, till that trade was abolished, they would long before this time have carried their point, and the English sailor would no longer be disgraced by so odious and so infamous a traffick. A wise government will never suffer speculative discussions in its meetings; they will be consigned to the closets and the disputes of the philosophers, and folios of reams of paper may be consumed, not only without detriment to the state, but with advantage to its revenue. The only question for the British cabinet was, Is it practicable to tax the colonies without their consent? This question should have been answered by men thoroughly well acquainted with the colonies; and when it was found impracticable, it should have been instantly dismissed. The agitation of an important question, which went to the root of all government, and which was agitated between the freest government in the world and its colonies, could not but have a material influence on all countries in Europe; and whatever may be the result to the old world, it lays open to the new world a system of governing, which will make the history of America, for the next three thousand years, very unlike that of mankind with which we are acquainted since the institution of civil and religious tyranny by Nimrod.

Quest. V. Does London afford, to a reflecting mind, a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization or the want of it?

Ans. There is nothing which proves the civilization of a people more than their treatment of strangers. It is true that Διι φιλοι ξενοι εισι, strangers are God's friends; they may be esteemed to approach nearer to God who shew the greatest regard to his friends. Abdollah was unlucky in the first specimen almost he received of our national character, when he was thrown down by an over-driven ox, and laughed at by the populace. The blackness of his countenance, for it was a perfect jet, a great beauty in his own country, exposed him at times to some remarks, which, in spite of his general benevolence, would now and then extort a smile, bordering on sarcasm at our ignorance; and when he understood what we meant by the word devil, the application of such a term to him, by creatures whom he doubted whether he should place or not in the rank of rational beings, destroyed the effect of many of our specimens of art, which had excited his admiration. The fact is, that Abdollah laid a much greater stress on morality, on the qualities of the head and heart, than on the power of casting or firing a cannon, or ploughing the ocean with innumerable vessels, or the capacity of being the tinkers, taylors, potters, brewers, hosiers, and workers in iron and brass, for three quarters of the world.

It is our fate to live in an island; and being separated from the rest of the world, like all persons living in a secluded state, we are apt to indulge a ferocity of temper, which is very much noticed by strangers, though it passes current with us; and an ho-

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nest, blunt fellow becomes an object of praise for qualities which indicate overbearing pride, insolence, and rudeness. But Abdollah, like other human beings, was not free from faults; and there was one, which to those that were not well acquainted with him, seemed to be of a very heinous nature; in vain had the merchant attempted to make him sensible of it; nature and habit had fixed it so deeply in him, that, in spite of all endeavours to the contrary, it would at times burst forth, and no circumstance whatsoever could stop him. It would be endless to repeat all the egaremens which this occasioned; but one or two may suffice to ascertain whether he was a proper judge of our manners and civilization.

One day he accompanied the merchant to a festive board, at the west end of the town, whose host had made several lucky hits by certain connections, and was now rolling in an immensity of wealth, the result of stock-jobbing speculations, and lucrative contracts. The party consisted of peers, members of parliament, and men in trade, all of whom voted on the right side, and had some way or other received a favour from the premier. The conversation, after dinner, turned upon the superiority of this to all other countries, and the unparalleled excellence of our constitution. A Scotchman, who had risen from small beginnings, and was making his way to the direction of the East India Company, had just given the health of Mr. Pitt, whom he declared to be the greatest man that ever lived, and who was the only man in this kingdom capable of holding the reins of government. To the toast, and to the eulogium, the whole company, with the exception of our merchant and his friend the African, most heartily assented, and their assent was not only voiciferated, but expressed by thumps on the table, and rattling of glasses. Our merchant was a silent spectator in this scene of riot, because he did not believe one word of the eulogium; and the African, because he had not had an opportunity of forming any opinion upon the subject; but the rest of the company were too much occupied with their own feelings, to make any observations on the conduct of others.

When the tumult had a little subsided, the Scotchman resumed the conversation on the excellence of our constitution; and among other things, laid great stress upon the grand maxim, the corner stone of the whole—the king can do no wrong. Scarcely had these words escaped his lips, when Abdollah was in a fit: he burst out into such a laugh, that all the company, except the Scotchman, without knowing why, joined in it. It was the laugh of a child when something particular has struck its fancy, and from which every particle of malignity is removed. But it was a laugh that knew none of the bounds which are set to this expression of feeling in polite company. By the way, an enquiry into the nature of laughing might afford both instruction and amusement; and Abdollah's laugh explains a passage in Homer, better than Heyne, Eustathius, Jortris, or any of his commentators.

The gods, we know, when they wished to be right happy, and to enjoy themselves at their ease, unincumbered with the silly vows and petitions of factious mortals, used to spend their Christmas with the αμυμονες αιθιοπες, the guileless laughter-loving Blacks of Africa. The commentators do not know exactly where this country of the Blacks was; we may let them into the secret—it was the very spot which gave birth to Abdollah. They wish to place it in a more northern latitude, and somewhat to the south of Meroe, where, according to the very ingenious suggestion of the present Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the early fathers of astronomy lived; but however skilled the gentry of those countries might be in astronomy, which the gods were too well acquainted with to go to them for, they did not possess the qualities which the gods were really in want of, and for want of which they passed the greater part of the year most terribly miserable lives. No, it was beyond Meroe that the gods went, and the happiest days they spent in the year were at the University of Carthochma, where nothing could excite such inexpressible laughter, as a pompous

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fellow endeavouring to conceal the deficiency of his brains, by any solemnity in his words, or his dress, or his gesture.

Here the laugh went round at all the odd stories the gods brought with them, about the balance of Europe, and the freaks of kings and people, prime ministers and priests. All quarrelling was forbidden for the twelve days, and every day during their sojourn there.

Ασβεστος δ' ἀρ' ενωρτο γελως μακαρεσσι θεοισι, the laugh, like Abdollah's, went round, and from the table of the gods it was circulated throughout the interior of Africa. Such a laugh Europeans can have no idea of; it is forbidden by the laws of politeness, nor ought it to be admitted into good company, till every heart is as free from guile and malignity, as was Abdollah's, when he burst into such a fit, merely on so trifling an occasion as words very solemnly uttered—the king can do no wrong.

Abdollah's friend, the merchant, began to be uneasy at the continuance of this laugh; the Scotchman, a very solemn man, was quite discomposed; he had not the remotest conception of what could have occasioned the laugh, though he felt uneasy at being evidently the author of it. At last the features of Abdollah were restored to their usual complacency; and a glance from his friend's eye, directing him to the Scotchman, convinced him that his explosion required an apology. Gentlemen, says he, let not my laugh offend any one here present. It was not meant to hurt any one, and is only of that species of laughter to which, in common with my country, I am subject. I hope the gentleman who spoke last will believe this, and accept an apology from a stranger, for a conduct which he allows to be very reprehensible. The proverb of my country, says, laugh with the laughers, but do not begin a laugh where all cannot join you. The fact is, that when I heard it said, the king of this country can do no wrong, my own country came at that moment forcibly into my mind, and there every thing that is done wrong is immediately laid upon the king. Now the contrast between these opposite maxims, tickled my fancy beyond measure. I could not resist it; and if ever I should return to the court of Ouli, there will assuredly be a twelve days laugh on this subject, throughout his extensive dominions. I do not enter into the question, which country is right in the maxim; but you must allow me, that having lived all my life in a country, where the king must bear on his shoulders the reproach of all the mischief that is done in it, I must feel myself very pleasantly circumstanced to be in a country, where the king is the only man in it who never does wrong.

The Scotchman, *per force*, received the apology; but from that moment he set down the African on his tablets as a concealed Jacobin, and determined to lay an information against him at the alien office. The rest of the company were more curious in their enquiries after this singular country, where such liberties were taken with the sovereign; and Abdollah had enough to do to answer interrogatories. They were unanimous, however, with the exception of our merchant, that there was no possibility of living in such a country, for if such liberties were taken with the sovereign, what would become of prime ministers; especially as Abdollah told them such a thing as a bill of indemnity was unknown in the annals of their history. Abdollah laughed no more that evening; and in his way home, the merchant explained to him the impropriety of laughing in such a company. Your laugh, says he, when my wife sent the parson to you to change your religion, was all fair; but to talk of government is a ticklish thing in this country. Who knows whether there might not be a member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice among us, there is nothing those fellows detest so much as a laugh; and I really hope that we may neither of us get into trouble upon this occasion. Abdollah smiled at this remark, and promised an inflexible gravity of countenance in future in strange company; but the laugh was renewed when they got home, at the infallibility and peccability of their respective sovereigns.

Quest. VI. What are the proper means of redress when a person has been surcharged by an assessor of the

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taxes, and the expence of going to the meeting for redress, is greater than the surcharge?

Ans. The tax laws in this country are as voluminous as the taxes themselves are burdensome. No other country ever saw so many decrees upon such a subject; no other country ever paid so much to the support of its government. In such a case, the conduct of the tax officers is doubtless a subject worthy of investigation; and, if they give the people more trouble than is absolutely necessary for the purposes of government, they ought to be held up as the objects of just and merited censure. It was held out to us, that cases had occurred in which persons had been put to more trouble than was necessary: thus, that a man should be surcharged for a horse or a servant, when he had omitted keeping it for some time, and the inspector might have known this fact, without giving the person the trouble of dancing half over a county to prove it.

Whether there have been such cases or not, we will not now enquire.—There is a probability of such cases arising, and it is right that the nation should be upon their guard against them. If the parliaments were of short duration, the probability of this occurrence would be much diminished: but, in the present severed state of the House of Commons from their constituents, the prospect of redress, if such a case should occur, is materially diminished. To answer, however, our question as it is put, we must take things as they are: and, even if we lived in a despotical government, it would be the interest of that government that it should not happen. Unless a government gains something by oppressing its subjects, it is not worth while to harass them to no purpose.

In cases of a surcharge, three parties are to be considered: the person surcharged, the inspector surcharging, and the tax-office, whose officer the latter is. The person surcharged we will suppose to be willing to pay the taxes to the utmost; he makes his return *bonâ fide*; he receives a summons to wait on the commissioners of the district, at a distance of ten miles from him. Now if the surcharge is equal to the expence of going to the place to get rid of it, it is evident that the person surcharged had better stay at home, and pursue his own occupations: if the surcharge is greater than the expence of going to the place, still the person surcharged had better stay at home, if it is not greater than that expence and the worth of his day's labour; and a day to some persons may be of considerable importance. Every person surcharged, then, must, before he appeals, take into consideration its expence; and if the surcharge is a false one, his tax is materially increased, without any benefit to government. Hence we conclude, that it is not to the interest of government that persons should be harassed by vexatious surcharges.

The inspector stands in a very different situation. By surcharging a number of people, he appears to his employers in the light of a very diligent and meritorious character. Suppose him to have made a hundred surcharges, of which twenty to be well-founded, fifty ill-founded, but allowed, because the persons surcharged did not attend the meeting, and thirty discharged by the appearance of proof of the persons surcharged; the evidence will be strongly in favour of the inspectors. The tax-office may consider him as a judicious officer, and set down the false surcharges to the account of unavoidable mistakes.—Hence the chances in favour of the inspector gaining credit and money by improper conduct, are great; and there seems to be wanting some regulation with respect to this office.

The tax-office looks only to the amount of taxes; it has nothing to do with the laws by which they are made; but, in interpreting them, it has great weight. Here then is a question, whether they are to lean, in a doubtful case, to the part of the revenue, or to the part of the subject? We have no hesitation in saying, that it ought to lean to the side of the subject; for the subject may be put to great trouble in gaining redress, and that trouble may equal the injury done to him in the first instance; whereas the members of the tax-office ought not to be considered as gainers by their adjudication. In what way the tax-office acts upon this occasion, we will not take upon us positively to determine,

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not having sufficient materials whereon to form a judgment.

We come then now to the case of a person surcharged, where the expence of making the appeal is greater than the surcharge. As the remedy by going to the commissioners is greater than the disease, it is evident that he had better stay at home; and yet an Englishman, from the ideas he learned of liberty from his fathers, does not like to sit still under such oppression. One thing only remains for him to do, which is to write to the tax-office, to make a regular complaint against the man surcharging him, as a liar and a slanderer, and desiring that he may be dismissed from his office. In case of a gentleman being insulted by a servant, upon a much less cause than this, the master of that servant would be thought a very bad character, if he retained him; and the members of the tax-office ought to be considered exactly in the same light, if they protected a wretch who was a nuisance to society, and endeavouring to bring an odium on the government of the country.

Still this does not meet entirely our question. It is not every man who chooses to enter into a correspondence with the tax-office on the misconduct of its servants. Something is wanted to protect the subject from insult, and this should be founded on a general basis. The great excellence of our constitution is in its checks; but there does not seem to be a sufficient check on the tax-office. Appealing does not redress the grievance, nor prevent a person who has been called one year before the commissioners, from being summoned again upon as idle a pretence. A check of this kind meets the evil: let the expences of every person, who has been falsely surcharged, be defrayed by the person who has made the surcharge, or by the tax-office, and let these expences be defrayed upon a very liberal footing. The consequence then would be, that the inspector would be very accurate in making his surcharges, and the tax-office very careful in the appointment of its officers.

Such redress cannot be obtained without an act of parliament; and it seems so feasible, that no one, who has a regard for the welfare of sovereign and subject, could oppose it. We should therefore recommend to those, who approve of the idea, to petition the House of Lords upon this subject; state concisely the evil, which they either feel or apprehend, under the present system of taxation; and pray for relief, either by the mode here pointed out, or by any other, which to their Lordships' superior wisdom may appear more advisable.

Questions to be answered next month.

Quest. I. What are the chief occurrences between the baule of Thermopylæ and the erecting of the ten tables of laws in the forum of Rome?

Quest. II. To what reflections do they give rise?

Quest III. What are the chief occurrences between the act for establishing septennial parliaments and the rebellion in 1745?

Quest. IV. To what reflections do they give rise?

Quest. V. Does London afford to a reflecting mind, a greater number of proofs in favour of civilization, or the want of it?

Quest. VI. Is similarity of handwriting, without any other leading circumstance, sufficient proof of guilt?

ON THE ARMIES ENGAGED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

WITHOUT desiring or expecting to become, what in all ages has been at once flattering to the ambition of the monarch and destructive to the liberties of the people, viz. a military government, we may pay all due attention to that part of our security, as an independent nation, which is rendered particularly important and interesting at this crisis, by the views and the power of our most formidable enemy.

Every man, of late years, has been taught to look more to the navy and army of Great Britain, than to the senate, for the salvation of the state: not that we are destitute of patriots in the cabinet; but the conduct of a few leading members in it, who have shewn themselves more attentive to private interest than swayed by public virtue, have set so pernicious an example, that the wise and cautious Englishman cannot repose with confidence in their measures. An ex-

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perienced minister would have prevented the necessity of converting the commercial habits of the kingdom into those of so warlike a cast. One of the shrewdest politicians that ever entered into a British senate, exclaimed, a short time before his death, to that assembly, "By your forcing our rivals into a belligerent attitude, you will force our clerks to quit their pens for firelocks. I wish," added he, "we may live to see them return in peace again to their counting-houses." All capable of bearing arms are military, or must in time be such; for had we a peace at this instant under the same administration, or, in other words, under the same system of politics, our preparations, or at least our cautions, must be continued. We may, by the valour of our arms, avert the blow of our antagonist again and again; but while he continues to cherish the same ambitious and hostile design, we are compelled, *nolens volens*, to remain on our guard. Thus then are we constrained, at the hazard of changing the disposition of the people of England, to cherish a military occupation and character, in order to stem that tide of victory and consequent pretension, which aims at more than it would appear at this moment rational to point out. There are those who flatter themselves, that the late brilliant victories by sea have left no necessity to be anxious for the achievements of the army: such persons are greatly mistaken. Should the soldiers of the Gallic emperor continue to advance in the same fortunate career against the Russian and Austrian forces, as they have hitherto against those of the latter only, their leader may force the cabinet of Vienna into a separate peace, however unwilling its sovereign may be to ratify it; and those who cannot discover a train of evils connected with such an event, are certainly not gifted with a perspicacious sight. They may, perhaps, console themselves, at worst, under the reflection that they are not likely to feel its ill effects for a good while to come. Without entering, therefore, into the enquiry, now quite useless, how we have been brought into so precarious a condition, it behoves us to consider by what means our enemy has been able to overthrow or discomfit, in the manner we have lately witnessed, troops which have had the reputation of being the best disciplined, and best commanded of any in Europe.

The military art, like every other, is carried to the greatest perfection by those nations which make it their study and their practice. The power which assails is generally most confident in his skill; but this confidence does not arise solely from an opinion of the individual bravery of the soldiers composing such an army: the assaulted and the vanquished may have possessed and demonstrated an equal share of courage; and from this quality they will face again and again the foe, at the hazard of life. The French, and the Spaniards too, continue the bloody contest with our tars, after the chance turns greatly against them, and although they have throughout been conscious of the superior force and dexterity of their opponents. In this species of warfare we have nothing to dread, nothing to wish for; but in whatever we may have to do with our adversary on land, we may with great reason express our solicitude, and with equal propriety enter into enquiries and discussions which are at once applicable to the case of our allies and ourselves.

At different periods of time, different nations have triumphed in arms. There was an æra when Spain rode unmolested on the ocean; another, when France had the same ascendency; nay, the navy of the little republic of Holland at one period claimed the dominion of the channel, and was not backward in asserting it when disputed. It is, then, at all times useful to enquire into the changes of fortune in maritime and military states; but, particularly at present, it is desirable and expedient to discover the causes which have contributed to aggrandize a neighbouring nation, in a proportion beyond the airy dreams of a Louis XIV.

Before I proceed to the more immediate cause of the success of the French, in their warfare since the revolution, it may not be amiss to remind the reader, that, very early in the military history of Europe, they made a considerable figure in arms, and were particularly distinguished for the improvements they evinced in that part

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of the force denominated the Infantry. For these improvements, they were in a great measure indebted to the Swiss, to whom they had been opposed, or by whom they had been joined. Before the commencement of the sixteenth century, the European armies assumed nothing like the appearance which may be compared to that of the present day. At the period spoken of, the Helvetic states poured forth numerous bodies of troops, whose assistance they sold to the highest bidder. Nevertheless, the service of the individual appears to have been voluntary; his motive and his reward being generally a share of the subsidy, or a chance of the spoil. Previously to this time, a regular standing army of infantry, set apart from the community for the purposes of war, was unknown. Sudden levies were raised, as the exigencies of affairs required, and, when the contest was over, they again returned to the general mass of the inhabitants. This was the case in Alfred's wars with the Danes, and was adopted by that good and wise prince, with more success than by the French, against those depredators of both countries. The strength of a French army, for five or six centuries, consisted almost entirely in the number of its armed cavalry, who were denominated *gens-d'armes*, *lanciers*, or men at arms, and, when united together, were emphatically called the *battle*. Into these ranks none were admitted, for a long time, but gentlemen by birth. Every man at arms brought with him into the field a certain number of horses and attendants, which varied in different countries at different times. The full appointment of a man at arms in France, was six horses, and four men on foot, two of whom were archers; but in Italy the number of horses seldom exceeded three. When in actual engagement, the archers generally composed the second and third ranks, in which station they were also at hand to render any service to the men at arms, who, from the nature and weight of their armour and offensive weapons, stood in frequent need of assistance. In the contest of Charles VIII. of France, in Italy, and particularly at the battle of the Faro, the use of the foot soldiery, or *fanti*, began to be better known, and more highly appreciated; but the first nation which gave respectability and importance to this mode of warfare, was the Swiss, who, as has been observed, raised the discipline of infantry to a degree of perfection which has seldom been since equalled, and perhaps never excelled.

When in action, the Swiss were remarkable for their discipline and firmness, but, above all, for their fidelity and unshaken attachment to each other. Their armour consisted of a casque and breast-plate, or, when these could not be procured, the skin of a buffalo or other beast; their usual weapons were a halbert (which, when not employed, was slung at their back), a sword, and a pike of eighteen feet in length. When united together, they formed a kind of moveable fortification, called the *hérisson*, against which the utmost efforts of the cavalry were of no avail. They were said to be in the army what the bones are in the human body; but when once broken, they were not easily enabled to renew the conflict. Before the end of the fifteenth century, the French sovereigns had frequently experienced the value of such assistance, and the ill effects of their resentment: they may be considered as having set the example of a regular system of infantry to the other nations of Europe. One of the earliest establishments of this nature in France consisted of a body of 6000 men, subsidized from the Duke of Gueldres by Louis XII. who were denominated the *bandes noires*, or black bands, because they fought under a black standard; by which name they acquired great reputation in the wars of Italy.

We may almost be tempted to say that some of the sciences, like all the natural bodies, move in a circle; for it will be discovered by those who minutely attend to the conduct of the French armies, that their corps of reserve, provided for supporting the armies drawn up in more compact order than their enemies, has a considerable resemblance to the disposition of the early warriors spoken of.

As, however, our inquiries have more to do with the military character of the armies of the present day, than with the historical progress of

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the military art, we shall confine our facts and reasonings to the events of the late and present war.

It cannot but appear marvellous to the generality of mankind, that as the French Revolution disorganised the military of that country, and banished, or put to death, so many of its best officers, who refused to embrace republican principles, the success of the Gallic forces should have been so great as we have witnessed. Let the effects of zeal, however, of any kind, be duly considered, and that wonder will cease in a great measure. The population of France fed that zeal, and, but for the vast number of recruits daily flocking to the standard of freedom, the cry of "Liberty and Equality" would have been heard in vain. Almost all their first actions, with the powers which assailed them, even with those of the Spaniards, were defeats. If the army, headed by the Duke of Brunswick, had not been assailed by sickness, it would have cost the new disciples of liberty some thousands, perhaps some scores of thousands of recruits, to have repelled their invasion. Continual conflicts made their young and inexperienced officers adepts in the art of war, and accustomed their men to toil and hardship. By means the very opposite to those which impel our naval commanders to glorious achievements, the republican government operated on the French generals. If a commander, as in the case of Houchard at Dunkirk, was accused of not doing enough, he was put to death by the guillotine; and such a terrible example made another, of perhaps no higher spirit or courage, more rash and determined to obtain a signal advantage, however large the sacrifice in men might be.

In every one of the fourteen republican armies of France, there were a few of the ancient officers; but they were chiefly in the artillery and engineers. Their numbers, however, were too small to undertake any complicated manœuvres; necessity therefore taught them a new species of warfare, and the promptitude and impetuosity of a Frenchman enabled him to execute it. The French, sensible that they were not qualified to make war, upon the plans of Turenne, Condé, or the great Frederick, abandoned that regular order of giving battle, and contrived all in their power and ingenuity, to reduce their warfare to important affairs of posts. "Instead of lines (says a writer, in French, upon the late campaigns on the continent), that could not be preserved, without difficulty, the French formed close columns*. They reduced their battles to attacks on certain points, and sometimes on one only. The Austrians, on the contrary, continuing in the use of their ancient tactics, by forming themselves into lines, in a manner almost immoveable, were pierced and broken through, by brigade after brigade, notwithstanding the bravery of their troops, which did, in fact, sometimes drive the French back; but fresh troops constantly succeeding each other, they scarcely once failed, at last, of forcing the point attacked. It is to be remembered, that when the French had thus broken the lines which included the towns of Condé, Valenciennes, and Quesnoy, they overran the Low Countries, as far as Maestricht, without impediment; while all the old tacticians of Europe wondered at their temerity, in leaving those fortified places behind them. Now, although the French marched into an open plain, after they had, as above, forced the Austrian lines, it was impossible for the cavalry to do them injury, owing to their keeping themselves in a mass, and, consequently, not liable to be broken in upon by horse.

In situations of an opposite nature, to this described, viz. in mountainous or rugged countries, where these phalanxes could not avail, the French, ever fertile in expedients, exercised

* The translator of the above observes, that "this system is entirely the wisest, with respect to ourselves, either in offensive or defensive operations. Three or four armies, stationed in such posts as could have an easy communication with each other, would do more against an invading enemy, than twenty times their number could effect, by an extended line of posts. In the latter case, we should be every where weak, and no where strong; whilst, in the former, the collected energies of the country would diffuse strength throughout all its posts."

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a vast proportion of soldiers in the duty of sharp-shooters, or, as they call them, *eclaireurs*, and rangers, which they denominate chasseurs*.

Our enemy is aware how difficult it is to create a navy so as to cope with us by sea. A seaman, qualified to command a ship, is not made without a great deal of practice added to theory; and that practice is not to be had without commerce; the case is not the same with respect to a soldier. Practice, joined with a certain portion of talent, may do without theory to form a general. The events of a single campaign in the last war afforded as much experience to the military Tyro as a whole war did formerly: it is, therefore, not astonishing that the pupils in this art, like Moreau, displayed a seemingly precocious talent.

It has also fallen to the lot of the French in these wars, to be assailants, in which department their natural character or disposition bursts out. Augereau and other French generals of distinction, it is averred, have been heard to say, that French troops were the best in Europe for attack, and the worst for defence: that there is no enterprize, however hazardous, that they will not attempt, as assailants, returning again and again to the charge, if repulsed; and yet that nothing can induce them to remain firm like Austrian and British soldiers when attacked. The late General Dessaix, however, and General Moreau, were of opinion, that their countrymen deserved a better character in the defence. The former opinion is, nevertheless, in exact confirmity with all that has been remarked of the natives of France at all times. That circumstance should be duly impressed on the minds of those generals whose fate it is to be opposed to the French. Impetuosity and impatience are certainly prominent features in the character of the French soldier. Moreau's conduct as a general, like his opinions, differed from that of most of his countrymen. His advance into, as well as his retreat from, Germany, considerably resembled the ancient method of warfare: he imitated his master Pichegru, in observing more order and regularity in his plans; and if it was remarked to him, that another general gained a victory by a different disposition, he replied, that he could not be wrong by following the steps of one who had never been beaten. These facts strongly point out the expediency, nay even the necessity, of enquiring into the character, not only of the nation, but of its generals, against whom it is the business of a generalissimo to make war.

The great causes to which the success of the French may be ascribed, are dispatch in recruiting, and dispatch in coming into action. The faculty, too, of quick discernment enables them with wonderful celerity to seize the opportunity of driving back the enemy, and falling upon him, if giving way: in case of their own defeat, their accustomed activity carries them out of the reach of the victors. Their baggage is so light, that they execute long marches with uncommon rapidity, and thereby astonish and confound their adversaries. The French are not unconscious, that the dispatch and impetuosity of which we have spoken, and which often avails them a victory, or preserves them from further disaster, may nevertheless expose them in certain situations to entire destruction. To guard against this possible evil, it has been their constant rule to have a body of reserve, headed by a cool and experienced officer, as a counterpoise to their rashness. This they are the better enabled to obtain, as they do not form extended lines, but concentrate their troops at the points of attack. The battle of Marengo, and the battles

* Here we take occasion again to cite an opinion of the translator of the before mentioned work; which is, that the mode adopted in the county of Norfolk, with regard to sharp-shooters, ought to be followed in every part of the united kingdom. In short, he maintains that the volunteers should be nothing else, leaving regular tactics to the line. Now, though we agree with this writer so far on this point, we do not go with him in his ideas upon the subject of increasing the line, by all possible ways. In his suggestion of making this an armed nation, like France, he says, "Perhaps the expence of a standing army would be less burthensome to the country, than the multiplicity of legislative incumbrances, under the mask of a constitution."

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lately fought by Buonaparte in his recent march to Vienna, are sufficiently illustrative of these facts and reasoning.

In our next we will animadvert on the conduct of the powers which have waged so unsuccessful a war on the French.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM for DECEMBER, 1805.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ART. I. *Harvest Home: containing, Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of Literary Friends, and select Republications; including Sympathy, a Poem, revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the Eighth Edition. By Mr. Pratt. 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Boards.* R. Phillips. 1805.

FROM the singular title prefixed to this work, we are led to suspect it as a kind of farewell to the public; which, considering the kindness and partiality which has in general been shewn to Mr. Pratt, carries an air of melancholy along with it. Although we object to the propriety of the title, in as much as gleanings are always subsequent to the housing the crop; however, we cannot but congratulate Mr. P. upon his having got to the end of his labours, and of finishing them with such apparent *eclat*, as in three volumes in 8vo! The name of Pratt certainly carries with it great repectability; his efforts have been always directed by philanthropy, and their object has been invariably the cause of virtue and benevolence: wherever he goes, he endeavours to collect something for the general benefit of society; something for the bustle of life, as well as to amuse the hour of solitude, or soften the *ennui* of retirement. With all these encouraging recommendations, we cannot grant that claim to literary merit, which he has by some been thought to possess; his rank in the republic of letters being, in our opinion, very low; nor do we think, that the present production will add any thing to his reputation. We are not to look at them in any other light than a *mixum gatherum*, a store-room, where the effusions of any one are welcome, till the whole shall swell to an amount sufficiently considerable. In his own works, he is manifestly diffuse: he swells the least trifle to a tedious length, and, with a pompous solemnity, endeavours to give a consequence to trifles which tires and disgusts. We cannot sufficiently decry the method of swelling every trivial circumstance, equally uninteresting and unentertaining; Mr. P. certainly has been guilty of the fact of book-making, and has made use of the interest he formerly possessed with part of the world, to palm these three volumes upon the public, one of which consists almost entirely of the associated contributions of his friends.

Mr. P. in these additional gleanings, consequentially calls them the Hampshire and Warwicksbire stations, which are certainly as strong contrasts as could be found; the one consisting of all the beautiful scenes of nature about the New-Forest and its environs, together with a view of the state of society, and the other, of Birmingham and its manufactures. He does not pursue a straight forward course, but frequently takes a ramble, and gives us a picture of humble life, in which he is often singularly happy in his descriptions, and shews the real benevolence of his heart. In the developement of those scenes, we meet with severe misfortune, and we cannot help considering, with sorrow, the numberless poor, who are, in these hard times, from an accumulation of debt, about to be thrown on the parish, when a trifle might save them.

After a description of Southampton, in which he is very minute, he takes the reader through the surrounding country, which he variegates, as usual, by several pleasing and interesting relations.

We cannot forbear, in evidence of the remarks we have made above, giving his account of the family of Fonder, in a vale in the New-Forest, called Morgan's-Bottom. It is in a letter dated Woodlands, Oct. 9, 1804. It is a proof that the application of a trifle, well bestowed, may save the virtuous from misery, and render the abode of sorrow the dwelling of

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content and happiness. We understand, that a lady of rank and fortune has contributed to rescue Fonder from his necessities, and render him happy. We conclude, it must be from the narrative of Mr. P.

"About three miles short of Dowton, we arrive at Rudbridge Common; midway, on which your eye is attracted by a little nest of cots to the left, of which you only see the thatched roofs, and these are so encanopied by orchard and garden trees, that you have rather stolen glances than full views. Some discover themselves half covered by foliage, others shew only the gable end, and one or two are surrounded by verdure almost to the chimney tops.

"I had been nearly exhausted by the extent of heath ground, which, to use my beloved Goldsmith's expressions, ever the happiest and the best, seemed

'Immeasurably spread,'

and lengthened as I rode. I had more than once honestly confessed to my friend that I began to flag, and that my love and admiration of nature was more powerful in me than the strength she allowed to explore her beauties. But the sudden prospect of these singularly placed cottages, which rise on your view without the least preparation, gave me new life, and I willingly followed the lead of my friend, who was winding down the slope, that in a few minutes brought us to a nearer view of the spot: it increased in interest as we approached. The knot of building consisted of about twenty cottages, to each of which was attached a garden and orchard; but so absolutely placed in a verdant nook, out of the bustle of town, and even of the country, that nothing but a curious and inquisitive traveller would have deemed it worth while to have turned his horse's head or his own towards Morgan's vale or bottom; at least, till attention was commanded by one particular building, situated on the brow of the slope. This my friend joined me in pronouncing the very model of a true cottage, giving the full meaning of that modest word, and no more. It is equally distinct, on the one hand, from an air of meanness and poverty, and of the less pardonable one, of affected simplicity and pride abasing itself only to be exalted, on the other. Simplicity seems to have been its architect, and content its inmate: such, at least, were my ideas, on a first sight of the premises.

"But I am sure you feel yourself sufficiently interested to take a nearer view. Imagine yourself, then, on the green summit, where it is placed, as it ought to be from its superior beauty, above its fellows; yet, though it overlooks, it seems to smile on them all. Verdure, of different kinds, and of unfading character, encompasses it round about. Each side is covered with laurels, that flourish even to the roof; and that roof is so well thatched, that not an irregular straw deforms its inviting softness. The centre is rounded into an arch of yew, which affords at once a porch and alcove. The casements are of the true cottage size and construction: the body of the building is of the true cottage clay, of which however you only see small patches, as if by stealth, through the *inter-texture* of the laurel *en travers*. A little garden decorates the front; a fertile slip of orchard ground runs to some length on one side; there is a screen of mixed laurel and yew round the well, and a neatly compacted quickset in its fence. The whole has been gradually and imperceptibly, or, to speak more true, purloined from the common; as, indeed, has the entire cottagery, bit by bit, insomuch that we might fairly say, the peasants and the proprietors, like opposed armies, have disputed and maintained their ground inch by inch: and when any new territory, which they added to their castles, (cot and castle are the same things in England) has been reclaimed by one party, the other has watched his opportunity to get it back with some advantages; till the right of possession, no longer contended for, is considered as a good, at least a sufficient title, and on such tenure enjoyed if not admitted.

"But our curiosity on the outside excited a no less degree of curiosity within. The inhabitants of the cottage now came into the garden—all females, and of all ages, from the grandame to the latest born. The master of the mansion was at his labours in the forest."

A dialogue ensues, by which we are given to understand that the family of Fonder had lived there for four and twenty years. Our author, a little further, thus proceeds:

"On my return, however, from the fair, my fellow traveller met my wish

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more than half way, to stop as we passed the plain, at the gate of the interesting cottage. The evening sun gave a softer gloss to the laurel, and made the deep verdure of the yew, twined round the casement, look less sombrous, while every pane in the windows sparkled in the western way. The cottage cat sat ruminating on the edge of the well; but the cottage door, which I tried to open, was made fast. Presently a man of athletic form, but somewhat bent by time and labour, came from the orchard part of the premises, and respectfully bowed as he advanced to the gate. I related the adventure of the morning, of which I found him ignorant; and he informed us, that his dame and family, old and young, were gone to the fair. We repeated our admiration of his cottage, and of his ingenuity in giving it so many attractions."

It may be best again to have recourse to the colloquial style.

"Yes, I did it mostly after work hours. Will you be pleased, gentlemen, to look within?"

"Strong and good, master Fonder; warm and snug."

"Very, Sir, and as dry as a bone."

"And full of comforts, I see, both above and below. A good Hampshire flitch or two, and some well looking barrels on their supporters."

"Yes, thank God, Sir, not amiss now. A good wife as ever man had, and children likewise, and not much taxing. But I doubt I must let my cottage go, after all. Some hard years, children growing up, and who want more than they did."

"Sell your cottage!"

"It is a little in mortgage already. I could not help it. The gentleman at the red house lent twenty pounds on it, and very kindly gave hopes I might keep it in my own hands. The miller let me have another ten. So I kept rubbing on; but I was forced to go to my friends and tell them, it did not signify trying, for I found I could not pay, therefore thought I had better give up. But the miller was against this; bid me not be down hearted, but consider I had children who might, by and by, help me out, as I had helped them, and would not hear of my selling my cottage outright. But I doubt I must, after all. I shall feel sad and strange at it; for I built and smartened it myself; we have all got used to it; and I can't expect at any time to get such another."

"That, thought I, you never can, poor fellow, for I do not believe there is, at all points, such another in England. I hastily put into the old man's hand the trifling fairings I had bought for the children; my friend gave something more worthy of his acceptance; and we left the spot with less chearful feelings than we had sought it.

"Just as we were losing sight of the cottage, and its connecting huts, I turned my head involuntarily. The evening continued lovely beyond the power of describing its variety of charms. There was certainly nothing in the imagery of the heavens above, or of the earth beneath, to render the prospect less exhilarating. The parting beams of the sun were yet playing on the cottage of laurel and yew; and the summits of the roofs of the delightful habitations were burnished with a ray yet more golden; the surrounding foliage partook of the tinge; and the intermediate heath-ground was rich in those colourings which, when the most magnificent orb of heaven is about to set, paints every object so exquisitely. With all this, however, there was an intercepting heavy cloud cast between the corporeal and the mental eye, which made the whole scene appear the reverse of what it had been.

"We recrossed the barren part of the way with unusual speed, and in unwonted silence. At length I could not help observing to my companion, that the idea of the poor woodman's necessity to sell his little paradise, actually haunted me! Yielding to this emotion, I exclaimed—"How many hundreds will this very night throw away, in one idleness or another, partly for want of better objects being within view, more than enough to redeem that honest creature's morsel of property—for an honest creature I find he is—and thereby place his cottage, and all it inherits, on the most solid foundation! Nay, how many are there who, if they were made acquainted with the circumstances, and were convinced of the great good that might be done with a very little, would be happy to direct the streams of their bounty into so proper a channel." But, I will admit that the account has an air of romance; and therefore, many will conclude that points not naturally attached to the objects have been strained into

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service, purposely to increase the interest of the narrative. Of making such events, however inductile, bend to the purpose pre-determined on, certain readers are apt to accuse authors; and nothing is more common than to discredit what we are resolved to think exaggerated. In what a variety of instances could I exemplify this opinion, and prove its fallacy! But, keeping to the objects just delineated, I have a stronger motive than my own justification for wishing such as are going into this tract of country, to make a visit to John Fonder and his family; and if they find them, as they undoubtedly will do, such as I have painted them, O! what soul-exhilarating opportunity will they have to SAVE the labourer and all his little household, by appropriating to his redemption half the sum a man of fortune gives for a horse, or a woman of fashion for a trinket. And if, on the contrary, they do *not* find the people, whose cause I advocate, deserving rescue—deserving a prop to the falling cottage, they will, at any rate, be gratified by seeing a most exquisite groupe of the best and sweetest objects nature has to produce; and inasmuch as the facts fall short of the description, will have sufficient reason to accuse the describer."

Of such a nature are the descriptions of Mr. Pratt; eternally diffuse, sometimes without interest, often tedious and desultory. Where he got the word *intertwisture* we are at a loss to determine. The preceding narrative shews, however, how much modest indigence is to be sought for, and how infinitely preferable it would be to give the mite of charity to virtuous and struggling poverty, than to adventitious application!

We must, from the limits we have prescribed to ourselves, pass over the rest of his station of Hampshire, and proceed with him to Birmingham, which Mr. Burke fancifully calls the "toyshop of Europe;" and which stands foremost in the Warwickshire station.

The pernicious effects of a manufacturing town, on the morals and habits of a people, are too generally acknowledged to require illustration; and, as such, must seriously affect the philanthropy of our author, who we find does not permit himself to be led away, by the favourable representations of his judicious correspondent, Mr. Morfitt. For, if we consider a short time, we must be forced to confess, that although the town of Birmingham may afford to the contemplation of the spectator, superficially, a view highly gratifying; when we consider the degree of ingenuity, and the magnificence of art, yet, on the other hand, to the mind of the philosopher the splendor of Birmingham will fail considerably in its attractions. There is no town in the universe, in which there is so much elegance and lustre of execution, and so much ingenuity, as in Birmingham; and the inhabitants of London are frequently imposed upon, in selling as town-made, what are actually fabricated in that *emporium* of artifice and deception. Our country sportsmen will probably not be pleased to learn, that the so much prized fowling pieces, which bear the London mark, are positively made in Birmingham. To this hint is subjoined, an account of a manufacture of guns, very cheap, which, the author says, are designed for far different purposes, than the shooting of game.

"You will smile, when I inform you that guns, aye, and good looking ones too, are made here for 7*s.* 6*d.* each. These, though formidable in appearance, have two *small* defects; the first is, that not being bored, except about an inch or two from the muzzle, they cannot be supposed to shoot very true; and the second is, that not being proved, they cannot shoot at all. I beg pardon; they certainly undergo some sort of proof, but not by powder, (for that would be too rough usage), but by water, which if they are capable of holding, without permitting it to ooze through their pores, they are sufficiently qualified to discharge their duty; which is not to shed the blood of man or beast, but to decorate the habitation of some negro chieftian. Yet these instruments, though harmless and innocent (except to the luckless wight who should load and fire them), would be considered as guilty by the friends of humanity, as they are indisputably employed in the nefarious African traffic, and bartered for human flesh and blood."

Mr. Bolton's manufactory obtains ample notice, and the whole review of Birmingham is closed, with a comprehensive moral sketch of the pre-

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sent state of artists, as it relates to their personal and domestic state. In this abstract, Mr. P. proceeds, with the amiableness of his character, to examine the artisan in his private and domestic character, contrasting the disposition of different parties visiting a manufactory, some of which he says,

"Are so engaged in particular enquiry or inspection, or absorbed in general admiration, that they have neither power nor inclination to go into the detail of moral effects. They observe every eye intent, and every hand busy, on its appropriate object; they see the most exact order, and a simplicity of arrangement, in the most complex employment; and they view the wonderful processes of a pin, a button, a skein of thread, or of silk, from its dark and rude state of the raw material, to its ultimate polish and perfection. Having gained this point, they retire well gratified; and the impression left on their minds, is very seldom diminished by any of those less pleasing researches, which lie remote from these shew-shops, or warehouses.

"It is reserved for other examiners to follow the artizan from the spindle, the wheel and the shuttle; from the anvil, the hammer and the forge; from the compass and the rule; the varnish and the painting pot; to his place of retirement and vacation, to his house, his lodging, his public meetings, and his private haunts. It is the business of a philosophical observer, to leave the scene of art with the artisan, and with silent, but serious steps, whatever be the age, or the sex, to pursue the artisan to his last retreats, so far as they can be penetrated, or explored; thence to look at him as a citizen, a neighbour, a friend, a servant, or a wife; a husband, a child, parent, or human being. The accessible manufactory is but a public exhibition of its local inhabitants, where laws and duties are obeyed, or enforced. But, to obtain an estimate of the conduct, character, happiness, or misery of those inhabitants, must be exhibited at their several homes, or in their desertion from home."

To this he adds a quotation from the "History of Whalley," in which he pronounces with dreadful energy, "That in great manufactories, human corruption accumulates in large masses, and seems to undergo a kind of fermentation, which sublimes it to a degree of maliginity, not to be exceeded in Hell."

Such are the specimens we have thought fit to give of the gleanings, which, (if we except the occasional affectation of pathetic writings and other invasions of good composition), are certainly given in a manner equally novel and entertaining; and had *the gleaner* been content with that share of praise which is unquestionably due to him, he would not have subjected himself to the censure, which we cannot but bestow on him for his subsequent volumes.

Three dramas compose the second volume of this ponderous work; the first of which is *Hail Fellow! Well met*, in five acts. This comedy is said to have been performed on the continent some years ago, but by some fatality, it is not thought necessary to inform us, where we hope for the reputation of the piece that it was performed before persons, who were smarting from the excesses of the French, as we cannot imagine that any audience, (however patient otherwise) could have endured a representation, the bare transcript of which occupies above 200 pages. It is intended to ridicule the French system, and to shew the absurdity as well as impossibility of putting in practice the much boasted equality which they set out with at the beginning of the revolution. There is not a single strong drawn character in the whole piece. "An English baronet becomes enamoured of the system of equality, and perceives at last that he cannot get any thing from his servants in his own house. He is nearly ruined in consequence of his vagaries, and he at last perceives the folly of his opinions." Of such a plot has the author (with a degree of perseverance which must claim our astonishment) laboured through five long acts, which are filled full of the most common-place observations and attempts at humour, which we must acknowledge to be liquid laudanum to us. The dialogue is dull and heavy, and the whole wears an appearance of *caricatura*, which might do very well in a picture, but is miserable in representation.

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" Segnitia irritat animos dimissa per aures"
" Quam quæ sunt occulis subjecta fidelibus."

The next piece is entitled *Love's Trials, or the Triumph of Constancy*, a Comic Opera, which is taken from an ancient ballad, the " Nut-brown Maid," and is an attempt to dramatize as well as mend an inimitable poem. With this is interwoven a secondary plot, called " Argentile and Clnan," published in " Percy's Relics of Ancient Poetry :" the songs of which are miserable beyond expression ; the serious and comic, we may say, have changed places. The third drama, which this volume contains, is described by the author, as " Written partly on the model of laugh-and-be-merry, hurry-scurry, slap-dash," and, it might be properly enough added, helter-skelter, harum-scarum kind of farce and pantomine comedy, which has been so much the rage, and partly in the style of the old school of the English theatre. You would expect to be convulsed with laughter, gentle reader, at this composition of drollery ? Nothing farther from it, we can assure you ; we do not a little envy you, who can throw down the book upon being tired, and commiserate ourselves, who are obliged to wade through such unentertaining dullness.

" Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros."

The third volume is a kind of medley, an *olla podrida* of poetry, composed of all the compositions which his friends have thought proper to contribute to Mr. Pratt for the purpose of making another book. This weighty production opens its unwieldy mass with a poem called the Physician, which is certainly new in the annals of poetry, but we cannot perceive, that, although Apollo was the God of physic as well as poetry, that he has condescended, in this instance, to mingle any portion of his poetic spirit and fire. It is written to celebrate a particular friend of the author's; and, among others, the names of Farquhar, Letsom, and Bree are mentioned, in very dull strains indeed. In this collection, Mr. P. brings to our mind the conversation a poet had with Boileau, where the latter was observing, that a person was seldom pleased with his own performances. It is quite the contrary with me, replied the other, for I have been always particularly pleased with every verse that I ever made. Then, returned the other, with equivocal readiness, you are the only poet that ever was. Mr. P. thinks that all the rhymes (we will not blaspheme the word poetry) which he has put together upon every trivial subject. (viz. " to a child eight years old" with many others equally uninteresting) are fit objects for public attention, and he not only has recourse to the puerile triflings of his own brain, but he must thrust forward the effusions of others, and condescend to be the publisher, of what they themselves would be ashamed of. We do not mean to speak this way of all the *eleemosynary* gratuities with which our author is furnished, for there are some very pleasing ; but we regret the want of taste, which could induce him to insert the three pieces of Dr. Walcot ; which if genuine are a melancholy proof of a *genie epuisé*. The republished poem of Sympathy is improved and furnished with numerous notes and illustrations. There are some few errors which must be typographical.

EXTRACTS FROM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC JOURNALS.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF COPENHAGEN.

(Concluded from page 440 of our last.)

WE have already taken notice of the king's library in our preceding numbers ; this has a permanent fund or revenue of 3,000 rix dollars, intended to perpetuate the collection of works ; it has been enriched with two magnificent sets of estampes. It may well be thought that in a city so replenished with learned men, and where the culture of foreign languages is more attended to than perhaps any where else, we may expect, (as we may with reason) a number of good libraries of individuals, cabinets or chambers for reading, and societies that subscribe for almost all the new works and journals published in Europe.

The museum or cabinet of curiosities

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has long enjoyed a very great reputation, which it still merits, by the great number of valuable articles whereof it is the depositary; of course, it is frequently visited by parties of foreigners, and receives the eulogiums of the amateurs; there are, moreover, several valuable collections of curious objects or articles in the possession of individuals, and which there is reason to believe will shortly form by their union, with the king's cabinet, a public or national museum. Would the reader further wish to acquire a general but accurate idea of the stock of literature that flourishes in Copenhagen, it may be sufficient to observe that there are at this time, 17 or 18 printing presses, nearly the same number of booksellers, about a score of journals, and almost as many gazettes and periodical papers.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of government in order to encourage the fine arts; notwithstanding the ancient and admirable establishment of the academy of painting and sculpture, it must be granted, that, with the exception of music, it is not at Copenhagen that we must look for amateurs and real connoisseurs. It should seem that, in general, the less temperate climates of the North refuse paying homage to the arts of painting and sculpture. From Dresden to Petersburgh, they are reduced, as it were, to a state of mere vegetation. Sweden, indeed, may justly boast of her *Sergell*; Copenhagen, may, likewise, lay claim to some celebrated artists, as well as Petersburgh; but these are phænomena which we may properly compare to planets environed with two or three satellites only, and which are too easily confounded with an infinitude of ordinary stars. There is, however, an injunction laid upon all persons whose trade or employment requires the knowledge of design, to send regularly their pupils to attend the lectures of the academy. No person is even allowed to commence his mastership in the business of an artist, who has not, previously, submitted to the examination of the academy a design from some original, together with the original itself, requisite for the reception of these persons into the academy. The last solemn exhibition of paintings took place in the year 1795; the reader may consult the details of this, in No. 3, of Le Nord, &c. by the Professor Olivarius, of Kiel. The collections of individuals are too insignificant to merit honourable mention; although we sometimes find very interesting *morceaux*, less, however, consisting of paintings than of portraits, the taste for which is much more general.

The king's library contains more than 80,000 engravings, as, likewise, a superb collection of paintings in flowers and in fruits, painted on parchment: monuments of the industry of the last age.

We find at Copenhagen two equestrian statues; one of them decorates the grand place of the new town, and represents Frederick V. It is superb, and is the work of Saly, who himself drew up the inscription upon it in French. The author of this Esquisse or Descriptive Sketch of Copenhagen, informs us, that he recollects having seen the said Colussus transported from the workshop to the place where it is elevated; and he avows that a person must have been witness to a similar spectacle, in order to form an idea of what may be effected, by the help of machines and of the labours of men directed by genius. It was, he says, a most imposing and majestic *coup d'œil*.

At a small distance from the city, we find a very beautiful obelisk, erected to the memory of the abolition of the rights of glebe. (See No. v. page 76, of Le Nord, &c.) One of the most curious edifices is the Observatory or the *Round Tower*, compleated in the year 1656, according to the plan of the celebrated Longomontanus; its altitude is 150 feet, and its width in the diameter is 60. The reader may figure to himself an *escalier* or staircase winding snail-fashion, and forming an ascent gentle and insensible, without any steps, and supported, on one side, by a column of stone, and on the other, by a wall of the tower. This construction is so solid, and the declivity is managed with so much address, that examples have been known of persons having mounted it, in a *voiture* or carriage.

Of the beautiful church of Frederick, begun according to the plan of Jardin, the third part is not yet finished—will this building ever be so?—This is a problem which we shall not undertake to resolve, but we may safely pronounce that if it ever be compleated, it will be on a plan infinitely less sumptuous, and consequently less magnificent; it must be allowed that the sumptuosity of this

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building forms too striking a contrast with the moderate resources of the tate.

In order to acquire an idea of the commerce of Copenhagen, it may be necessary to notice, that in the year 1798, there were 338 vessels carrying 26,183 lasts of commerce, and navigating in all parts of the world. In the year 1745, there were only reckoned 103—and the number of these vessels has been always augmenting progressively. In the first year, there entered into the port, 5994 ships, of which 2,066 were of different foreign ports; 2,490 from Danish ports; 414 from Norway; 912 from the two Duchies, and 92 from the East and West Indies. From the year 1797 to 1799, upwards of 40 vessels were sent to Iceland, every year. However advantageous this commerce may appear to Denmark, it would, doubtless, be much more so, if it was not all concentred in the capital, which attracting all the kinds of industry to its focus, prevents the exertions of the same in the provinces, and subjects the latter to a langnor fatal to the general prosperity. Among the different manufactures which vegetate or which flourish in this city, we shall only cite the superb fabric of porcelain, but which, as being directed at the charges of government, costs it annually a pretty considerable sum.

As to the mechanical occupations, it is not here that they offer subject matter of eulogium; the skilfulness of our artisans, says the author, does not merit to be mentioned. The establishment of corporations, forming a long and fatal chain, which extends from the extremity of the empire, very far into the North, places unceasing obstacles to the progress of industry; it is, nevertheless, Copenhagen which now gives the example of the means to be employed, in order to destroy this monstrous production of the ages of ignorance—and we are now bordering upon the crisis, when after having regulated the interests of the poor, effectual measures are intended to be taken, calculated to favour the developement and perfection of talents. A particular society has been authorized to execute the plan which may conduct to so desirable an end.

A grand president, two burgo-masters, two vice-burgo-masters, six senators, six vice senators, thirty two deans, besides the lieutenant general of police, and his commissaries, compose the corporation of the city and the municipality. The privileges of the city, which are pretty considerable, date from the year 1661; they were granted to it, in recompence for the courage which the burgesses displayed against the Swedes, who besieged them, and for the zeal which they displayed for the indefinite increase of the royal authority. During the last twenty years, the education of children has been carefully attended to; and even the ancient pecuniary institutions have been superintended, in a more luminous manner, analogous to the enlightened age; particular societies have established a number of very considerable schools, where the arts and the sciences are taught gratis, from the first elements to the most profound acquirements. The Latin school itself has lately undergone some useful reforms, and which have been a long time wished for. Besides the military schools, for the pupils of the marine and the cadets of the land troops, there is, moreover, a royal school of artillery, where young persons learn all that respects both the theory and practice of this art; in these schools the Latin and the French are taught. There is even a Danish school where the Jews learn reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The city has been honoured, for these ten years past, with an establishment, to which we can hardly find a parallel, unless in some parts of Germany—this is a school to form instititors or instructors for country schools. The number of pupils that have proceeded from it or are now in it, amounts to 115.—These apprentice-preceptors are taught and boarded, for a price extremely moderate. Another establishment is now about to be formed, intended to convey similar instruction to such as may be destined to fill the situation of masters in the Latin schools. The plan of this last institution has been lately approved of by the king.

As to the state of manners and society, we may safely refer to the testimony of Mr. Ramdohr. "In order to form acquaintances," says this judicious writer, "no regard is had to blood or birth. We may select a circle at our option, without consulting any thing but our connections and our taste. Of course, societies are so much intermingled, that even in those which only

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seem to compose persons of the court, we may always meet merchants, men of letters, artists, and *vice versa*. The lines of demarcation between the different states or orders, are very slightly marked. I have seen ministers of state form a party with artists, and their ladies with the widow of an apothecary. Frequently the brother-in-law of a chamberlain, is nothing but a simple secretary—and the wife of a marechal of the court repairs, almost every day, to the house of a theologian or pastor. But when once a little out of the city gates—and we expect to find the vicinity peopled with small inns and ginguettes; in fact, they are pretty numerous; without being either filthy or incommodious, they do not exhibit the same gaiety nor the same convenience as we are accustomed to find, in the environs of several other large cities; but in requital for this, we see a number of beautiful country houses, where foreigners are sure to be the more welcome, in as much as the inhabitants of the metropolis, who are very much given to hospitality, in general, are not unacquainted with the foreign languages; for it ought to be observed here, that it is not necessary for a foreigner to speak the language of the country, in order to enjoy the sweets of social intercourse; it is sufficient, if he can express his sentiments in French or German.

The king has several magnificent chateaux or palaces. Fredericksbourg, situated about a league from Copenhagen, is remarkable for its beautiful avenue, its vast and superb garden, as likewise for the rich *coup d'œil* which it affords from the mountain on which it is placed, and from which we discover the country, the city, the roadsted and the main ocean, as far as to the island of Amag. This is the favourite and the most frequented promenade. The curious are oft wont to repair, at the distance of about 6 leagues from the city, to the chateau de Hirscholm, erected in a very agreeable spot, about 4 leagues beyond the chateau of Fredericksbourg, encompassed with a vast garden, extremely elegant, but in the ancient taste. At the distance of some leagues from this last, we find, close by the chateau of Fredericksbourg, a rare and singular building of the Gothic kind; it is environed with great forests.

Visits are also regularly paid to Cronenburg, to Helsingoer, to the manufactory of arms of Count Schimmelmann, near this last city and the foundry of artillery, belonging to the prince of Hesse: these situations are superb and delicious.

And lastly, would the stranger vary, all at once his prospects, and extend his view to a soil, to manners and usages totally different, let him repair to the Isle of Amag, which communicates with the city by a bridge, and whereof a small part is incorporated with the city itself. This island, which is several leagues in perimeter, exhibits a perfect and level champaign, ornamented with only two or three small bosquets or groves, and forming, so to speak, an extensive kitchen-garden, which furnishes Copenhagen with leguminous plants, and likewise, some beautiful meadows that yield milk to the city. The Islanders of Amag are the descendants of certain Batavian families who established themselves here, in the beginning of the 16th century; the individuals who inhabit the country parts of it, although almost at the gates of the city, have preserved their ancient habits, their peculiar manners, and even in some villages, considerable remains of their language, without, however, possessing all that industry and all that œconomy which so advantageously distinguished their ancestors.

VOLATILE SALTS.

IT appears that some volatile salts were lately found in the water of the pump of the Hotel-Dieu at Nantes, in France, in consequence of which M. Ducommun was employed to investigate them. The following are part of M. Ducommun's observations, which he calls a chymical notice on this subject.

The dissolution of corrosive sublimate in pure water, is clear and transparent; it is customary to distil the water, in order that it may acquire the purity necessary for this operation; when it is commonly believed to be disengaged from all the saline substances which it holds in dissolution. On my entrance, therefore, into the Hotel-Dieu of Nantes, I had recourse to this process, on the water which comes to the pharmacy or medical department, by the aid of a pump—but what was my astonishment! This distilled water was no more fit for the preparation of the water of Wanswieten, than it was before; in an instant, it became of a milky white. I

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d the experiment several times; might be perfectly assured that I ıt operated in foul vessels, or with ıstances that might have changed ults: but at every time, the same ɔmenon was produced. River distilled, and received into the ressels, furnished me, on the con- with a diaphanous water. The ization of a salt, by aid of the that holds it in dissolution, ap- to me a new and unknown fact. hed over the elementary works, *nnales de Chimie*, the analysis of l waters, and I every where found ommended to us, to evaporate o siccity, in order to draw back lt dissolved in any water whatever. pursued the same method, my- n different analyses that I had had on to make; but if a rule be too generalized and made applicable circumstances, it may lead into errors. The question to be deter- l, was, of what kind or nature was line substance, which thus mount- with the water during its disso- . Here I must declare, that con- g I ought not to undertake alone, s of difficult and delicate experi- , I communicated to M. Dabit ıbject of my astonishment, and re- d him to be my collaborator, in searches proposed to be made; he ted the offer, and the result of our ıon labour [the details are here ed] have led to the discovery that ɔniac salts possess the property of ing themselves, by aid of the which holds them in dissolution. e following is the concluding part s chymical notice: All these facts ined, prove evidently, that it is ite in the analysis of mineral wa- hat the first quantities of vapour- water be collected, otherwise we he hazard of not finding the am- ac salts which it might contain; that if they exist in some na- waters, they have not been dis- d, for want of precaution. That se salts are contained in a small ity, in a great volume of water, it possible to extract them in nature. that the method hitherto laid down, aporating saline dissolutions, is at- d with the inconvenience of dissi- g a very considerable portion of ammoniac salts in charged disso- ns, and of volatilizing the whole in ter dissolutions.

EXPERIMENTS ON GUM ARABIC AND GUM ADRAGANTH, OR GUM DRAGON. BY M. VAUQUELIN.

TEN grammes of redgum adraganth have furnished me, by combustion, with three decigrammes and a half of white ashes. These ashes dissolve in muriatic acid, with effervescence, and emit a smell of sulfurated hydrogene. Their dissolution yields by ammoniac, a precipitate which consists of phosphate of lime and of oxide of iron; the oxalate of ammoniac precipitates much lime from it. Red gum adraganth contains out of one hundred parts, about 3½ of ashes; which are composed, for the most part, of carbonate of lime, of a small quantity of iron, of phosphate of lime, and perhaps, likewise, of an atom of alcali.

Ten drams of white gum adraganth submitted to the same trials yielded three decigrammes of ashes, which were composed of the same principles as those of red gum adraganth; moreover, in washing them, a small quantity of alkali (*pot-ash*) has been produced from them.

Ten grammes of gum arabic, burnt like the rest, have left three decigrammes of ashes, which were composed of the same elements as the preceding ones, with this difference, however, that they gave no signs of the presence of alkali nor of the sulphur, as the others did. I had formerly suspected that the opacity of gum adraganth, and the difficulty with which it dissolves in water, were owing to the existence of a greater quantity of terreous matter, but from these experiments it appears that they are owing to another cause. But in what state is the lime, considered as in the gum, whereof I have just spoken? It is not, without doubt, in the state of carbonate, from whence I have extracted it, and still less in the state of quick-lime; for the dissolutions of gum are not alkaline; on the contrary, they are slightly acid. At least, when we rub a piece of paper well wetted on a piece of gum, it becomes sensibly reddened. It is, likewise, certain that the oxalate of ammoniac and the carbonate of pot-ash produce precipitates in the solution of gum arabic; and that the acetate of lead produces none. It follows from this, according to all appearances, that in the gums, lime is combined with a certain acid—but what is this acid? Here, for want of facts, I shall be obliged to

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have recourse to conjecture,—but very probable one which every thing seems to confirm, and which nothing contradicts. There is not the least reason to doubt that it is with a vegetable acid; for when alone, in decomposing, they leave their bases combined with the carbonic acid—

This being admitted, let us consider among the great number of these acids, that which can the best come up to all the conditions. It is neither the oxalic, nor the acataceous nor the citric, as their combinations with lime are insoluble in water, and moreover, they only exist in a small number of vegetables; still less is it the acids benzoic gallic, *moroxalic* and *kenistic*, which, as is well known, are very rare in nature—indeed the three last, form, likewise, salts very little disposed to be soluble.

There remains only to chuse between the acetous acid and the malic acid, which are the most common in the vegetable kingdom. The first, as is well known, forms sensible combinations with all the known substances with which it is susceptable of being united; some are even deliquescent. It is, besides, the most frequent result of the operations of nature, in the vegetable and animal system, in as much as it is formed by vegetation, fermentation, the action of powerful acids, and the influence of heat.

The combinations of the second are, for the most part, insoluble in water; that which it forms, in particular, with lime, is only sensibly soluble, by means of an access of acid, and its existence in nature is not so frequent as that of the acetic acid;—and as the lime found in transparent gums, has been in contestably dissolved in the juices of the vegetables which form these substances, it is much more probable that this earth is combined with the acetic acid than with any other.

It is likewise, very probable that the small quantity of pot-ash which I have found in the ashes of burat gums, is united with the same acid; which may lead to an explanation of the cause why these substances are so sensible or permeable to humidity, and grow again so very soft that they can no longer be pulverized.

I am nevertheless very much disposed to think, that in certain opaque adraganth gums, difficult to be dissolved, and which yield much lime by incineration, this earth is combined with the malic acid. I have had occasion to examine lately a gum collected by M. Pallissot—Bauvors upon the cochineal nopal, which was opaque, and swelled in the water, but did not dissolve in an homogeneous manner, which yielded 8 for a hundred of lime. As the sap of all the caetus which I have submitted to analysis, has yielded me larger or smaller quantities of acidule malate of lime, we may presume with some appearance of reason, that the species which nourishes the cochineal, contains it, likewise, and that it is the presence of this salt proceeding from the vegetable and dissolved in the sap with the gum, which gives it opacity and prevents it from being dissolved in water.

It results, at least, from these experiments that gums contain, 1. A calcareous salt, most commonly acetated with lime. 2. Sometimes a malate of lime, with an excess of acid. 3. Phosphate of lime, and 4th and lastly, Iron, which is probably united, likewise, with the phosphoric acid.

THE DRAMA.

ON Friday night, the 6th of December, was represented, at Drury-lane, a grand melo-drama, called the *Sleeping Beauty*. It is the avowed production of Mr. Skeffington, whose taste and genius have been vaunted forth to the public in such encomiastic strains, that we augured much from the representation; and we must acknowledge that we were most miserably disappointed. From those who love to enter into the spirit of the tales of Mother Bunch, or the fanciful effusions of Mother Goose, this melo drama may obtain a considerable degree of applause; but now that the town is emerging from its follies, or rather its rage for *infantism*, we must certainly wish that it would go a step further, and banish from the stage those absurd melo-dramas, which, at best, are only fit for the Christmas holidays. They have neither the drollery and humour of pantomime, nor the dignity of farce. The story is founded upon the tale, familiar to all our nurses, of the king's daughter, who pierced her hand with a spindle, and, from the malediction of an evil fairy, was to have died, but from the intervention of a good one, superior to

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power to the other, the consequences of the accident are changed to a deep sleep, which charm is not to be dissolved, until some knight, who had never known the impulse of love, shall come to break it.

Such is the foundation of this piece, which is indebted to the scene-painter and machinist for all its merit. The clouded hall of the fairy, the enchanted wood, the banquetting gallery, and the last grand scene, are among the most brilliant efforts which art can produce.

The musician must be said, however, to have his share of applause. The overture is pretty.

The actors performed their parts with great address; and no part of the performance suffered from their inattention. Miss De Camp's Old Woman, of 117 years of age, claimed universal applause. Mademoiselle Parisot's part was ill adapted to shew her graceful attitudes, and was totally uninteresting, except in the *pas seul*, which she gave in her best style.

The songs which are given in this heterogeneous production, possess neither humour nor poetry. The eating song, by Mathews, contains dullness sufficient to soporize, but from the acting is made to be bearable. The serious songs are dolorous; but to put it out of the question, take a specimen—

RONDEAU—Mrs. Mountain.

Where is Ellen, rural beauty?
Ah! in pity tell me where:
Well she claims a heart of duty,
Ardent love and tender care!

Though time should fade the rose of youth,
The mind may still be vernal;
Increase of years but strengthen truth,
And virtue is eternal!

Where is Ellen, rural beauty?
Point the path, conduct me there;
Reason sanctions fondest duty,
Ardent love and tender care!

Some graces time will steal away,
Some graces nobly cherish;
Beauty, like flowers, must soon decay,
But sense can never perish!

Where, then, is rural beauty?
Ellen pure, is Ellen fair!
Mine is still a heart of duty,
Ardent love and tender care!

At Drury-lane, on Monday, December 10, was performed a comedy, called the *School for Friends*. This piece is professed, both in the prologue and epilogue, to have been written by a female; and, with some curtailments, it promises to become a favourite with the town. The whole is of the *sombre* kind, and would more properly make a narration, than a dramatic entertainment. It will make an excellent comedy for the closet; but the public has been so long the victim of nonsense, that we cannot but rejoice at seeing any thing like good sense once more among us. The story is as follows—

Sir Edward Epworth, who has made an imprudent connection in marriage, is an unfortunate victim to the propensity of gaming, and allows his deserted wife a scanty annuity. The wife assumes the name of Hamilton; and, through some irregularities in the payment of her settlement, she is exposed to all the insults of the person in whose house she lodges, but is relieved from her embarrassments by the interference of a Quaker, a watchmaker. Her husband, in the mean time, takes up his abode in the house of Lady Courtland, a woman of fashion, who keeps a gaming table. Lord Belmore, the intimate friend of Sir Edward, endeavours to divert his friend from the vortex in which he is about to be swallowed up, and offers to put his affairs into some train of amendment, and to pay his debts, which the other refuses. Word is brought to Lord B. that the unknown "fair obscure" is found, who is Mrs. H. with whom he is secretly enamoured, and is resident in the neighbourhood of Lady Courtland's abbey, where Sir Edward is quite *en famille*. He goes to her lodging, and endeavours to relieve her distress, but is rejected; however, he contrives to leave a two hundred pound note upon the table. Sir Edward, informed of his friend's attachment, wishes to break it off, thinking it dangerous; but, finding that ineffectual, he writes to Mrs. H. wishing her not to make use of the influence she has over him in any serious manner, but to consent to his wishes in a more independent manner. Mrs. H. is very much affected at the receipt of this letter. Sir Edward breaks off his connection with Lady C. who has stripped him of every thing, and, in revenge for his secession, contrives to have him arrested for 200l. Mrs. H. hears of his confinement, and sends the note which had been left by Lord B. which bear-

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ing his name, Sir E. thinks he owes his release to him. Lord B. in the interim, discovers that it is the wife of his friend whom he wishes to seduce, and projects a plan for their reconciliation. He begs of Sir Edward to go and satisfy himself of the attractions of the fair one, and judge whether it was in his power to be insensible. He accordingly goes in disguise, and perceives that he wished to debauch his own wife. A most affecting interview takes place; they are reconciled, his affairs are retrieved, and matters end happily and prosperously. The return of Lady Epworth's uncle, and the marriage of Lord Belmore with Emily, Lady Courtland's grand-daughter, form another part of the fable.

Such is the ground-work of the plot, which the reader will perceive does not go into the depths of human nature. The moral is every where unquestionably good: the sentiments breathe the purest morality, though there are certainly too many of them. The dialogue is neat and unaffected; and the whole is calculated to have a very considerable run. The animated friendship and warmth of benevolence of Lord Belmore found an able personification in Elliston. Indeed we have seldom seen a play in which the characters were more judiciously cast, or which were more admirably sustained. If such be the first attempt of the young lady, we have a very fair promise of something considerable. The prologue and epilogue are both good; the latter, indeed, spoken by Mathews, was irresistibly comic, and would make two or three of the modern ones.

ORIGINAL AND SELECT POETRY.

LINES FOR AN INSCRIPTION ON NELSON'S TOMB.

WITH modest rev'rence pace this holy ground,
Here lies interr'd a mighty son of fame;
For deeds of matchless valour high renown'd,
Victorious Nelson is the deathless name!

Ye tuneful Bards of Albion, raise the song—
The song that tells th' achievements of the brave!
Raise high the theme, and, as ye move along,
Strew amaranthine flowers o'er his grave!

And ye, fair daughters of Britannia's Isle,
With voice seraphic chant the hero's praise,
'Till echo, murm'ring through the sacred pile,
Shall join responsive to your dulcet lays!

And ye, whose bosoms own the gen'rous fire,
Whose hearts with patriotic fervour glow;
Ye youthful heroes who to fame aspire,
Pause where the mighty lie entomb'd below!

The Peasant falls unnotic'd in his prime,
No records bear to distant days his name;
The learned Sage, with theories sublime,
Outlives full oft the hour of his fame.

The dull Mechanic plods his hour away,
Unknown in life, unnotic'd in the grave;
While Arts and Sciences their skill display,
To stamp with immortality the brave.

For him who mould'ring lies this stone beneath,
The Muses' pensive strains sublimely flow;
For him the Sculptor bids the marble breathe,
For him the Artist bids the canvass glow.

E'en ruthless Time that spares nor sex nor age,
Who bids the streams of dark Oblivion flow;
Who moulders in his course th' historic page,
And hurls the sculptur'd vase in ruins low;

Shall not efface the glory of his name,
Whilst Albion rears her cliffs above the tide;
But tell to future days his glowing fame,
And say, how Nelson fought! how Nelson died!

London, Dec. 17, 1805. J. D.

On NELSON'S DEATH *and* VICTORY.

WHAT! tho' again on Fame's resplendent scroll,
The gallant deeds of Nelson we enroll!
Alas! the sacred record now must tell,
"By doom of battle," England's Hero fell!!!

The glorious conflict off Trafalgar's coast
Depriv'd us, Britons, of our proudest boast;
Alternate joy and grief prevails with all,
For Nelson's victory, and for Nelson's fall!

And now, the last sad tribute here on earth,
Let Britons pay to such departed worth!
We'll honour's mantle for his corse prepare,
The pall of glory for his hallow'd bier!

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His valour's trophies o'er his tomb we'll spread,
To point him out amidst the peaceful dead;
Our constant prayer to Heav'n shall e'er be this—
"That Nelson's Soul may rest in endless bliss!"

Pimlico, Nov. 10, 1805. W. Hare.

Translation of the Lines recited at a Dinner given by the Central Museum of Arts at Paris, to the President of the Royal Academy of London, by Leigh Hunt, Esq. [Vid. Memoirs of Mr. West, p. 396, of our last volume.]

YES! when our walls the glitt'ring pomp confess'd,
When Triumph came, in classic glory dress'd,
And Art, exulting with a proud surprise,
In Paris saw its long-lost Athens rise;
My Muse, ambitious, fir'd with Honor's charms,
Around its heroes call'd her country's arms;
And o'er our gates, in characters of flame,
The dawn of Genius told, and Victory's laurell'd fame:
The dawn awakes! lo! resting from the war,
The German, proud of many a Roman scar;
Odin's fierce Son, whose lakes in freedom flow,
The Russ, bright starting from his wastes of snow;
And He, who gave a second world to man,
Souls, through whose veins immortal flames have ran,
Whom not our arms compel, but hearts engage,
Quench the wild flame of transitory rage;
To social joy, to nature's breast return,
And now with love, as once with hatred burn.
The nations sigh'd—for England was not there,
O! ling'ring faults that gen'rous nations share!
Yet soon the olive gave her doubtful flow'r,
And dying War, in Heav'n's returning hour,
To wash from each remembrance of his woes,
Bequeath'd descending Peace a Blest repose.
Franks! Britons! why, enamour'd of the tomb,
Rouse ye the fates of Carthage and of Rome?
Have ye not both a glorious fate pursu'd,
Both crush'd the Turban, red with Christian blood?
Have ye not fought great Cæsar to the waves,
And drag'd the spoiler from your father's caves?
O! destin'd both to fan th' immortal flame
That bursts from Genius and the love of Fame;
One toil for freedom, one unchang'd renown,
Has made ye, Britons, brothers all our own;
For ever boast these proud refulgent ties,
A bright example to the good and wise!

Sons of immortal Art, whose ev'ry breast
Is Honor's throne, by you these ties be bless'd:
Go, West divine! where Thames in grandeur rolls,
Waft the new hopes that spring from Gallic souls.
Should War rekindle all his flaming woes,
Call to thy wond'rous school our gen'rous foes;
Shew them what streams have pour'd from British veins,
Dy'd British seas, and glow'd o'er British plains;
Turn their sad looks where Wolfe, the conq'ror, lies,
And breathes his darling soul to wint'ry skies;
Tell them what tyrants crowd the train of war,
What flames devour'd from Rome's malignant star.
Must Britons love the rivalry of arms?
Lead their best passions through the fierce alarms.
Lo! the proud Chief*, in ling'ring death renown'd,
Who fear'd no pang but sacred Honor's wound;
Yet shall he live from vengeful Afric free,
And live for ever—for he lives in thee!

O West! where'er we own thy wond'rous mind,
It breathes a sacred lesson to mankind;
Yet once thy pencil pains me while I gaze;
But, no!—my France has reach'd her prouder days,
Unaw'd, I view La Hogue's tormented wave,
Where two great nations found a mighty grave.
Children of War! your naval tow'rs behold,
And billows redd'ning with the mingled bold;
See their vast sides, that vomit through the fight,
Death's thousand thunders, and horrific light.
Lo! from the waves the crashing timbers rise,
And spread their blazing ruins to the skies!
Hark! the wild shock that shakes th' affrighted deep!
It whelms the warriors in eternal sleep!

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* Mr. West's Picture of Regulus.

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These scenes, O WEST! with grief should they behold:
Bring to their wilder'd eyes thine Age of Gold;
Say, "these are they, the days unwash'd with tears,
When human hearts mov'd sweetly as the spheres;
When Peace and Genius sprung from Virtue's birth,
And man was blest, for Heav'n had stray'd to earth."
For ever thus may Virtue charm our eyes,
And smiling Art be Wisdom in disguise.
Thy forehead, WEST, with wreaths may Britain crown,
Pluck'd from the noblest laurels of renown!
Milton of Painting! France thy name reveres,
That sheds its mighty ray through distant years;
Unfading Time to Genius ever true,
Shall bless the hand, its proudest deeds that drew;
Then, too, if Art survives the wrecks of age,
And sees thy works a world's applause engage;
Her joy shall hail thee, 'midst a thousand names,
The first of thousands, and the VEIN of Thames.

ORIGINAL.

The Wish of a Guardian Friend. Addressed to his Ward at a Boarding School where she was sent to finish her Education.

COULD VERSE a Guardian's wish reveal,
Verse should describe what now I feel;
Could PROSE more fully speak the heart,
My wish would I in *Prose* impart:
A wish, that the allotted year,
Tho' long and lone it hours appear,
May my Sophia's mind improve,
In all that's dear to Guardian love;
Her talents aid, increase her fame,
Yet keep her gentle heart the same;
THAT needs no polish of the schools,
But, form'd by Nature's happiest rules,
Is all that can in youth engage,
And lend a charm to latest age.
But, dearest Maid, nor Verse nor Prose
These wishes of my soul disclose;
Then, since in neither can be found,
Tho' strong the powers of sense and sound,
Since all that Plato could inspire,
Nor all that lives in Shakespear's lyre,
Could my solicitudes express,
For lov'd Sophia's happiness;
O try to THINK what I would say,
Could I in thought these words display;
THINK what's most tender, pure, and true,
Then will you know my wish for you.

C. A GUARDIAN.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr. Joseph Bramah, Engineer, of Pimlico, Middlesex, for certain improvements in the art of manufacturing paper. Dated April 23, 1805.—In this invention, the office of moulding the sheets is performed by machinery, which is attended with this advantage, that it may be conducted by persons not endowed with the skill to perform this operation in the usual way. By this method or application of machinery, sheets of much larger dimensions can easily be made, much more equal in their weight and thickness, and the work finished with greater expedition, than can possibly be executed on any other plan. To perform this, Mr. Bramah causes the dimensions of the vat, in which the stuff is usually put for moulding, to be made in length and width exactly of the same dimensions that the sheet is intended to be; and its depth may be of any measure, not less, however, than 18 or 20 inches. This vat or cistern Mr. B. calls a regulating reservoir, in which a frame or rim of wood is made to slide up and down at pleasure, its upper surface being perfectly level in all directions: there is likewise an axis that works through a stuffing box or otherwise, in the end or side of the said reservoir, so that the frame may be lowered or lifted up by means of a winch or handle externally applied, and the motion of the frame being, moreover, so limited, that when it reaches its highest extremity, its upper surface may be on a level with the upper edge of one side of the reservoir, which said side must be a little lower than the other three; and when the said frame or rim is depressed to its

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lowest point, it will be a few inches below the said side or brim on which it was when upon a level. The paper mould must also be nicely fitted to the inside of the reservoir, on all sides; and it is to be rested or laid upon this frame or sliding rim in such a manner, that it may be lifted up or depressed in a position exactly horizontal, when the frame is to be lowered or raised for that purpose; according to which mode of construction, the mould and frame will always move uniformly together, whether up or down. On some part of the side or end of the said reservoir, at or near to the basis or bottom thereof, an aperture of tolerably large dimensions is to be cut, calculated to let the water, with which the reservoir is filled when in use and operation, discharge itself. This aperture is covered over with a hollow wooden trunk on the outside, and is fitted to the external side of the cistern with a water-tight junction, and is continued up about one quarter or half an inch above the surface of the paper-mould within the reservoir, when the said mould is depressed to its lowest degree. At this line of altitude, the top of the said external trunk or waste-pipe is cut horizontally, or has a vertical hole made in its side, the lowest extremity of which must cut the same line as above, so that the internal water may always be gauged by this discharge equal to the same level, in either case that may occasionally be adapted to accommodate the various circumstances of local position. This aperture in the trunk is closed by a lid or valve, which opens when the mould within the reservoir is raised, and shuts again as it descends, by virtue of the action of the same machinery. Matters being thus provided, there is another cistern placed on one side of the reservoir already described, of any figure or dimensions that may be thought most commodious, or best adapted to the situation, and having its basis nearly on a level with the brim or upper surface of the former one above-mentioned, called the regulating reservoir, so that the upper one may be competent to discharge itself into the lower one. To this upper cistern, Mr. Bramah gives the name of the feeder or the stuff cistern, in which there is fixed what is called the *hog*, or a small agitator, which is kept constantly moving in the usual way, in order to prevent the subsiding or unequal mixture of the pulp and water. Between this feeder and the regulating reservoir, a communication is made, which takes place by means of a trunk or spout, as wide, or nearly so, as the side of the reservoir, at the side or end where it forms a junction with it, above the surface of the mould, when at its lowest station in the reservoir. The aperture of the said trunk or spout is opened or shut alternately, by means of a slider, or any other construction, and forming, as it were, when shut, a part of the side where the mould slides, as the mould rises up; and is opened again alternately as the mould descends.

The whole apparatus being organized and adjusted so as to be ready for action, the regulating reservoir is filled with water, till it discharges the same at the orifice or aperture of the external waster or trunk above described; and then the mould, being at its lowest station, has the wire surface immerged, as before observed, above one quarter or half an inch below the level of the surface of the water: and the valve or lid which covers the mouth or aperture of the said waste or trunk being then shut, it prevents the escape of the water from the interior of the reservoir. And while the machine is in this situation, the sluice which opens the communication between the feeder above the mould, is then lifted up, and admits the stuff, (the proper temper and consistency of which has been previously adjusted) from the feeding cistern to flow upon the surface of the mould to any limited gauge or quantity required for the sheet; and when this quantity has flowed, which is instantly done, the sluice is shut, and then, by the motion of the apparatus, which lifts and lowers the frame and mould, it is gradually raised more or less, as experience may dictate, up to its highest point; and by opening the valve or lid of the waste trunk at the instant the mould begins to rise, all the water is instantly discharged from above the mould, by passing through the wire into the lower part, and is carried off to the former level of the waste, being thus prepared for a second depression of the mould, or rather, to speak more correctly, for another mould, because the loaded one, when raised to its highest point, is made to push away on slides, to meet the coucher's hand, who furnishes, at the same time, the alternate mould; and when the mould is again

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depressed, the valve or lid on the waste being shut, the machine is fitted for a second change, and thus the process is continued with unerring certainty, ease, and success.

Another improvement consists in an invention for making paper in endless sheets, of any length or width whatever, by means of a circulating process, described at length in the patent, (or the ingenious reader may consult the last number of the Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture, or the number for December of the present year).

A third improvement consists in Mr. Bramah's having completely superseded the necessity of employing so great a number of presses for the dry work; a want which is absolutely unavoidable in works of even but a tolerable extent: this must be attributed to the length of time that the paper is required to continue in them, in a compressed state, on which account a larger capital is indispensable, as likewise extensive buildings expressly for the reception of such presses; both of which objections are removed by Mr. Bramah's newly invented plan, as he makes one press only competent to supply the offices of almost any greater number constructed on the common plan. For the means and machinery whereby this is produced, see as above.

Mr. Bramah's fourth and last improvement consists in having so contrived the interior of the drying house of a paper mill, as to render the raising and taking down of those ponderous and cumbersome frames, on which the paper is hung, wholly unnecessary; by which said improvement, Mr. B. not only enables paper manufacturers to employ women or children to do the duty of the drying house, in lieu of men, but he likewise adds considerable facility to the process of hanging and re-hanging the sheets intended to be exposed to dry. By this means, paper makers will be less dependant on men of unruly tempers and disorderly behaviour, who yet have heavy salaries; and moreover, the young and more feeble orders of society will be enabled to procure employment and a comfortable subsistence: and lastly, considerable savings in the general expenditure of the establishment will be a natural and necessary consequence.

Patent to Sir George Wright, Bart. of Ray Lodge, in Essex, for an instrument or machine intended for the cutting out of solid stone, wood, or other materials, pillars or tubes, either cylindrical or conical, with a very considerable saving of labour and materials. Dated March 30, 1805.—The said invention consists in the application of a saw or saws, or other instruments, in a hole or holes previously drilled in the stone, wood, or other materials for that purpose, or of saws or instruments for sawing, working, or cutting, from a centre or centres, or in a tangent of any given circle or oval, without chipping or hollowing. The specification is accompanied with plans or plates, exhibiting the principle of working, on which these instruments act, in a hole or holes drilled at given distances, according to the diameter of the tubes or columns, or according to the nature of any other work that is required to be performed; the shaft through which the drill runs, having both a rotatory and a perpendicular motion: it also contains a plan of the saw or instrument proper to be applied to form the tube or column required, &c. &c. The above invention and process will also form pipes, cisterns, cantilivers, chimney-tops, arches for sewers, Gothic work, semi-circles, and, indeed, all other circular work of every description.

Patent to Mr. Isaac Hawkins, of Glossop, in Derbyshire, for an invention applicable to musical instruments, the principles of which are also applicable to various other articles, wherein machinery is concerned. Dated Nov. 13th, 1800.—The said improvements (which, it appears, were communicated in confidence to Mr. H. by his son Mr. John Isaac H. now or late a resident in Philadelphia, North America) consist (among other particulars), in metallic elastic strings, to be formed by wire being turned into a spiral, curved or serpentine form, or made with links like a chain, and intended to produce a bass sound, and to occupy a much shorter space than by the ordinary constructions.

2. Water proof strings are herein directed to be applied to all musical instruments, wherever they can be introduced and used.

3. The strings of piano fortes, and all other finger-keyed instruments, are required to be fixed in a perpendicular

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position or nearly so, extending from about three or four feet high to within a few inches of the floor. This will have the effect to render the shape of piano fortes, &c. more convenient and elegant than heretofore. One end of each string of all stringed instruments is to be connected with a spring. It is further intended to make an improvement in piano fortes, harps, violins, and indeed all musical stringed instruments, by constructing them without any box or hollow space under the sound board, or, in other words, the sound board is to be exposed on both sides.

9. It is designed to draw a lengthened tone from a string or bell, or other vibrating body, by the revolution of a hoop or ring, on the inside of which hairs are stretched, in equal chords of the circle, intersecting each other, and thereby describing and forming a regular polygonic elastic surface of hair.

11. The frame which contains the finger keys of piano fortes, organs, &c. is to turn on pivots or axes, with a view to shut up, and so contrived as to contract the space which the instrument occupies when not in tune, &c. &c.

Patent to Mr. Benjamin Batley, Sugar-refiner, of Queen-street, city of London, for a newly discovered method of refining sugars. Dated July 8th, 1805.—The process of this new and improved method of refining sugars with milk, is to be performed in the following manner: First, charge the sugar pans with the usual quantity of lime water, and for each ton weight of sugar to be refined, allow at the rate of ten gallons of skimmed milk, more or less, as may be judged necessary, according to the quality of the sugar. Mix five gallons of such milk with the lime water; then skip the sugar, and let it remain in the pans, after this operation, till the following morning, when the whole mass so mixed is to be stirred up together, and after taking off the first scum of the sugar, add more skimmed milk, and continue to repeat the same operation after each extracted scum of the sugar, until the great body of the liquor be perfectly cleared, &c. &c.

A work has been lately published, entitled, "The Confessions of William Henry Ireland," containing the particulars of his fabrication of the Shakspeare MSS. &c. &c. After a silence of at least nine years on a very disagreeable subject, which all the parties concerned in might naturally wish to see buried in oblivion, it is a circumstance not a little extraordinary, that young Mr. Ireland, the very person whose falshood and imposture have justly incurred so great a proportion of the public blame, should again be in fault, should again endeavour to revive the agitation of it. In the present work, if Mr. I.'s account may be safely believed, a burdensome share of the guilt and the blame must be transferred to several other persons. It is dismal that we are obliged to denounce in this manner, information that we did not need, and to proclaim that, "a liar is commonly disbelieved, even although, like the boy in the fable, he should for once speak the truth." The account which Mr. I. gives to Mr. Chalmers, relative to the origin of his imposture, does not appear to add any weight to his testimony on *any* subject. "It was," says he, "at first to me the *innocent* exercise of a leisure hour in boyhood, to please an indulgent parent, and gratify a *blameless* vanity." What is this but telling the public in plain English, that after all the disgrace which Mr. I. has justly involved himself in, as likewise his father and his friends—after all the misery which he represents himself and family as having endured on that account, what is this but telling us, that Mr. I. regards *falshood* as *innocent*; and *vanity* as *blameless*? What! Is Mr. I. then to learn that truth and integrity are indispensable to the *mens conscia recti*; or to justice, and a sense of conscious rectitude—that these are moral virtues, and that lying and imposture are odious vices? Unless Mr. I. actually designed and intended to injure his fellow creatures, he holds himself guiltless. Unless the author supposes that the Bible, like his own Shakspearian papers, is a tissue of cunningly devised fables, let him advert to the following passages in it: Prov. vi. 17, and xii. 22, and to Ephesians, iv. 25, and 1 Tim. i. 10, Rev. xxi. 8, 27, and xxii. 15. Admitting, then, that every sentence of Mr. I.'s present work is untrue, yet unless it be intended to injure any person, he will still, forsooth, consider it as an innocent exercise. And yet it is very possible, that others may have executed those forgeries, for the composition of which, he takes so much credit to his own sublime genius; and yet his assertions on this subject will it seems

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admit of excuse in his own conscience, and before God and man, as being designed only to "gratify a harmless vanity." These inferences are the natural and necessary result of such a strange doctrine; and we regret that we feel ourselves under a necessity of pointing out the baneful effects of disingenuity in all its forms. Wherefore should it be said that the author, after having experienced the said effects for a period of nine years, should not yet have learned the necessity of moral principle, even to render human intercourse satisfactory or secure, and that even genius itself is despicable without it? One would have thought, that Mr. I. must long since have discovered "the man who first invented the art of speaking truth to have been a cleverer fellow than he had ever supposed him to be." Mr. I. has still this grand discovery to make. We are not unwilling to give credit to the account which Mr. I. reports of his gradual and unintentional progress in fraud and imposture; but neither in the commencement, the prosecution, nor the close of the present work, can we see the slightest grounds for acquitting this author, however easily and smoothly he seems to acquit himself, of an act of moral turpitude, of guilt towards God, towards his fellow creatures, and towards his own conscience.

We are happy to learn, that a very splendid edition, in English, of that ancient and invaluable work, Giraldus Cambrensis, edited by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. is now in the press, and will be published in the course of the ensuing spring. This celebrated performance contains the curious Itinerary or Progress of Archbishop Baldwyn through the Principality of Wales, in the year 1118: it was undertaken by the desire of Henry II. king of England, for the purpose of recommending and preaching up the cause of Crusades. The details of the journey, and of the various incidents which occurred to the mission, were faithfully noted and carefully committed to writing by Giraldi, who travelled in the train of the arch bishop. To this Itinerary, Giraldus added a Description of the Principality, in two books, describing the topography of the country, and the then prevailing manners and customs of its inhabitants. The whole of the above work will be shortly submitted, for the first time, in the English language, to the consideration of a British public. The text will be illustrated by numerous annotations; by a map, delineating the tour of the crusading missionaries; by thirty-one views taken from nature by Sir Richard Hoare, and engraved by the late Mr. Byrne; also by plans of the cathedral churches of Llandaff and St. David's; also by portraits of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and of the Welsh author of the work, Giraldus, and by many other architectural and monumental antiquities, drawn by Carter, and engraved by Basire. Prefixed to the work will be given a copious but succinct Life of the Author, together with an Introduction to the History of Wales, describing its state, revolutions, &c. prior to the date of the Itinerary; and likewise particularly noting such of the Roman roads and stations as have been hitherto discovered throughout the principality.

At the same time with the publication of the above work, will be republished a small impression of the original Latin edition of the Itinerary and the Description of Wales, together with the Critical Annotations of Dr. Powell. To this will be added, the second book, entitled, *De Illaudabilibus Walliæ*, originally written by Giraldus, but omitted in every preceding edition of his works.

M. Tielker, an artist of Berlin, who proposes to accompany the Russian Embassy to China, with a view to exhibit the panorama of Petersburg to the court and others in the capital of that empire, proposes, as circumstances and the ordinary distrust of the Chinese shall permit him, to take plans of the principal views in that extensive country, and particularly of Pekin, for the purpose of painting panoramas of them, which he proposes to exhibit on his return, in the European capitals.

Several accurate editions of the Classics have lately been published in the city of New York; among these are, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's Works, and the Orations of Cicero. These have been edited by Mr. Malcolm Campbell. In Philadelphia also, an edition of Virgil, Cæsar, and Sallust have been published for the use of the lower forms in the schools of the New Continent. Editions of Corderies Colloquies, Æsop's Fables, Erasmus, and Selectæ è Profanis, are announced and advertised as ready for publication.

N. D. Starck, esq. of the Royal navy,

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has lately invented an application compass, for the purpose of taking bearings on a chart. This instrument consists of an inner and outer brass concentric circle, the latter of which is to be applied to a chart in such a manner, that its cardinal points may coincide or agree with those of the draught, and with its central or metallic point, adjusted directly over the ship's place. The inner circle is to be set to the variation, and the thread from the centre being also adjusted or laid, it will shew either the bearings by compass, or the true bearings according to the circle upon which they are read. This said instrument is of such a nature as to be likewise applicable to the purposes of delineating, plotting, and various other uses.

It is a fact well known and ascertained, of late years, that the gas obtained from the distillation of coal, wood, and other inflammable substances, burns with a sufficiently steady light and a high degree of brilliancy. In the year 1792, it appears that a Mr. Murdoch, a native of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, North Britain, and who has been employed in the service and house of Messrs Bolton and Watts, of Soho, Birmingham, made a number of curious and, at that time we believe, original experiments, with a view to ascertain whether, in some cases, this gas might not be used with considerable œconomical advantage, as a substitute for lamps, candles, and the like. It appears that these experiments have been since repeated by others, in consequence of which it has been found that the gas produced from the distillation of pit coal is, in fact, preferable, in a great variety of respects, to that which is obtained from other substances, and more especially because it affords a whiter and denser flame. From the numerous trials that have been recently made, a strong presumption is induced, that the light afforded by the combustion of this gas may be employed very advantageously in the lighting of theatres, manufactories, public buildings, streets, &c. &c. In the laudable prosecution of this idea, the necessary apparatus has, we understand, been fitted in several shops in the city of Glasgow, and in the great manufactories in its neighbourhood; and indeed, for some months past, the inhabitants have been gratified with seeing a number of different places (among others the front of the exchange), beautifully illuminated, on this principle, when the light appeared with a brilliancy very much superior to that of the common lamp.—Should this mode of illuminating the streets, public works, &c. &c. take place, it will prove an immense saving to the public at large, and to individuals, in point of expence. The management and process of this mode of lighting is extremely simple, and it moreover possesses some incidental properties which confer upon it, in certain situations, such advantages in respect of security, as common lamps and candles do not possess. Three or four pounds of coals yield gas enough to illuminate and enliven a large apartment for several hours; and this saving will result, that the coals need not be destroyed, but may be converted into charcoal, and so will become still more valuable than even at first. In a situation where a common fire is uniformly kept burning, for other and stated purposes, a shop has not only been kept brilliantly illuminated, but also a sufficient degree of light has been emitted, to enable five or six working men to attend their labours for four hours successively, when the retort was charged with no more than seven pounds of coals; which, in some districts, amounts to considerably less than a halfpenny worth in point of expence. The apparatus is attended with very little cost; and in many instances, it will be found that little or no additional fuel will be requisite above what must be employed for other necessary purposes. The apparatus consists principally in a strong iron retort, with a cover to it, so constructed as to be air-tight; and to a hole in the cover, a strong tube of iron or copper, a few feet in length, is adapted, for the conducting and conveying the gas. When the retort is filled up about three parts in four, with small coals, shut up with its cover and inclosed tube, and placed in a good fire, the gas will very speedily begin to discharge, or disengage itself; and when it is found to be inflammable, it then begins to be fit for use. In this state of the process, the supply of air is constant; and consequently when lighted, it will not continue to burn. On this account, chiefly, it has been thought fit to make a small addition to the above-mentioned apparatus. This usually consists of a vessel placed, in an inverted position, in another vessel containing water. The end of the tube, from the

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cover of the retort, is to be brought immediately under the inverted vessel, into which the gas is discharged; and as the said vessel fills, it will be seen to extrude, or force out the water. With the top of the said inverted vessel is connected another conducting tube, which may be constructed of any form or length whatever, and must be so contrived as to convey the gas to the place where it is intended to be burnt. This tube is moreover to be fitted with a stop-cock, which shall be competent to discharge or confine the gas, at the option of the operator. When the stop-cock is opened, the gas will be found to discharge itself at the end of the tube, where it is to be burnt, with a quantum of velocity which may likewise be regulated at pleasure, by means of augmenting or diminishing the height of the water in the vessel wherein the receiver of the gas is inverted. Besides thus conducing to the purpose of rendering the gas uniform, the water through which it passes will condense a portion of it, which condensed portion will be found to collect in coal tar, upon the surface of the said water. A vessel attached to the lower side of the retort pipe, and connected with it before it enters the water, is likewise used occasionally, with considerable advantage, as it detains a considerable portion of superfluous tar, which, besides being thus collected with great facility, is prevented from afterwards impeding or clogging the burners. This vessel should have a stop-cock at the bottom of it, with a view to emit or let out the tar from time to time. The aperture at which the gas is burnt, ought to be very small, not larger than a small sewing needle—and the flame may be made to assume a diversity of shapes, by making the gas to proceed or issue through a number of small apertures or through a fine slit. A large aperture allows a portion of the gas to pass uninflamed, which, as the smell is not a little disagreeable, must be very carefully avoided. The apertures are considered as of a proper size, when the flame appears to be perfectly clear, and discharges no smoke. Besides the superiority in point of œconomical advantage, which this light will be found to possess, above the lamps and candles in common use, the facility and certainty with which the flame may be extinguished by the simple means of turning a stop-cock, and also from the circumstance of its requiring no wick, will be further regarded as incidental advantages of very superior importance.

The Rev. Job Orton's Letters and Life have been some time in the press, and will be ready for publication the beginning of the year, making two volumes, 12s.

Mr. Duppe has in the press, and will publish early in the Spring, a Life of Michael Angelo Buonarotti, comprising his character as a Poet, a Painter, a Sculptor, and an Architect, with such illustrations only as may be essential to a complete view of his subject, in One Volume Quarto.

The Rev. Edmund Butcher, of Sidmouth, has now ready for publication, a second edition of a work, in which he has been considerably assisted by the Rev. Hugh Worthington, and the Rev. John Evans, A. M. It is a Family Bible upon an entire new plan. The grand object of this work is, by uniting the devotional with the historical parts of scripture, to make the former, comments upon, or improvements of the latter; and thus present the substance of the Holy Scriptures, in a series of lessons peculiarly adapted to family reading. The whole work is divided into three parts—the first contains the narratives of the Old, and the second, those of the New Testament. The third part contains a great number of lessons collected from the whole of the Sacred Writings; upon the divine attributes and government; upon the various branches of piety and virtue; upon the creation and redemption of the world; upon the present and future condition of the human race; upon prophecies, promises, and a number of other important subjects, which are thus, in a manner peculiarly impressive, and in the pure words of Scripture, set before the reader. It contains also a great number of short notes, useful Tables, and above five hundred and thirty Hymns, suited to the lessons to which they are affixed.

The second Edition of Mr. Lawrence's Modern Land-Steward, is nearly through the press, and ready for publication. The additions, separately subjoined, amount to upwards of four sheets, upon the most important subjects of rural œconomy; particularly investigating the nature of that connection which is supposed to subsist between agriculture and chemistry.

A second collection of Letters ad-

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dressed to a Young Clergyman, by the Rev. Job Orton, has been recently announced as nearly ready for publication.

A new work, entitled, Conversations on Chymistry, prepared in a popular form, in two volumes, duodecimo, with plates by Lowrie, will appear in the course of the present month.

Mr. Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, has now in the press a publication, entitled, A Treatise of Mechanics, Theoretical, Practical, and Descriptive. This work will be comprized in two large volumes, octavo, with plates.

John Disney, esq. of the Inner Temple, intends very speedily to publish a Treatise on the Laws of Gaming and Wagers, including a Digest of the Statutes, and a List of the adjudged Cases appertaining to these subjects.

The sixth volume, for the year 1804, of that valuable work, entitled, the Asiatic Annual Register, will be published early in the course of the ensuing year.

One of the French journals makes mention of a discovery for preserving mushrooms dry, without deforming them. The author lives in a sandy district of the department of La Vendee, where downs are formed, which frequently shift their place. In traversing one of these downs, on foot, he stumbled on some mushrooms that lay buried under the sand, and which he found had preserved their original form. He immediately made a collection of them, and perceived that they underwent no alteration afterwards; in fact they served him for an hydrometer: and it should be remarked, that, if they soften in moist weather, they recover their hardness in dry weather: and as every principle of vegetation has become extinct, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by putrefaction. In imitating the process of nature, the author of this discovery observes, that he dries mushrooms in a stove of sand moderately heated.

Dr. Aikin intends shortly to publish a work, under the following title:—Geographical Delineations; or, a Compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all parts of the Globe, in two volumes, small octavo.

The New, or Revolutionary, Calendar of France has been lately abolished, by a decree of the Senate, and the Gregorian Calendar is ordered to be restored; according to which all dates will be expressed, after the first day of the ensuing month of January, 1800.

M. Harding (to whom Lalande's medal for the best astronomical work has been lately adjudged by the National Institute, in consequence of his having discovered the last new planet) has been lately appointed director of the Astronomical Observatory at Gottingen.

M. Van Mons, a Batavian chymist, has lately announced an important discovery of his, viz. that broth may be preserved for many years, by means of a few grains of mercury, in a state of oxyde and nitrate. Nitrate of silver has long been considered as the most powerful of antiseptics, although the nitrate of gold and mercury are equally so. In the process of M. Van Mons, he found that oxygenated muriate of pot ash had the effect to retard the putrefaction of strong soup several days, and that ultimately it succeeded in putting a stop to it, at a certain point. He likewise found that very dilute nitric acid, and that oxygenated muriatic acid, are capable of preserving soup for several months.

M. Maslowsky, a Polish clock-maker, has lately exhibited at Berlin the model of a new musical instrument, to which he has given the name of a Koelison. It is represented as consisting of a sound board, on which the usual system of the wires of the piano is constructed. It appears that between these wires are small wooden cylinders, which, when put into motion, communicate their vibrations to the wires. The tones emitted by this instrument are reported to be so soft and enchanting, that the *harmonica* itself does not surpass or even equal the very wonderful effect which it produces. The forte and piano are given, we are told, in every possible, or, at least, imaginary gradation.

A new work, entitled, Observations on English Architecture, composed by the Rev. J. Dallaway, has been lately announced as nearly ready for publication. Its primary object is to display a general and comprehensive view of the ancient, military, and ecclesiastical structures that have been erected at different times in different parts of this kingdom, and deducing a comparison of modern buildings with such as have been constructed in a similar style on the continent.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LITTLE did we think, when writing our last report, that the public agitation on the events of the war on the Continent could be increased; but so uncertain is rumour, so little dependence is to be placed on intelligence, that at this moment it is doubtful, whether the career of Buonaparte is stopped by the total route of his army, or that he has annihilated the Russian forces, and is on his march to Cracow. We left him on the south side of the Danube, his head-quarters being at Brunnau, on the Inn, and those of Bernadotte at Saltzburgh. Partial actions took place, but the progress of the emperor was constant. The Austrians were, as we mentioned before, totally dispirited; they retreated in every direction, and the populace, wanting the energy of liberty, made no resistance to the French.

The emperor of Austria, with his whole court, left the capital in the utmost confusion. The possibility of such an event does not seem to have entered into the calculations of the Aulic council, or any of the courtiers of the unfortunate monarch. No preparations had been made, and in consequence very few individuals availed themselves of the late offer to them, by the court, to carry their goods to a place of security. The scene may be more easily imagined than described. The people were throwing the blame of all the disasters of the war on the court—the court on the cabinet—the cabinet on its generals—but mutual recriminations were of little avail; the approach of the French was steady and certain, and the sovereign of Austria left his capital with the utmost chagrin and anxiety; dubious where to go, and uncertain where or how he was to collect an army sufficient for his defence. From Brunn, a town in Moravia, signalized by future events, he issued a proclamation on November the thirteenth, which discovered the distress of his situation, but at the same time a confidence that his affairs were not irretrievable.

In this proclamation, he declares, that his desires for peace were always sincere, that he did not desire to extend his dominion, and that his only wish in making the war was to keep the French to the treaty of Luneville: that with a view to avert the danger impending on his capital, he had made overtures to the French emperor for reconciliation, and an armistice preparatory for negotiation. The terms, however, for an armistice of a few weeks were excessive; no less than the return home of the allied troops, the disbanding of the Hungarian levies, and the evacuation of the duchy of Venice, and of the Tyrol. His honour, and the good of his people, did not permit him to accede to such terms; whilst he had such inexhausted resources in the hearts, in the loyalty, in the strength of his people; and in the yet undiminished forces of his high allies and friends, the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia.

There is magnanimity in this resolution of the unfortunate monarch; but, soon after, he was compelled to leave Brunn, and to retreat to Olmutz; and for farther security, the court, it was said, had departed, or was taking its departure, for Cracow. In the mean time, Buonaparte was not idle. His troops made their approaches regularly to Vienna, and cleared the country of every hostile force to the south of the Danube. On the 14th of November, he entered Vienna in person, where he found a prodigious quantity of artillery and stores; and he was, besides, able to stop a great quantity of boats that were going down the river, with the property of government or of individuals, endeavouring to secure it. Here also he verified the prediction uttered by him on reviewing his troops at Boulogne. On seeing the miserable clothing of his soldiers, he cheered them with the assurance, that in a short time they should exchange at Vienna their tatters for the best cloth in the possession of Austria.

Thus to this point the fortune of Buonaparte has succeeded to the utmost of his wishes. The enemy, routed in every direction, has left to him the capital, furnished with every necessary for his army, and a country rich in resources of every kind. Yet he is not secure in his newly-acquired possessions. He may have planned in his mind the erecting of Bavaria into a kingdom, and the ruin of the Hapsburgh dynasty. The war is not over. The emperor of Russia has quitted Berlin, and is coming to head his troops in person. These troops have been scarcely diminished in number; the Austri-

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ans will rally round him: a conflict of the severest kind may be expected. As we expressed ourselves in the month of October, should the three emperors appear upon one plain, the battle will be such as Europe has never witnessed, and the result of it will materially change the relative situation of the contending powers.

Such a battle has assuredly been fought; but so vague are the accounts relative to it, that it is impossible to ascertain at present what are the advantages, if any, obtained by either party. Buonaparte lost no time at Vienna: his troops were soon in motion, to the east and to the north of that town; and he evidently wished to destroy, as soon as possible, the remains of the Austrian army, and the advanced bodies of the Russians, before the reinforcements of the latter power could come up. The insurrection of Hungary, or what we should call the levy *en masse* in that kingdom, threatened him; but there seemed to be so little firmness in the councils of Austria, that not much was to be dreaded from that quarter. From the forces of the Archduke Charles, still less was to be apprehended; for if he was compelled to flee by Massena, and, by a circuitous route, was endeavouring to gain Hungary, it was evident, that Massena could much sooner come to the relief of the main French army, than the Archduke to that of the Austro-Russians.

Buonaparte, we have observed, entered Vienna on the 14th of November. At that time his troops had advanced into Moravia; for Murat entered Brunn on the 18th, and the French emperor entered the town on the 20th. At this time the German emperor was at Olmutz; but, from various circumstances, we are less interested in his fate than his high situation would require; and we leave him to retire to Teschen, to attend to the movements of another emperor, who now claims our attention and admiration.

Alexander of Russia had sent his armies into the field: but he knew, what the name of Emperor implies, that he should share their dangers, and be himself at their head. Whatever might be the other titles of his adversary, he saw in him those qualities which might put too many other sovereigns in Europe to the blush—a lofty and enterprising spirit, crowned with success, and aiming at universal dominion. Well then might a heart like Alexander's expand with the thought—

"But all the budding honours on that crest
I'll crop, to make a garland for my head."

With such a thought he quitted his capital, travelled rapidly to Berlin, had several conferences with the king of Prussia, was not disheartened by the disasters of Austria, but hastened to place himself at the head of his own troops in Moravia. They had arrived by various routes into this district; and the two emperors of Russia and France, being now so near to each other as Brunn and Olmutz, it was evident that a pitched battle must speedily decide their respective pretensions. Letters, it was said, passed between the two sovereigns; but there is little reason to believe, that they contained any thing more than those civilities which pass between two high-bred men of honour, on the eve of a duel, when the life of one or other must be the consequence of the meeting.

The future historian will relate: many circumstances of these eventful days, which, in the immensity of trash published in our papers, are so overwhelmed with exaggeration or fiction, that it would be to no purpose to call our reader's attention to them at this juncture. Suffice it, that Buonaparte was at Brunn on the 20th, and that, on the following days, his advanced posts skirmished very near to Olmutz. As nothing of very material importance occurred for nearly a fortnight, it is to be presumed, that he was collecting his forces for a a decisive engagement, and that Alexander was employed in the same manner. What the numbers were on either side we have not, at present, any means of ascertaining: it is easy to talk, as the papers do, of thousands and tens of thousands, and to leave forty thousand killed on both sides on a field of battle. These absurdities are almost too ridiculous to be noticed. The position of the French army seems to have been well ascertained; their left being supported by the strong position at Brunn, the right at Nicholsberg. The positions of the Russian army are not given. Alexander was with them in person, and his brother Constantine headed the cavalry.

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The two armies met on the 2d of December, near Wischau, a town between Brunn and Olmutz; and the rencontre must have been terrible. The Russians marched with a view to make the attack; but the French anticipated them; and the consequence was, that the centre of the Russian army gave way; and though the Russians had the advantage in their right wing, yet the day, after a conflict from sun-rise to sun-set, was in favour of the French, who captured the whole of the Russian artillery, and made a considerable number of prisoners. To what distance from the field of battle the centre of the Russian army retreated, we do not know; but the next day they came back to the attack, and, animated by the presence of their sovereign, made their charges with the bayonet, being without their artillery, and not choosing to waste powder and bullets. On this day, it is probable that the charges were made at various places, and with various success, without any thing decisive on either side: that they were very bloody on both sides, we cannot doubt. The Russians were again the assailants on the following day, when, with unxampled perseverance, they shewed what may be done by determined men; for, with the bayonet alone, they retook the whole of their artillery. The French, in their turn, were compelled to retreat; and we find all papers agreeing, that they returned to their former position, having their left at Brunn, their right at Nicholsberg, and the river Schwartz in their front.

What will be the result of this battle we cannot conjecture, in our present ignorance of the resources of the two armies. Both may expect great reinforcements; and another conflict will either be renewed on the same spot, or an attack will be made on the French in their present position. If Massena has come to the assistance of his master, it cannot be doubted that the French will be again the assailants; and, on the fate of that battle must depend, in a great measure, the events of this campaign. If they should be defeated, and compelled to make a hasty retreat behind the Danube, nothing but the fortune of Buonaparte can save him; but, as far as the present details from the continent give us information, we cannot entertain very sanguine hopes, that the bloody battle of Austerlitz will be productive of very great benefit to the allies.

In the north of Germany, the preparations for the campaign are very great, and promise much. To the force of the Prussians is united a considerable army of British, Swedes, and Russians. To what point this force will be directed, is uncertain. The probability is, that one body will march, through Westphalia, to the attack of Holland, whilst the main body of the Prussians crosses the Danube into Bavaria, to cut off the retreat of the French. The electorate of Hanover, freed from the French, except the few remaining in the fortress of Hameln, will be recruited by the expenditure of British guineas, in the payment of the friendly troops in that quarter; and it has received a proclamation from its sovereign, the elector, expressive of gratitude for its attachment to him under the oppression of the enemy, and promising future protection. As the first sign of electoral beneficence, an intimation is given, that the Duke of Cambridge, his son, is destined to be their future governor; and if by this mean a more immediate connection is kept up between the people and their head, than by the former plan through the Lords of the Regency, there cannot be a doubt, that that ill-fated electorate will be a great gainer. In its present state, it is very likely to contribute much to the recruiting of our army; for many of its ancient army must remain out of employ, and the country is scarcely capable to afford them any other means of subsistence.

But the great feature in the events of the last month, in the North of Germany, is the junction of the King of Prussia with the grand confederacy. The king, it is well known, had long been inimical personally to the French, but motives of policy prevented him from following the bent of his inclinations. How far he has acted prudently, time must discover. The moment of his declaration was without doubt well chosen, and his cabinet might naturally conclude, that the French, at such a distance from home, and wearied by its battles with the Russians, must fall an easy prey to a fresh army, so numerous and so well disciplined as that of Prussia. Our insular situation debars us from the opportunity of gaining sufficient information of the occurrences as they take place. We cannot tell what is the number of forces with Massena and with Augereau, and what new bands

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of conscripts have been marched from France to recruit the main army. In confederacies there is always a great difficulty both in planning and pursuing any scheme; and the skill and fortune of Buonaparte are very dangerous enemies. If Prussia had kept its neutrality, or had joined the French, the electorate of Hanover, and an extension of territory towards Hamburgh, would have been its reward: if the confederacy should succeed, it may look forward to the participation of spoils on the banks of the Danube.

There is little reason to imagine, that the British troops will be much employed in this war. At present, they are at too great a distance from the scene of action: if by means of our fleet we had sent the troops now in the electorate of Hanover to Venice, they might have been of great service in checking Massena, or in following him, if, as we apprehend, he has been called to the assistance of the main French army. It is said, that both English and Russians are landed at Naples; if they have, they can do no harm to the French, and will serve only as a pretext to Buonaparte, if he is successful, to impose what new terms he pleases on the King of the Two Sicilies.

In the midst of this bustle of arms, our curiosity after news may be suspended to deplore, for a few moments, the loss of a prince, the pride of his country, and who merited by the wisdom of his conduct universal applause. This was the heir to the crown of Denmark, in whose hands, from the infirmity of his father, had been placed the reins of government. He was the son of the unfortunate Matilda, the sister of our king; her story is well known: she did not live to enjoy the satisfaction that a mother, who had undergone so much suffering, must have felt at seeing a son, arriving to the summit of a mother's wishes, living universally beloved, dying universally lamented!

The death of the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Nelson, with the expectation of the arrival of his body to the spot assigned for the first mark of respect to his remains, continues to throw a gloom on every countenance. This was remarkably visible on the day appointed for the general thanksgiving. On this occasion, the synagogues, the Catholic chapels, the English and Scotch churches, the meetings of dissenters of every description, were crowded, and very considerable sums were collected at the doors of the places of worship, for the relief of the widows and children of the heroes who had fallen in the battle off Trafalgar. The solemnity of the occasion, the seriousness with which the day was spent, the heartfelt thanks for so great a victory, with the sighs that intermingled on the loss sustained by the death of the favourite admiral, marked, in a very striking manner, the character of the British nation; and it is to be hoped that the memory of it will impress on every mind, a true sense of our dependence on the Great Ruler of all events, with the necessity of being prepared, when occasion requires it, to imitate the valour of the hero of Trafalgar, in the defence of our country. The little resistance made by the citizens of Vienna, and the subjects of the Austrian dependencies, must convince every one how necessary is a judicious arrangement of the strength of the whole country, so that it may at any time be collected with ease, to resist the invasion of the most powerful enemy.

But the thanksgiving day fills the mind with many other sensations; and is there a heart so lifeless, so little impressed with the prevailing sentiment of the Christian Religion, as not to have contemplated with joy, the union of so many discordant sects in the same act of gratitude to the Great Creator? Religious differences must subsist; but to make them the bond of civil disunion, is not only totally contrary to the first principles of Christianity, but impolitic and absurd. Even when the religion of the church of England was predominant in this kingdom, the mode of supporting it by tests could only make hypocrites; and now when the church is sunk so much below its state a hundred years ago, and people in general are little inclined to worry each other for their respective opinions; there is an opening very favourable for uniting all sects of Christians, and taking from any the proud and wicked principle of domineering over the faith of another.

It is remarkable, that in the list of subscriptions for the relief of the relatives of the deceased heroes of Trafalgar, the Dissenters have obtained a pre-eminence. The greatest collection made at any one place of worship was in one of their chapels—a chapel on the south side of

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Blackfriars-bridge; and as long as churchmen and dissenters vie with each other in this manner, and the only contest is, which shall excel the other in doing good, we shall with pleasure mark their efforts.

The service appropriated to the day in the established church was also drawn up with a dignity that has been wanted in many preceding compositions of this kind. There were none of these degrading expressions of the enemy being so wrathfully displeased at us, that he would swallow us up quick; and the service was evidently composed and examined by persons of good taste, knowledge of composition, and a due sense of religion. Indeed, so striking were the prayers in this respect, that one of them, we were told, was used in the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street; a circumstance which led us to look over the service, and we with pleasure remarked its excellence. The sermons also, in most places, were free from adulation, and more appropriate to a religious service than is always known upon these occasions; and if every one followed the plan of the eloquent preacher at the great Methodist meeting in Tottenham-court-road, the victory off Trafalgar would lead to the most important reflections. From discussing the nature of victory, and the gratitude to be expressed for this temporal success, the preacher took occasion to enlarge upon a much greater victory, the certainty of which cannot be doubted, and that is the victory of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and his final triumph over all his enemies. The discourse was delivered in a very impressive manner, with so little exceptionable in voice, gesture, and expression, that with proper pains to correct a few points, the preacher bids fair to excel in pulpit eloquence.

The contributions at the different places of worship were sent to a society under the name of the Patriotic Fund, a society of traders and dealers in money, established at a coffee-house in the city, called Lloyd's Coffee-house. The manner in which the contributions were raised and invested, is liable to some objections; for, first, in cases of money raised at church doors, the king's sign-manual has, to this time, been considered as requisite; and it seemed to be a very extraordinary measure, that persons of no note in the kingdom should issue a kind of precept for contributions in every parish. Besides, in the distribution of the money, it appeared strange that persons of so little note should write to the admirals of a British fleet, and call upon them for lists of the killed and wounded. The irregularity in this case may be passed over, for the object is assuredly praiseworthy; and persons concerned so much with money and accounts, might well be trusted with the distribution of sums, in which it cannot be supposed, from their wealth, that any motive to improper conduct will suggest itself; and they are more likely than perhaps any other class, to ascertain the fittest objects for national benevolence. But if we are unwilling to accede to the objections made against the Patriotic Fund, with respect to the distribution of the money appropriated to the relief of the killed and wounded in the battle off Trafalgar, we cannot but view its conduct, in another respect, with a very suspicious eye. This society of *novi et ignoti homines*, at Lloyd's, are become the rewarders of merit, and the distributers of honours. They send vases, and swords, and purses, to admirals and distinguished officers; and a correspondence takes place between the navy of Great Britain and the frequenters of a coffee-house. It is natural for an admiral, on receiving a letter of congratulation on his gallant deeds, to enquire after the person with whose signature it is concluded. Now, may it not happen, that the same gazette which records a victory, may also give a place to the secretary of this society at Lloyd's, in a quarter not very creditable? Now this is not impossible, and such a concurrence of circumstances ought to be avoided. We give the Patriotic Fund all credit for its humanity and patriotism; but we would confine it entirely to one object, for which it is competent, namely, the relief of distress, and the division of subscriptions among the wounded, or the relatives of the killed and wounded; but when it takes upon itself the distribution of honours, it seems to be going beyond the mark, to be entering upon a business which belongs solely to the king, or to those public bodies which are acknowledged by the state. The setting up of such a body for such purposes, is a dangerous precedent; and we would wish our army and navy to look to other quarters to reward their exertions.

Our last left Sir S. Smith preparing, by new devices to destroy the flotilla in Boulogne harbour. The attempt was made, the commander was sanguine in his hopes of success; the wind, it is said, was the cause that he was baffled; for

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certain it is, that he returned with the news that his enterprise had not succeeded. How far the catamarans and rockets may be efficacious remains still a doubt, but we do not imagine that so great preparations will again be made for the trial. Our troops in the North of Germany have also a new scheme for annoying the enemy. In war, experience is the great guide: this invention has not hitherto been tried, and however excellent it may appear in theory, we shall doubt its efficacy till it has been tried in real action. The parliament will probably meet next month; what an account the minister will have to render to the nation! We shall then know in what situation Britain stands with respect to the coalesced powers; and the great question will be tried on a minister abusing his trust, and converting the public purse to his own private purposes.

Extracts from the Official Accounts of the present War.

(Continued from page 465.)

CAPITULATION OF ULM.

WE, Alex. Berthier, Marshal of the Empire, &c. &c. and M. the Field Marshal Baron Mack, Quarter-Master-General of the Austrian armies, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. The city of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army, with all the magazines and artillery.—Answer. The half of the field-artillery shall be retained by the Austrian troops. Refused.

II. The garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, and after filing off, lay down their arms. The Field-Officers shall be sent on their parole of honour, to Austria, and the soldiers and subalterns shall be sent, into France, where theyshall remain until they are exchanged.—Answer. The whole shall be sent into Austria, under condition of not serving against France until they are exchanged. Refused.

III. The officers and soldiers shall retain all the effects belonging to them.—Answer. And also the regimental chests. Agreed to.

IV. The sick and wounded Austrians shall be treated in the same manner as the French sick and wounded.—Answer. We know the generosity and humanity of the French.

V. If, nevertheless, there should appear by noon of the 25th October, 1805, an army capable of raising the blockade of Ulm, the garrison of this fortress shall in that case be released from the present capitulation, and at liberty to act as it may think fit.—Answer. If the blockade of Ulm should be raised by an Austrian or Russian army before twelve at night of the 25th of October, on whatsoever side, or at whatsoever gate it shall happen to be, the garrison shall freely depart with their arms, artillery, and cavalry, to join the troops which may have raised the blockade. Agreed to.

VI. One of the gates of Ulm (that of Stuttgard) shall be given up to the French army at seven o'clock to-morrow, as also quarters sufficient for the accommodation of one brigade.—Answer. Yes.

VII. The French army may avail itself of the grand bridge over the Danube, and have a free communication between both banks.—Answer. The bridge is burnt down, but all possible means shall be taken to rebuild it.

VIII. The service shall be so regulated on both sides as to prevent any disturbance, and to maintain the best understanding.—Answer. The French and Austrian discipline afford the firmest guarantee in this respect.

IX. All the cavalry, artillery, and waggon horses, belonging to the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, shall be given up to the French army.

X. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 9th articles shall not be carried into execution until it please the Commander in Chief of the Austrian troops; provided nevertheless, that the period of execution shall not be later than twelve at noon of the 25th of October 1805; and if by that time an army should make its appearance in sufficient force to raise the blockade, the garrison shall, conformable to article V. be at liberty to act as it may think proper.

Done in Duplicate at Ulm, Oct. 17, 1805.

Marshal BERTHIER.
General MACK.

Seventh Bulletin. Elchingen, Oct. 19.—On the 18th, at five o'clock in the morning, Prince Murat arrived at Nerlingen, and succeeded in surrounding the division of Werneck. This general solicited a capitulation. Lieutenants-General Werneck, Baillet, Hohenzollern, and Generals Vagel, Mackery, Hohenfield, Wieber, and Diensberg, are prisoners on parole, with permission to return home. The soldiers will be sent to France as prisoners of war. More than two thousand cavalry have surrendered, and a brigade of dismounted dragoons have been mounted on their horses.—After audience which the Emperor granted to Gen. Mack, at two o'clock this afternoon, Marshal Berthier and that General signed in addition to the capitulation, purporting that Ulm must be evacuated by the Austrian garrison on the 20th.—There are at Ulm twenty seven thousand men, three thousand horses, 18 Generals, and from 60 to 80 pieces of cannon with their horses. Half the Emperor's Guard had already set out for Augsburgh; but his Majesty consented

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to remain here to-morrow, to see the Austrian army file off. We become more certain every day that there are not twenty thousand escaped of this army of one hundred thousand men; and this extraordinary advantage has been obtained without effusion of blood.—The Emperor did not stir out of Elchingen to-day. The fatigues and continual rain to which he had been exposed for the preceding week, required a short repose. But repose is not compatible with the direction of this immense army. Every hour of the day and night Officers arrive with reports, and it was requisite that the Emperor should issue orders. He seemed much satisfied with the zeal and activity of Marshal Berthier.

Eighth Bulletin. Elchingen, Oct. 20.—The Emperor took his station, from two o'clock in the afternoon to seven in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian army filed off in his presence. Thirty thousand men, two thousand of which are cavalry, with sixty pieces of cannon, and forty stands of colours, have surrendered to the victorious army. The French army was posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian Generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There were present, besides the General in Chief Mack, eight Generals, and seven Lieutenant Generals. The number of the prisoners since the commencement of hostilities, amounts to sixty thousand men, and eighty standards have been taken, besides artillery, baggage, &c. It is supposed that the Emperor, after dispatching his couriers, will set out this evening for Augsburgh and Munich.

[Here follows the capitulation of General Werneck, by which the body of troops under his orders became prisoners of war, and are to be sent into France; and the General and Subaltern Officers, prisoners of war, on parole, are to be sent into Austria. They engage not to serve against the French, or their Allies, until exchanged.

Then follows the Capitulation of the Commandant of the escort of the heavy baggage of the Austrian army, by which all the hussars and light horse, which composed the detachment escorting the artillery and baggage of the Austrian army, became prisoners of war, and are to be conducted into France.]

Ninth Bulletin. Elchingen, Oct. 21.—His Majesty set off for Augsburg at noon this day. The army which were shut up in Ulm consisted of thirty-three thousand men, to which number the three thousand wounded being added, the total amounts to thirty six thousand. There were also found in the place sixty pieces of artillery, and fifty stand of colours. Nothing can form a more striking contrast than the disposition of the French army, and that of the Austrian army. In the French army heroism is carried to the highest pitch; in the Austrian army dejection has reached its lowest level. The Austrian soldier is paid in paper money; he can remit nothing to his family, and he is ill treated. The French soldier thinks only of glory. A thousand traits might be particularized like the following: Breid, a private in the 76th, was about to have his thigh amputated. Life was already almost extinguished. At the moment when the surgeon was preparing to operate, the soldier stopped him—"I know that I shall not survive the operation," said he, "but no matter! The loss of one man will not prevent the 76th from marching with their bayonets extended, and formed in three ranks, against the enemy." The Emperor had occasion to complain of nothing except the excessive ardour of the soldiers. Thus the 17th light infantry, which arrived before Ulm, rushed into the place; and thus, during the capitulation, the whole army were so anxious to storm it, that the Emperor was obliged to declare it as his positive intention, that the place should not be stormed. The first column of the prisoners at Ulm has just begun its march for France. The following is a statement of the total of our prisoners, at least of those actually known to have been taken, with their present situations:—10,000 at Augsburgh, 33,000 at Ulm, 12,000 at Donauwerth, and 12,000 already on their march for France. The Emperor, in his proclamation, says, that we have made 60,000 prisoners; it is probable that they exceed that number. He states the captured standards at 90; it is also probable that these amount to a greater number. The Emperor addressed the Austrian Generals, whom he sent for, as their army was filing past him, in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, your Master carries on an unjust war. I tell you plainly, I know not for what I am fighting; I know not what can be required of me. It is not in this army alone that my resources consist, though were this the case, still my army and myself would make considerable progress. But I shall appeal to the testimony of your own prisoners of war, who will speedily pass through France; they will observe with their own eyes the spirit which animates my people, and with what eagerness they flock to my standards. This is the advantage of my nation, and my position. At a single word, 200,000 Volunteers crowd to my standard, and in six weeks become good soldiers—whereas your recruits only march from compulsion, and do not become good soldiers but after several years. I would give my Brother the Emperor of Germany one further piece of advice—let him hasten to make peace. This

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is the moment to recollect that all Empires have an end—the idea that the end of the dynasty of the House of Lorraine may have arrived, should impress him with terror. I desire nothing upon the Continent. I want ships, colonies, and commerce; and it is as much your interest as mine that I should have them."—M. Mack replied, that the Emperor of Germany had not wished for war, but was compelled to it by Russia. "If that be the case," said the Emperor, "then you are no longer a power."—Most of the Generals have confessed how disagreeable this war was to them, and how much they were affected to see a Russian army in their country. They condemned that blind system of politics, which would bring into the centre of Europe a people accustomed to live in an uncultivated country, and who, as well as their forefathers, might take a fancy to settle in a milder climate. The Emperor has treated Lieut. General Klenau (whom he knew as Commander of the regiment of Wurmser) with much civility, as also the Lieut. Generals Giulay, Gottesheim, Ries, and the Prince of Lichtenstein, &c. comforting them in their misfortunes, and telling them that war has its chances, and that, though frequently conquerors, they might sometimes be conquered.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND KING OF ITALY, TO HIS ARMY.

Soldiers of the Army,

In a fortnight we have finished a campaign. We have accomplished our purpose. We have expelled the troops of the House of Austria from Bavaria, and re-established our ally in the sovereignty of his States. That army, which, with equal ostentation and imprudence, had posted itself on our frontiers, is annihilated. But what does this signify to England? Her purpose is accomplished. We are no longer at Boulogne, and the amount of her subsidy will thereby be neither encreased nor diminished.

Of 100,000 men who composed that army, 60,000 are prisoners; they will go to take the place of our conscripts in the labours of our fields. Two hundred pieces of cannon (their whole park), 90 stand of colours, and all their Generals, are in our hands; there have not escaped of this army 15,000 men. Soldiers, I had announced to you a great battle; but, thanks to the bad combinations of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the same success, without running any risk; and, what is unexampled in the history of nations, so important a result has not diminished our force by more than 1500 men.

Soldiers, you owe this success to your unbounded confidence in your Emperor; to your patience in supporting fatigues and privations of every description, and to your singular intrepidity.

But we will not stop here. You are impatient to commence a second campaign. We are about to make that Russian army, which the gold of England has transported from the extremities of the Universe, undergo the same fate.

In this contest is more particularly implicated the honour of the infantry. It is this which will a second time decide the question, already resolved in Switzerland and Holland—whether the French infantry be the second or the first in Europe? Here there are no Generals, in combating whom I can have any glory to acquire. All my care shall be to obtain the victory with the least possible effusion of blood—my soldiers are my children.

Given at my Imperial Camp at Elchingen, (*Oct.* 21, 1805.) NAPOLEON.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, FRANCIS II. ELECTIVE EMPEROR OF THE ROMANS, HEREDITARY EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, &c.

THE Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

To his ardent desire of military achievements—his passion to be recorded in history as a Conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties, still appear too narrow. He wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the Sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and estimable, is to be destroyed by a War of Conquest: and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened, or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards foreign and independent States. At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feelings of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my States, and the promotion of a General Peace, his views were fully disclosed, and no choice was left between war and unarmed and abject submission.

Under these circumstances, I took hold of that hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feelings in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the

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preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, "that we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new Constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville." Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

But the Sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures. Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his forces—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilst his secret ally, the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated in the most insulting manner the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment that he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.

A Proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French Revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for the Throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

With fortitude the Austrian Monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding century. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breasts of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity and tranquillity I combat, that antient patriotic spirit, which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—their throne and their independence, the national honour and the national prosperity.

From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but, above all things, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and other Powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the Emperor of France, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and nations. Success will not forsake a just cause for ever; and the unanimity of the Sovereign, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation.

In the name, and at the express command of the Emperor and King,

FRANCIS COUNT SAURAU.

Vienna, Oct. 28, 1805.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 11, 1805.

The Letter, (and its Enclosures) of which the following are Copies, were received at this Office last night, from Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Cæsar, addressed to William Marsden, Esq.

SIR, *Cæsar, Nov. 7*, 1805.

The accompanying Copy of a Letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Cæsar, West of Rochfort 264 Miles, Nov. 4, 1805, Wind S. E.

SIR,

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the N. W. making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and followed by the ships named in the margin*, we came up with her at eleven at night; and at the moment she joined us, we saw six large ships near us. Capt. Baker informed me he had been chaced by the Rochefort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the Cæsar for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to our ships; the moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast,

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* Cæsar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur.—Bellona, Æolus, Santa Margarita, far to leeward in the south-east.

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closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the Hero, Courageux, and Æolus, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E.N.E. all night, and in the morning observed the Santa Margarita near us; at nine we discovered the enemy of four sail of the line, in the N.E. under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast; in the evening we observed three sail astern; and the Phœnix spoke me at night. I found that active Officer, Capt. Baker, had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the Santa Margarita in leading us up to the enemy. At daylight we were near them, and the Santa Margarita had began in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the Phœnix.

A little before noon, the French finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard tack; we did the same, and I communicated my intentions by hailing to the Captains, "that I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle; in a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general; the Namur joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her, by signal, to engage the van; at half-past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable. I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and the frigates, and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective Officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the Officers and crew of the Cæsar, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much, but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken, were not the Rochefort squadron, but from Cadiz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

Honourable William Cornwallis,
Admiral of the White, and
Commander in Chief, &c. &c.
&c.

FIRST LINE.—STARBOARD TACK.

British Line.—Cæsar, 80 guns; Hero, 74; Courageux, 74.

French Line.—Duguay Trouin, 74 guns, Capt. Touffiet; Formidable, 80, Rear Admiral Dumanoir; Mont Blanc, 74, Capt. Villegrey; Scipion, 74, Capt. Barouger.

SECOND LINE (when the Namur joined)—LARBOARD TACK.

British Line.—Hero, 74 guns, Hon. Capt. Gardner; Namur, 74, Capt. Halsted; Cæsar, 80, Sir R. J. Strachan; Courageux, 74, Capt. Lee.

French Line.—Duguay Trouin; Formidable; Mont Blanc; Scipion.

N. B. The Duguay Trouin and Scipion totally dismasted; the Formidable and Mont Blanc have their foremasts standing.

Our Frigates.—Santa Margarita, Æolus, Phœnix, and Revolutionnaire.

The Revolutionnaire joined at the time the Namur did, but, with the rest of our frigates, in consequence of the French tacking, were to leeward of the enemy.

I do not know what is become of the Bellona, or the other two sail we saw on the night of the 2d instant.

The reports of damage, killed, and wounded, have not been all received. The enemy have suffered much.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 12.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Adm. Sir Rich. John Strachan, Bart. to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the Cæsar, off Falmouth, the 8th inst.

Sir,

Not having the returns when the Æolus left us, and now having occasion to send in the Santa Margarita to procure pilots to take the French ships into harbour, I transmit you the returns of killed and wounded in the action of the 4th; and also a copy of the thanks alluded to in my letter, which I request you will communicate to their Lordships,

I dare say their Lordships will be surprised that we have lost so few men. I can only account for it from the enemy firing high, and we closing suddenly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

I have as yet no very correct account of the loss of the enemy, or of their number of men.—The Mont Blanc had 700; 63 killed, and 96 wounded, mostly dangerous.—The Scipion, 111 killed and wounded.—The French Admiral, Mons. Dumanoir le Pelley, wounded; the Capt. of the Duguay Trouin, killed, and 2d Capt. wounded.

A list of Killed and Wounded in the Action with a French Squadron, Nov. 4, 1805.

Cæsar, 4 killed, and 25 wounded.—Hero, 10 killed, and 51 wounded.—Courageux, 1 killed, and 13 wounded.—Namur, 4 killed, and 8 wounded.—Santa Margarita, 1 killed, and 1 wounded.—Revolutionnaire, 2 killed, and 6 wounded.—Phœnix, 2 killed, and 4 wounded.—Æolus, 3 wounded.—Total, 24 killed, and 111 wounded—135.

Officers killed.—Hero, Mr. Morrison, 2d Lieut. of Marines. Santa Margarita, Mr. Thomas Edwards, Boatswain.

Officers wounded.—Hero, Lieut. Skekel; Mr. Titterton and Mr. Stephenson, 2d Lieuts. of Marines.—Courageux, Mr. R.

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Clephane, First Lieutenant; Mr. Dawe, Master's Mate; Mr. Bird, Midshipman; and Mr. Austin, Gunner.—Namur, William Clements, Captain of Marines; Thomas Osborne, 2d Lieutenant; and Fred. Beasley, Midshipman.

LORD NELSON'S LAST VICTORY.

THE following is a List of the Ships that composed the British and Combined Fleets, in the late ever-memorable battle off Cape Trafalgar. (See the engraved Plan, at the beginning of our Magazine.)

BRITISH FLEET.

VAN, OR WEATHER COLUMN.

1. Victory, 100 guns, Vice Admiral Viscount Nelson—Capt. T. M. Hardy
2. Temeraire, 98—Eliab Harvey
3. Neptune, 98—T. F. Fremantle
4. Conqueror, 74—Israel Pellew
5. Leviathan, 74—H. W. Bayntun
6. Ajax, 74—Lieut. J. Pilfold (acting)
7. Orion, 74—Edw. Codrington
8. Agamemnon, 64—Sir Edw. Berry
9. Minotaur, 74—C. J. M. Mansfield
10. Spartiate, 74—Sir F. Laforey, Bart.
11. Britannia, 100—Rear Admiral Earl of Northesk—Captain Charles Bullen
12. Africa, 64—Henry Digby

FRIGATES, &c.

Euryalus, 36—Hon. H. Blackwood
Sirius, 36—William Prowse
Phœbe, 36—Hon. T. B. Capel
Naiad, 38—T. Dundas
Pickle (sch.) 10—Lieut. J. R. Lapenotiere
Entreprenante (cutter)—Lieut. John Puver

REAR, OR LEE COLUMN.

13. Royal Sovereign, 100—Vice Admiral Collingwood—Capt. E. Rotherham
14. Mars, 74—George Duff
15. Belleisle, 74—William Hargood
16. Tonnant, 80—Charles Tyler
17. Bellerophon, 74—John Cooke
18. Colossus, 74—J. N. Morris
19. Achille, 74—Richard King
20. Polyphemus, 64—Robert Redmill
21. Revenge, 74—Richard Moorsom
22. Swiftsure, 74—W. G. Rutherford
23. Defence, 74—George Hope
24. Thunderer, 74—Lieut. J. Stockham, (acting)
25. Defiance, 74—P. C. Durham
26. Prince, 98—Richard Grindall
27. Dreadnought, 98—John Conn

COMBINED FLEET.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Le Bucentaure, 80 guns—Flag ship, Admiral Villeneuve
* Le Formidable, 80—Flag ship, Rear Admiral Dumanoir
L'Algesiras, 74—Flag ship, Rear Admiral Magon
L'Indomptable, 84
Le Neptune, 84
Le Pluton, 74
* Le Mont Blanc, 74
Le Swiftsure, 74
* Le Scipion, 74
Le Berwick, 74
L'Intrepide, 74
L'Aigle, 74
Le Heros—Flag ship—74
Le Fougueux, 74
* Le Duguay Trouin, 74
L'Argonaute, 74
Le Redoutable, 74
L'Achille, 74

L'Hermione, 40
L'Hortumne, 40
La Cornélie, 40
La Themis, 40
Le Rhin, 40
L'Argus (Sp.) 16
Le Furet (Sp.) 18
L'Observateur, 16

SPANISH SHIPS.

Santissima Trinidada, 140—Flag ship—Vice Admiral D'Aliva
Principe d'Asturias, 112—Flag ship—Admiral Gravina
Argonauta, 80—Flag ship—Rear Admiral Gaudalharas
Neptuno, 84—Comm. B. H. Dimeros
Santa Ana, 112
Rayo, 100
Monarca, 74
Montanez, 74
St Juan Nepomucenos, 74
Bahama, 74
St. Justo, 74
St. Leandro, 64
St. Augustin, 74
St. Ildefonso, 74
St. Francisco d'Asis, 74
Flora, 44
Mercurio, 44

The ships, to which this character * is affixed, were afterwards captured by the squadron under Sir Richard Strachan.

At the time of the action, Captain William Brown held the command of the Ajax, and Captain William Lechmere that of the Thunderer; but had been called home to give evidence with respect to the action with the same fleet on the 23d of July.

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LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR DECEMBER 1805.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

ANTIQUITIES.

THE History of the Castle and Parish of Wressle, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; by J Savage, 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of the late George Morland, with critical and descriptive observations on the whole of his works; by J. Hassell. 4to. 1l. 1s.

Memoirs of R. Cumberland, written by himself, containing an Account of his Life and Writings, interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters of several of the most distinguished persons of his time, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Public Characters of 1806, 10s. 6d. bds.

CHEMISTRY.

Conversations on Chemistry, in which the Elements of that Science are familiarly explained and illustrated by experiment, 2 vol. 12mo. 14s.

A Proposal for destroying the Fire and choak Damps of Coal Mines, and their production explained on the principles of modern Chemistry; addressed to the owners and agents of coal works, &c.; by J. Trotter, M. D. 2s.

EDUCATION.

Exempla Erasmiana, or English Examples to be turned into Latin; by D. B. Free, A. M.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical Delineation, or a Compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all parts of the Globe; by J. Aikin, M. D. 2 vols. cr 8vo. 12s.

LAW.

An Abridgment of the Modern Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity, being a Supplement to Viner's Abridgment; by several gentlemen in the respective branches of the Law, 5 vols. 14s. bds.

Ninth Edition of the Laws relative to Landlords, Tenants, and Lodgers; or, every Landlord and Tenant his own Lawyer. Comprising Agreements, Assignments, Double Rent, Distress, Ejectment, Lodgings, Mortgages, Notices, Fixtures, Rent, Repairs, Waste, &c. with select Precedents for letting Houses, Lands, Apartments, and other useful Deeds; Tables of Costs, Stamps, &c.; by John Paul, Barrister at Law, Author of the Parish-Officer's Complete Guide, Laws respecting Tythes, and other Law Tracts, revised, corrected, and continued to the present time; by John Irving Maxwell, Editor of the Reports of the Naval Commissioners, 3s. Richardson.

A Treatise on the Statute of Frauds, as it regards Declarations in Trust, Contracts, Surrenders, Conveyances, and the Execution and Proof of Wills and Codicils; to which is prefixed, a Systematic Dissertation upon the admissibility of Parole and Extrinsic Evidence, to explain and controul written instruments; by William Roberts, of Lincolns Inn, 12s.

MILITARY.

A Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the Regular Corps formed and commanded by Europeans in the service of the Native Princes of India, with Details of the late War; by L. F. Smith, 10s. 6d. with six coloured plates, or 5s. without.

MEDICAL.

Outlines of the origin and progress of Galvanism, with its application to Medicine, in a letter to a friend; by W. Meade, M. D. 2s. 6d.

A Supplement to the third edition of the Domestic Medical Guide, comprising the cure of recent cases of the Venereal Disease, and effectual means of prevention after impure connection; by R. Reece, M.D. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The Post Captain, or the Wooden Walls well manned, comprehending a View of Naval Society and Manners, 8vo. 7s.

A Letter to his Majesty's Soliciter General, from W. R. Wake.

Gleanings in Africa, exhibiting a correct view of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, soil, climate, natural productions, with observations on the State of Slavery in the Southern part of Africa, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, second series, vol. 1. 8vo. 7s.

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Christ's Lamentation over Jerusalem, a

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Sestonian Prize Poem; by C. Peers, A. M. and F. S. A. 1s. 6d.

Victory in Tears, or the Shade of Nelson, a tribute to the memory of that Immortal Hero, 4to. 2s. 6d.

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Speeches in the House of Commons, on the war against the Mahrattas; by P. Frances, 2s. 6d.

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Massillon's Charges and Address to his Clergy, with two Essays, one on the Art of Preaching, and the other on the Composition of a Sermon, translated by Rev. T. St. John, L. L. B. 8vo. 6s.

A complete History of the Holy Bible, as contained in the Old and New Testament; by Rev. L. Howel, A. M. enlarged and improved, by Rev. G. Burder, 8vo. 10s. 6d. or 12mo. 7s.

The Destruction of the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, a Sermon preached at Worship-street, Dec. 5th, 1805; by Rev. J. Evans, 1s. Symonds.

Sermons translated from the French of Saurin, vol. 7; by J. Sutcliffe, 8vo. 6s.

Thoughts on Affectation, addressed to young people, cr. 8vo. 6s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, at the Primary Visitation of John Lord Bishop of Exeter, 1804 and 1805, 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached on the 5th of December 1805, at the drum-head, on the parade of the St. Margaret's and St. John's corps, in Westminster Hall, before that loyal corps of volunteers; by the Rev. W. W. Dakins, LL. B. F. S. A. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached on occasion of the late Naval Victory, in the Parish Church of Wellington, Salop, November 10th, 1805; by the Rev. J. Eyton, 1s.

Public Tokens of Sorrow, due to brave men who fall in the service of their country, a Sermon, occasioned by the death of the late Lord Nelson, preached at Pentonville Chapel, St. James's, Clerkenwell, on the 5th December 1805; by R. Lendon, M. A.

Reflections on Victory, a Sermon preached in Argyle Chapel, Bath, December 5, 1805, being the day appointed for a general Thanksgiving for the signal Victory, obtained under the late Lord Nelson over the Combined Fleets of the Enemy; by W. Jay, 8vo. 1s.

A Sermon preached in Oxford Chapel, Cavendish-square, on Thursday the 5th of December 1805; by the Rev. D. Evans, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Churchman's Confession, or an Appeal to the Liturgy, being a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, December 1, 1805; by the Rev. C. Simeon, A. M. 1s.

An Address to Methodists, and to all other honest Christians who conscientiously secede from the Established Church of England; by the Rev. W. Cockburne, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Lord Nelson, a Funeral Sermon chiefly preached on the late Thanksgiving Day, at Thursford and Snoring, in Norfolk, near the birth-place of this great man, with a particular view to his useful and glorious life; by the Rev. G. Cook, A. M. 2s. 6d.

On the Duty of keeping Holy the Sabbath-day, and on the Sacraments; by W. Singleton, 1s.

Security in the Divine Protection, a Sermon preached in the Chapel of Berwick, on Thursday December 5th 1805; by S. Butler, A. M. 1s.

National Benefits, a Call for National Repentance, a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, on Thursday December 5th, 1805; by J. B. Blakeway, A. M. 1s.

A Sermon preached to the Society who support the Sunday Evening Lecture, in the Old Jewry, on the evening of the 5th of December 1805; by the Rev. John Edwards, 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Church of Hamstead and Kensworth, in the county of Hertford, on Thursday 5th December 1805; by T. A. Warren, A. M. 1s.

A Sermon preached in the morning of the general Thanksgiving, December 5th, 1805, at Laura Chapel, Bath; by the Rev. F. Randolph, D. D. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, on Thursday the 5th December 1805; by S. Henshall, A. M. 1s.

The Last Advice of David to his Son Solomon, and of St. Paul to the Elders of Ephesus, two Sermons preached at Long Sutton, October 6th, 1805; by C. Terram, A.M. 1s.

SURVEYING.

The Elements of Land Surveying, designed principally for the use of schools and students; by A. Crocker, 7s.

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Letters from Paraguay, describing the Settlements of Monte Vidio on Buenos Ayres, with the Manners, Customs, Religious Ceremonies, &c. of the inhabitants; by J. C. Davie, 5s. Robinson.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From November 21 to December 21*, 1805.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Typhus	1	Inflammation of the Lungs	2
Ephemera	1	Bastard Peripneumony	4
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2	Hooping Cough	3
		Acute Rheumatism	2

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Gout	2
Confluent Small Pox	1
Erysipelas	1
Catarrhal Complaints	41
Dysentry	3
Peritonitis Puerperarum	1
Epistaxis	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Vertigo	2
Head-ache	4
Dyspepsia	5
Enterodynia	2
Jaundice	1
Anasarca	2
Worms	1
Diarrhœa	2
Piles	1
Costiveness	1
Chronic Rheumatism	7
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	25
Asthma	6
Chlorosis	1
Amenorrhœa	5
Dysmenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	3
Hysteria	5
Epilepsy	2
Palsy	1
Asthenia	2
Hæmoptysis and Consumption	5
Mesenteric Consumption	2
Rickets	1
Syphilis	1
Nephralgia	2
Dysuria	3
Ischuria	1
Scrofula	2
Cutaneous Eruptions	4
Number of Cases	164

The number of catarrhal complaints has been so great, and their prevalence throughout whole families so frequent, that it has been doubted by some, whether a contagion, similar to that which gives rise to the Influenza, has not existed. Several of the cases in the preceding list, were attended with considerable languor and debility; and one of the instances of Peripneumonia Notha, or Bastard Peripneumony, proved rapidly fatal. This disease, which is, perhaps, merely a Pneumonia in a habit naturally feeble and relaxed, or rendered so by some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, is very unmanageable. If it does not yield to blistering, little is to be expected from medicine. Remedies, which are extremely debilitating, such as blood-letting and purging, being inadmissible, and the former of these generally hastening the fatal termination.

The Small Pox seems to be less prevalent, at present, than during the last month; but there is a great tendency in the disease to become confluent. Contagious fever is still rarely seen; nor do the few cases, which occur, exhibit any very severe symptoms; they cannot be traced to any contagious source, and do not shew any particular disposition to spread.

The catarrhal complaints have considerably increased the number of sick; but, with the exception of them, there is no great prevalence of disease.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

SMITHFIELD CLUB; OR, CHRISTMAS CATTLE SHEW.

CONFUSED accounts of the two annual cattle shews having been lately published in the newspapers, it may be necessary to state to our readers that the present, or Christmas exhibition, is under the direction, and at the expence, of a society of noblemen, gentlemen, graziers, and butchers, established some years since (probably during the presidency of Lord Somerville at the Board of Agriculture), by that nobleman, in conjunction with the late Duke of Bedford.

The graziers, at the outset, either actuated by a strong *Midland county prejudice*, or mistaking the real principles of the institution, were unanimous for FAT, ALL FAT, and NOTHING BUT FAT. In consequence, enormous masses of fat were exhibited alive to a wondering and gaping public, who, however, in a very short time became convinced, that the expensive pampering of such monsters could have no connection with the public good, nor benefit any other than the sleek corporation of tallow-chandlers.

It was stated, that in the extraordinary length of time, and with that vast quantity of the best food which were expended in the fattening one of these over-laden beasts, at the flesh, (if flesh it could be deemed) of which even the appetites of those, who pretended to admire it most were disgusted; at the least, half a dozen good, wholesome, and marketable fat oxen might be produced; and that, in consequence, to give public encouragement to the over-fattening system, must tend to promote a wanton and injurious waste of the first necessaries of life.

The writings of Lord Somerville had a

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powerful effect in disseminating these just principles on the subject; and, in order to their practical application and use, his lordship patriotically put himself to the very considerable annual expence of another spring exhibition of cattle, under certain limits with respect to size. This shew is always held in the beginning of March, the premiums and dinner being at the sole expence of Lord Somerville. The great objects are, advantageous form, the ripe and wholesome, but not excessive fattening of cattle, and the promotion of ox-labour, with the intent to relieve the land from the excessive burden of maintaining such devouring hosts of cart horses; and the encouragement of those breeds of sheep which produce the fine clothing wool for the supply of our grand British staple manufactory, and to rescue our manufacturers from their long dependence on a foreign, and too often a hostile country. The Smithfield society have of late acceded, in a great measure, to these views, although there yet remains a considerable attachment, in certain quarters, in favour of the tallow system.

From the difficulty of finding in Smithfield a sufficiently capacious and convenient place, and the excellence in those particulars of Dickson's Repository in Barbican, where Lord Somerville's shew is always held, the Christmas exhibition was removed thither, this year, for the first time.—Indeed, from the confined yards of Smithfield, there was considerable danger to such a concourse of people mixed pell mell, cheek by-jole, with horned animals; and although the highest bred animals, whether horses or oxen, for a very obvious reason, are generally the most tame and civilized, yet an exception to this general rule may occasionally afford most forcible proofs of the existence of such a rule, with his hoofs, teeth, or horns.

The exhibition commenced on Friday, Dec. 13, when there was as large a shew of cattle in Smithfield as was ever seen in that greatest of all flesh markets; probably the largest, and the quality was in proportion. But have private families found a proportionate reduction of the price of butcher's meat? It is their affair; and if they chuse, by way of rewarding the eminent public services of those who feed the people, to allow the cutting butchers a profit of sixty or seventy per cent. who dares impede the exercise of that bounty which comes with so much willingness out of the donors own pockets? Great attention was paid, by the amateurs collected, to the market shew, previously to visiting that in Barbican, which, on the first day, was not so numerously attended as in former years, but on Monday was very full. The parliament not meeting until after Christmas, has occasioned the absence of many of our great patrons of agriculture; but the following noblemen and gentlemen were distinguished in the crowd:—

The Duke of Bedford; Lord Wm. Russel, Lord Somerville; The Earls of Aylesbury, Mansfield, Digby, and Darnley; the Hon. B. Howard; the Rev. Dean Dudley; Cullers Smith, Anthy. Lechmere, Robert Brudenell, and Wm. Watkins, esqrs.; the Rev. James Willis; C. G. Gray, and R. Gordon, esqrs.; Messrs. Runcenan, Higgins, Pickford, M'Dougale, Fareys, Clayton, French, Giblet, Hudson, Payne, Ashley, &c. &c.

The prizes were adjudged as follows:

For OXEN.

Class 1.—First prize. Mr. Westcar, for two Hereford oxen, grass-fed, bred by Mr. Tully.

Second prize. Duke of Bedford, half-bred Hereford ox.

Class 2.—First prize. Mr. Westcar, two Hereford oxen, grass-fed, bred by Mr. Tomkins.

Second prize. Mr. Pester, two Devon oxen, bred by him.

Class 3.—Prize. Mr. Joyner, two Highland scots.

Class 4.—Prize. Duke of Bedford, Hereford cow, bred by Mr. Williams—had bred six calves.

SHEEP.

Class 5.—Prize. The Rev. Mr. Plasket, three one-year-old long-wooled wedders, bred and fed by him.

Class 6.—Prize. Mr. Tuckwell, three two-year-old long-wooled wedders, bred and fed by him.

Class 7.—Prize. Duke of Bedford, three one-year-old South-Down wedders, bred and fed by his Grace.

Class 8.—Prize. Duke of Bedford, three two-year-old South-Down wedders, bred and fed by his Grace.

Class 9.—Prize. Mr. Peckford, one pig eighteen months old, bred and fed by him.

The five judges appointed this year were, Anthony Lechmere, esq. Wm. Griffin, esq. and Mr. Wm. Watkins, as graziers; Mr. Warmington, and Mr. John Lomas, butchers.

The number of oxen, sheep, and pigs, exhibited on the whole, was somewhat under that of last year, and the most remarkable objects were the following:—The Hereford oxen, winners of the first prize, although not of the immense size which we sometimes see them, were a fine and complete sample of that superlatively excellent breed. A Suffolk polled cow, of considerable size and length, very well fed, and of remarkable quiet disposition, was shewn by Mr. Peckford. A well-bred Leicester long-horned cow, six years old, bred and fed a-

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Stowe, by the Marquis of Buckingham, handled very complete, with, perhaps, some exception as to the shoulder. A pair of rough Scotch Highlanders, not, indeed, remarkably fat, but valuable for their fine and high proud flesh. An Alderney, the fattest and best hitherto produced of that lean and milky breed, supposed, by judges, to weigh upwards of 90 stone. The Duke of Bedford's cow, of Mr. White Parsons's famous breed, between Zebu or Indian, Devon, and French. This cow was of singular sleek and wild appearance, but well fed and ripe, and, in Mr. Parsons's opinion, (and we believe it perfectly just) a piece of her flesh, from the fineness of the grain and closeness of the texture, would weigh heavier than a piece of similar dimensions taken from the first prize ox, or any other in the shew. On this, and on account of inferior size, and consequent less demand of keep, Mr. Parsons contends, that such is the most advantageous as a general stock. This, however, unattended with proofs, is mere conversation; and it cannot be sufficiently wondered at, that, instead of constantly talking "about and about it," these gentlemen do not put in actual practice, in their various neighbourhoods, the very easy, yet decisive experiment, proposed by Mr. Lawrence, in his celebrated General Treatise on Cattle. The Kentish cow shewed more blood than good shape, and the Hereford bull carried *a bar in his coat*. Of the SHEEP, the Leicesters shewed the highest possible degree of genuine Dashby blood; never were seen more perfect four-legged tortoises; the fleece beautiful. The South-Downs *passablement*, high enough in conscience on the leg. The long-wooled middle country and Gloucester sheep, large, boney, and coarse headed, but good stock of their kind. Of the PIGS, little need be said, but that they were fat enough, since it seems generally agreed, that there is neither breed nor shape in pigs. We will, however, venture to propose a question to that most respectable gentleman and agriculturist, C. C. Western, esq. who, in his pig-breeding, is so partial to *pug and Essex*, whether *a similar store-weight of Berkshire, or other superior breed, would not produce more weight, when fat, by a considerable number of stones, even upon the same quantity of food, the meat, at the same time, worth more per lb.*— Mr. Peckford's pig seemed of a heavy, useful breed, originally, we believe, from Cheshire.

The IMPLEMENTS exhibited, were, several light and simple Suffolk ploughs, with cast-iron shares; and Mr. Gibbs, of Piccadilly, attended with some very clean and beautiful samples of natural grass seeds.

Mr. Pickford's basket of rutahaga, or Swedish turnips, attracted as much attention as any object of the shew, which demonstrates the general reputation and increasing culture of that most useful root.— We understood, this gentleman had grown them in Hertfordshire, since 1800, and that sometimes his crop of roots had averaged at 10lbs. Many of those in the basket probably weighed that weight, and cut of a beautiful yellow, having a fine aromatic flavour.

The business dinner was, as usual, on the first day, when a number of new members were ballotted for and admitted—Sir John Sinclair, Sam. Whitbread, esq. Col. Beaumont, Wm. Lee Antonie, esq. Mess. Mosely, Conyers, Waters, Huller, Ludlow, Cleaver, Payne, H. H. Henley, Porter, Watkins, Dormer, Malcolm, Pewitt, Runcenan, Muston, Platt, &c.

The grand dinner was on Monday, at the Freemason's Tavern, in Queen-street—tickets half-a-guinea. The dinner itself was good, but the attendance extremely defective, an error, perhaps, pardonable for once, on the consideration that there were, besides, three great dinners in the house on the same day. The company was very numerous, respectable, and professional, and the Duke of Bedford, who presided, was supported by Lord Somerville and Lord Winchelsea, Vice President of the Board of Agriculture. The noble Duke, in a short, expressive, and handsomely-delivered address, congratulating the company on the progress they had made in the objects of the Institution, and in the conviction of the public as to the utility of their plan, proposed to make the number of members unlimited, instead of confining it to fifty, according to the original intention.— This judicious alteration was thereon confirmed, agreeable to a former proposal at the Woburn Meeting. His Grace then read the adjudication of prizes, and stated certain variations of management for next year, namely, that there should be an intermediate prize for beasts of from 100 to 140 stone; and the candidates for the pig prizes should not be tied down to any particular food. The prizes are to be awarded in future to the best fat pig of any age, and to the best fat pig of ten months.

Samples of wool from the Spanish flocks of Dr. Parry, of Bath, and of Mr. Bartley, Secretary to the Bath Society, were then produced by Mr. Farnham, of Richmond, his Majesty's salesman of Merino sheep, and compared with samples of Spanish wool, lately imported; when, after the most careful investigation, by professional judges, the superiority, both in fineness and staple, was adjudged to the English-grown Merino wool. Thus, a new proof, were it now necessary, was fairly brought of the full success of that patriotic plan, so long and so steadily pursued by his Majesty, by Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, and other true friends to the agricultural and commercial interests of their country.

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The day was spent with that self-satisfaction, which men enjoy, when sensible they are at once serving the community and themselves. Lord Somerville announced his show to take place on the 2d and 3d of March, in Barbican. As at that period the town wil be filled, the Noble Lord's exhibition will, no doubt, be splendidly attended; and report already speaks high of the number and variety of objects to be then exhibited.

A GRAZIER.

MR. WEST'S RESIGNATION.

[The resignation of the President's chair by Mr. West, whose life we gave in our last volume, must be regretted by every lover of the fine arts, whether friendly inclined towards him, or otherwise; for he is assuredly the first, and unrivalled historical painter, this, or any other country can boast of. We are sorry to observe, that in the academy much benefit would accrue to the members and the country, if there was more study to excel, and less of cabal, intrigue, envy and animosity. It is said there are a number of pretenders to the vacant chair, which we are not surprised at, nothing being left but mediocrity, and few of the academicans will be found modest enough to forego their claim to that list. We conceive it will not be unacceptable to the public to be put in possession of his own words, as stated in the paper which was read to the general assembly, on the 2d inst. by the secretary, which will shew that it was occasioned by circumstances which took place on the 10th of December, 1804, and subsequent occurrences.]

To the General Assembly of Academicians of the Royal Academy.

GENTLEMEN,

I am now the only survivor of the four artists, who, in the year 1768, had the honour of presenting to his Majesty a plan for an academy, which, being graciously received and sanctioned by the King, was carried into effect under his royal commands. The first members were named and created by his Majesty, and their choice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, as president, added splendour to the institution.

After the death of that eminent master, whose distinguished talents have rendered so much honour to his name and country, without solicitation on my part, the academy unanimously elected me to the chair, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to sanction their choice. I have now, during a period of fourteen years, endeavoured assiduously to perform the duties of that distinguished situation to the best of my abilities, and I have a consolation in reflecting that I have rendered some aid to its formation, and contributed every thing in my power to its prosperity.

Thirty-seven years are nearly completed, during which time I never failed to exhibit my works in the royal academy; but whatever may have been my exertions, or whatever my wishes for the welfare of the institution, the occurences which took place on the 10th of December last, and subsequent circumstances, have determined me to withdraw myself from the situation of president of the royal academy. I shall retire to the peaceful pursuits of my profession; and I hope that my present declaration will afford you sufficient time to consider of the choice of my successor by the 10th instant.

In relinquishing the honour of this most respectable situation, I beg leave to express the deep sense I entertain for the benefits conferred upon this society by our august founder and patron, and an humble hope of the continuance of his benign regard for this his favoured institution.

I shall ever consider the Royal Academy as an establishment from which this country may and ought to derive all those advantages which flow from the successful cultivation of its three branches of art; it will be my prayer, that this may be the happy result; and that the fame of Great Britain in arts, may correspond with its elevated character in the list of nations.—I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
December 2, 1805. BENJ. WEST.

A general assembly of academicians was held on Tuesday December 10, that being the anniversary of the institution, when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

James Wyatt, esq. president *pro tempore.*

Henry Thomson, John Hoppner, T. Lawrence, Thomas Stothard, R. Westall, John F. Rigaud, R. Cosway, and E. Garvey esqrs. council.

Jos. Northcote, J. Hoppner, H. Tomson, John Opie, H. Tresham, J. F. Rigaud, P. J. De Loutherbourg, John S. Copley, esqrs. and Sir W. Beechey, visitors.

J. F. Rigaud, and J. Soane, esqrs. auditors.

Lord Hawkesbury has signified by letter to the president *pro tempore* of the Royal Academy, that it was his Majesty's intention to erect a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson in St. Paul's cathedral.—A general assembly of artists was in consequence summoned by the secretary to meet on the 14th inst. when such artists as chose to furnish models, were desired to prepare them for his Majesty's approbation.

The library in Buckingham-house, Pimlico, has been during the last four or five months, compleatly taken to pieces, under

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the direction of Mr. Barnard, and at present, only the bare walls remain. This extensive collection of books is already packed up ready for conveyance to Windsor, to which detached lots of them are carried in waggons, as fast as the library in Windsor Castle, can be made ready to receive them.

The beautiful building known by the name of "The Rotunda," at Ranelagh gardens, so long the seat and scene of elegance and fashion, so long frequented by the votaries of gaiety and pleasure, after having experienced for some years past, the sad vicissitudes of fortune, is at length destined, to come under the hammer of the auctioneer.

A monument studiously plain and unadorned, yet very neatly executed by Mr. Rossi, has been very lately erected to the memory of that venerable, and truly respectable character, the late bishop of Down and Connor, in the new burying ground, belonging to St. James's church, and situated in Tottenham-court-road. The principal circumstance which distinguishes this tribute of unfeigned regard and affection, to "as much virtue as could die" is, that the inscription upon the tablet, is the production of that upright senator, true patriot, and excellent scholar, Charles James Fox. Like other effusions of real genuine, original genius, its principal characteristics are simplicity, truth, and fidelity of portraiture. The words of the inscription run as follows:—"Under this stone lie interred, the mortal remains of the Rt. Rev. Wm. Dickson, late bishop of Down and Connor; whose memory will ever be dear to all who were connected with him in any of the various relations of life—of his public character, the love of liberty, and especially of religious liberty, was the prominant feature. Sincere in his own faith, he abhorred the thought of holding out temptation to prevarecation or insincerity in others, and he was a decided enemy both as a bishop and a legislator, to laws whose tendency is to seduce or to deter men from the open and undisguised profession of their religious opinions, by reward and punishment, by political advantages or political disabilities. In private life, singular modesty, correct taste, a most engaging simplicity of manners, unshaken constancy in friendship, a warm heart, alive to all the charities of our nature, did not fail to conciliate to this excellent man the affections of all who knew him. But though the exercise of the gentler virtues which endear and attract, was more habitual to him, as most congenial to his nature, he was by no means deficient in those energetic qualities of the mind which command respect and admiration. When roused by unjust aggression, or whatever the occasion might be that called for exertion, his mildness did not prevent him from displaying the most manly and determined spirit; and notwithstanding his exquisite sensibility, he bore the severest of all human calamities, the loss of several deserving and beloved children, with exemplary fortitude and resignation. He was born in Feb. 1745; was married in June 1773, to Henrietta Symes, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Symes; was preferred to the bishoprick of Down and Connor, in Dec. 1783, and died on the 14th of Sep. 1804; deeply regretted by all the different religious sects, that composed the population of his extensive diocese; by acquaintances, neighbours and dependants of every condition and description; by his children, his friends and his country; and most of all, by his disconsolate widow, who has erected this stone to the memory of the tenderest husband and the best of men." C J. Fox.

The intended east London water works, for the supply of the several parishes, hamlets or districts of Old Ford, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Horton, Homerton, Dalston, Kingsland, Shacklewell, Clapton, Stamford Hill, Tottenham, and other places which at present are destitute of water, are intended according to the plan of Mr. Dodd, the engineer, to afford a supply of water from the water of the river Thames, after it has been sufficiently saturated in reservoirs, to be erected for that purpose. By this very considerable improvement, copious streams of water may be produced in cases of fire, or for the purposes of watering roads and cleansing the streets, as well as for culinary purposes, with little difficulty. The water will be protruded into those reservoirs by the power of the steam engine, to the powerful aid of which British arts and manufactures are acknowledged to be so much indebted. This most ingenious machine, the steam engine, was invented by the Marquis of Worcester, about a century ago.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Eade, of Hitchin, to Miss Eliza Vaux, daughter of the late Edw. Vaux, esq. of Austin Friars.—J. Reynolds, esq. of Bedford Square, to Miss A. Stainton, of Bridge Street, Westminster.—At Hampstead, J. Parker, esq. surgeon, to Miss Grant.—At Chiswick, C. Thompson, esq. youngest son of H. T. esq. of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Jane Turton, fourth daughter of J. T. esq. of Russel Square, Middlesex.—The Rev. E. C. Frith, of Rickmansworth, to Miss Justina Grob, of College Hill.—At Spittle Fields, T. Edwards, esq. of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, to Miss Brewer, of Church Street.—Mr. Sharpe, bookseller of Piccadilly, to Miss Susan Buller, second daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Barnwell Abbey, near Cambridge.—At Hackney, Mr. John Stockdale, to Miss A. Castlehow, daughter of T. C. esq. of Watermelock, in Cumberland.—C. V. Hunter, esq. of Lincoln's

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Inn, to Miss Fotheringham, late of Holbeach, in Lincolnshire.—At Tottenham, W. Pulford, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Hobson.—Dr. Hutchinson, of Hatton-street, to Miss Anne Parker, of Ham, near Richmond, daughter of the late Admiral Sir W. Parker.—At the house of the Earl of Westmoreland, in Berkley-square, Lord Visct. Duncannon, son of the Earl of Besborough, to Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

Died.] On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at his house in Store-street, that truly excellent veteran comedian, Mr. King, who, for many years past, has been a victim to the gout. In his professional capacity, Mr. K. had justly acquired a high degree of celebrity. In the characters of Lord Ogleby and Sir Peter Teazle, his merit in the dramatic art, shone prominent. In his manners he was elegant and conciliating, and his companionable qualities were generally considered to be of the first order. Both in public and private life, Mr. King evinced himself to be a man of unshaken integrity and strict and upright conduct; and those who had recourse to his decisions, had every reason to be satisfied with the result. He has left an inconsolable widow, the patient partner of his sufferings for a series of years. Through a long life, Mr. King was generally known by the humble, and yet honourable appellation of honest Tom King. [Some further account of this gentleman will be given in our next.]—Suddenly, Mrs. Parkinson, of Allsop's-buildings, New Road.—At Chiswick, Mrs. Trebeck, wife of the Rev J. T.—In Guilford-place, Miss S. M. Nares, only daughter of John N. esq.—Mr. Samuel Marriott, one of the Bridge-Masters of the city of London.—In Goodge-street, aged 71, Mrs. M. Pasqualis, relict of the late Nichols P. esq. a well-known composer in music.—In Norton-street, T. Foster, esq. of Old Bond-street.—At Winchmore-hill, James Jackson, esq. of Ludgate-street.—In Brunswick-square, Wm. Wilson, esq.—At Knightsbridge, Rh. Barrett. esq.—At Blackheath, Mrs. Hill, wife of S. Hill, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.——At South Lambeth, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. Hook, the composer.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

READING MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—Total receipts of this most excellent institution, including the balance in hand, from October 8th, 1804, to October 15th, 1805, 272*l.* 19*s.*; the expences, during the same period, 136*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* From the total amount of the receipts, the sum of 117*l.* 2*s.* has been invested in the funds. Number of patients admitted, 481—ditto cured, 313—do. relieved and discharged as incurable, 42—do. dismissed for non-attendance, 17—do. sent to a work-house, 15—do. dead, 24—remain on the books, 46, and not reported, 24.

Married.] At Kimbolton Castle, Charles Palmer, esq. of Luckley Park, in this county, to the Right Hon. Lady Madelina Sinclair. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis of Tavistock, and Lady Charlotte, graced the solemnity with their presence.—Mr. T. Fisher, of Bockmer, to Miss Cooke, of Fowley-court Farm.—At Reading, Mr. E. B. Baker, of Stanford, to Mrs. Morris.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Gibbs, a widow lady, and a very worthy woman. She has bequeathed several valuable benefactions to a numerous set of distressed pensioners, thus extending her liberality beyond the grave.—In his 68th year, Mr. H. Finch, a quaker. He was a man of extensive information, averse to every species of religious bigotry, and of arbitrary conduct in civil government and society. His spirit was disinterested, and his temper forgiving.—At Abingdon, aged 43, Mr. John Merry, shoemaker.—At Newbury, aged 70, Mr. Jos. Poor, broker.—At Windsor, suddenly, Mr. H. Whittle, late one of the proprietors of the London and Reading coaches.—At Maidenhead, Mrs. Morgan, mother of the Rev. Mr. M. of St. Martin's, Stamford.—At Wallingford, the Rev. John Scoolt, rector of St. Leonard's.—At Oakingham, Mrs. Spindler, relict of the late Rev Bond S. rector of Eaton Hastings.—At Langford, aged 15, Miss Ann Harte.—Aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Cropp, more than 50 years in the family of Mrs. Mitford, of Bertram House. At Perry Head, captain Robert Deane, of the train of artillery.—Mrs. St. Leger, of Trunkwell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Case of compassion, in the peculiar distressing circumstances of a certain family, now resident in Round Church-lane, in the town of Cambridge. This family consists of three persons; a man, his wife, and their grand-daughter. The man is, at present, upwards of 80 years of age, quite emaciated, and feeble in body and constitution, and indeed little better than a walking skeleton. The woman, according to the report of one of her neighbours, is also 80, and is certainly that age, or near it; she is, likewise, very weak and infirm, and to a gravate her misfortunes, is *nearly blind!* The third in this melancholy, unhappy groupe, is the granddaughter, once a fine sprightly young woman, but, for the last ten years, has, most

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unfortunately been in a state of mental derangement, and it is hardly possible for imagination to depict an object more truly pitiable. To the honour of many benevolent characters in Cambridge, be it spoken, these poor and helpless individuals have had their wants occasionally supplied; neither has parochial assistance been withheld; if it had, the *miserable* victims must have perished. A correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle, however, asserts, that they are, *at this time, in great distress.* The blessing of Heaven will be on the heads of those who visit the sick and aged poor (particularly a family circumstanced as the above) in their affliction, to enjoy the supreme pleasure and luxury of doing them good!

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. S. Berger, merchant, of Queen-street, Cheapside, London, to Miss Sharp.—Mr. Sumpter, of Wingfield Castle, Suffolk, son of T. S. esq. of Histon, in this county, to Miss Cotton, of Harleston.—At Newmarket, Mr. J. Chapman, auctioneer, to Miss Pease.

Died.] At Barnwell, J. Forlow, esq. alderman, and several times mayor of Cambridge, and lieutenant colonel of the Cambridge volunteer corps.—At Tortola, West Indies, general Sparrow, only son of Robert S. esq. of Worlingham Hall.—At Huntingdon, Mr. C. Perkins.—Mrs. L. Smith, of Old-street, London, daughter of the late Mrs. Genn, of the Lamb Inn, Ely.—Lately at Bath, in her 85th year, Mrs. Chapman, relict of the late Rev. Dr. C. master of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Durham.

CHESHIRE.

A colliery, and a new iron rail-way, not less than 3¼ miles in length, were lately opened at, or near the town of Congleton.

Eaton Hall, the noble seat of earl Grosvenor, is at present, a very general topic of conversation in this and the adjoining counties. The splendid mansion now erecting on the scite of the old mansion, under the direction of Mr. Porden, architect, of London, is upon so very extensive or rather vast a scale, that it will probably occupy a longer period in building, than the magnificent seat of Mr. Beckford, at Fonthill, in Wiltshire. It is a square-built Gothic mansion, composed entirely of masonry. There will be not less than 40 rooms on each floor; the elevation will be two stories. From the principle upon which it is proceeding, it is unreasonable to believe that it can be finished in the life-time of the present earl; but with a rental of 80,000*l.* per annum, his lordship may, no doubt, accomplish much in a few years.

Married.] At Wrexham, lieutenant colonel Knight, to Miss Harriot Warrington, youngest daughter of the Rev. George W. —At Chester, Mr. T. Llewellyn, of Market Drayton, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mrs. Yoxall, broker.—At Stockport, Mr. John Dews, attorney, to Miss E. Partington, second daughter of John P. esq. of Bencliffe House, county of Lancaster.—Mr. C. Kiffe, button-maker, &c. of Birmingham, to Mrs. Haswell, of the Hop-pole Inn.

Died.] At Chester, suddenly, Mrs. Barker, widow of the late Mr. B. taylor.—At Nantwich, aged 76, Charles Hall, M.D.—At Wrexham, in his 39th year, Mr. S. Nicholas, late head clerk in the banking-house of R. Lloyd, esq.—At Cheadle, J. Harrison, esq. justice of peace for that division.—Mrs. Sarah Williams, spinster, of Fron, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard W. rector of Haiwarden.—Aged 17, Miss Alice Penkett, of Wallesley.—Mr. Evan Jones, tanner, of Bala. He was in the Ellesmere canal boat, on his way to Liverpool, and finding himself taken suddenly ill, he drew out a handkerchief from his pocket, put it over his head, and in not more than five minutes, breathed his last.—At the Hot-wells, Bristol, Miss Temple, daughter of colonel T. formerly of Chester. —In his 103d year, Mr. John Griffiths, of Holt, in the county of Denbigh. He was a man of a very eccentric character, as the following most curious circumstance, and singular anecdote, will abundantly witness. About 13 years ago, as he was one morning preambulating his ground, he found a flock of geese trespassing in the meadow—when lo and behold! he immediately stript himself naked, and having driven the geese into the river, he himself, like another goose, swam after, and still driving them to Holt bridge, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, where he halted and drove them on shore before him, and then *(mirabile dictu in puris naturalibus)*, followed them up to the town of Holt, with infinite sang froid, and to the no small amusement and wonderment of numerous spectators, to the pinfold, where, having seen the winged depredators safely in custody, he calmly measured back his footsteps to his own house!

CORNWALL.

Mr. Webb, mine agent to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has lately discovered a most valuable copper-mine, in or near the bed of the little river Tamor, which in part separates this county from the adjoining one of Devon. This mine has been already set to work, an event which took place on the 9th of September last, and a rich vein of copper ore, four feet in breadth has been cut at the distance of nearly 50 fathoms from the river, in a steep hill. There is every reason to believe that this will become one of the first mines in Cornwall, as it is stated to resemble the famous Anglesea mines, from the circumstance of its requiring neither windlas, whim, nor any other apparatus than a wheel-barrow, to take out the ore. The whole sum expended by the proprietors in opening this mine, did not exceed 30*l.* more or less.

A company has been lately established in

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Cornwall, under the name of the Phœnix Copper Company, the object of which is stated to be "to reduce the present exorbitant charge, and to establish a proper rate between the price of raw and manufactured copper, for the benefit of the subscribers."

Commodore Bowen has been lately inspecting the extensive and truly excellent harbour of Falmouth, for the purpose of accommodating a considerable part of what is called the channel fleet, during the winter months. Buoys have been recently laid down, in different points of the harbour, for the reception of 26 sail of the line. It further appears that a communication is intended to be constantly maintained with the remainder of the fleet stationed off Ushant, by which means, should the enemy endeavour to effect their escape, our ships will be enabled to put to sea immediately. A depot of naval stores have been lately formed in or near the town of Falmouth; and a store-keeper, master ship-wright, and a master assistant, with proper officers under their directions, have been likewise appointed to reside there. Thus the necessity of the ships composing the channel fleet going to Plymouth to refit, will be wholly, or in a great measure avoided. It is further in contemplation, to commence a line of telegraphs from Falmouth to Plymouth. When this shall be completed, a line of nautical intelligence will be conveyed from London to Falmouth, as the erection of telegraphs from Plymouth to the metropolis is now carrying on with the greatest dispatch, and will be finished, it is supposed, by the end of the month of March.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Augove, wife of Mr. Edward A. merchant.—At Flushing, near Falmouth, in his 29th year, the Hon. R. Cocks, youngest son of Lord Somers.—Also of a pulmonary consumption, in her 32d year, Mrs. Barr, wife of Major General B.—At Tregony, Mr. G. Jewell, surgeon, generally regretted and esteemed for his skill and talents in his professional capacity.—At Portreath, captain James Reynolds.—At Camborne, aged 49, Miss Richards, a lady of exemplary conduct, who often relieved the children of affliction in her neighbourhood, soothing them by her friendly sympathy, and relieving them by her bounty.

DERBYSHIRE.

A late Derbyshire paper (Dec. 4th) announces that Messrs. Brown and son, of Derbyshire, have lately finished a large Bacchanalian vase, in imitation of the celebrated Grecian vase, called the Grand Warwick Vase, which original vase is now in the possession of the Earl of Warwick. The said imitation has been prepared, and is intended for a Prince of the Imperial family of Russia, and has been lately submitted to public inspection, at the marble works of the said Messrs. B. and son, in St. Helen's, in the town of Derby.

A new fair is intended to be held at Duffield, on the 9th day of January next ensuing, which fair will, in future, be held annually on the said day, for the sale of all sorts of goods and cattle. This will be a very considerable accommodation to the breeders, dealers, and others in that part of the country, as a great number of well bred cattle are kept in the neighbourhood of Duffield.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakhampton, James Braddock, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Mason.

DURHAM.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Johnson, attorney, aged 30.—J. Newall, of the North Lincolnshire militia.

ESSEX.

Married.] J. Reeve, of Bocking, to Miss Blakeley, of Mundon.—At Chelmsford, Mr. H. Kelham, jun. agent to the Chelmsford military depot, to Miss Eliza Thornton, second daughter of Mr. J. T. proprietor of the theatre royal, Windsor.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Scratton, relict of the late D. S. esq. formerly of Bromfield.—At Colchester, suddenly, the Right Hon. Lady Susan Montgomery.—At Hemsworth, in Yorkshire, the Rev. W. Tuffnell, of Wormingford, in this county, to Miss Naylor, daughter of J. N. esq. of Newstead.——At Skreeness, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Bramstone, wife of T. B. esq. late M. P. for this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On Thursday December 5, the new church at Doddington, built at the sole expence of C. Codrington, esq. M. P. whose magnificent mansion and pleasure grounds it immediately adjoins, was opened, and consecrated by the bishop of Bath and Wells, who acted, on this occasion, as proxy for the bishop of this diocese. The Doddington cavalry mustered and paraded on the ground, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and having passed in file, on the lawn round the house, they were inspected by lieutenant colonel Probyn. The troop then dismounted, and linked horses, and having formed an avenue, the bishop and his chaplain, with a numerous train of gentry, and others, proceeded through the same to the church, where an excellent and very suitable discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Jones, rector of the parish. The structure of this church is at once neat, simple, elegant, and beautiful, and in the Grecian order of architecture. It consists of a dome, and four aisles; the walls represent rich, paltry, verd, antique marbles, with superb mouldings, in bronze, &c. In the four angles under the dome, are four immense fluted columns, consisting of entire blocks. The pavement under the dome, is richly formed of marble, granite, brass, &c. divided into sundry compartments. After the performance of divine service, the ceremony of a grand christening took place, of the only son of Mr. Codrington, and the

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heir of the manor and estate of Doddington. After the celebration of this religious rite, the doors of the hospitable mansion were thrown open, in the true old English style, and more than 500 persons, consisting of the neighbouring gentry, the Doddington cavalry, tenantry, and others, sat down at different tables, where they partook of every thing that the season could afford. While the company were at dinner, the magnificent silver fountain nymphs made its appearance, copiously replenished with rich nectar. "Long life to the heir of Doddington," was then given in a burst of rapture, with three times three; after which, "Peace to the ashes of brave Nelson, and captain Codrington" (who commanded a ship of war in the battle of Trafalgar) was likewise given, with three hearty cheers, as before. During the dinner, an Italian band, assisted by two others, attended, and played in different apartments in the house. The ball room was then lighted up with coloured lamps, and numerous transparencies; in a long recess, were seen groves of orange trees, in full fruit, which, with other plants in bloom, produced a salubrious effect. From this room, the company had a view through a balcony, into a very stately picture gallery, replete with works of the first masters, British and foreign; which gallery forms a convenient communication with the church tribune, appropriated for the reception of the Codrington family. The whole company afterwards partook of tea and supper, and did not retire till the next morning, highly delighted and gratified with the festivities of the day.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Gray, surgeon, and apothecary, of Bath, to Miss Gover, daughter of Mr. G. architect.

Died.] At Southampton, aged 28, Mr. T. B. Hookey, chemist and druggist.—At Winchester, at his son's house, Mr. Todd, many years a respectable attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Carmarthen, John Morgan, esq. to Miss M. Lloyd, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. L.

Died.] At Hereford, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Tankard, a school-mistress.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. Smith, ironmonger, to Miss Shadgate, daughter of —— S. esq. collector of excise there.

Died.] At Canterbury, at her house in Watling-street, in her 82d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp.

LANCASHIRE.

The Newspaper, called the Liverpool Chronicle, has lately announced the intended appearance of a new, useful, and splendid work, to be entitled, "The History of Liverpool, or picturesque beauties of that flourishing sea-port, from early records to 1806." This publication, which has been long wanted, will be elegantly printed with the admired Shakespeare type, and ornamented with a series of masterly views of the most remarkable edifices in Liverpool and its environs, engraved in wood, by those truly excellent artists, Bewick, Nesbitt, and Hoe, from accurate designs, taken purposely by Mr. P. Rogers.

At a meeting of the inhabitants at Liverpool, held in the Town Hall, on *Friday*, November 22, it was resolved that a naval monument should be erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, in the centre of the area of the New Exchange Buildings, and that the memorable words of Lord Nelson, in his last signal orders to his conquering countrymen, "England expects that every man will do his duty" should be inscribed on some conspicuous part of the said naval monument. A sum, amounting to nearly 4500*l.* has been already subscribed, to effect the above purpose.

Married.] J. Suttlewood, esq. of Bolton Castle, to Miss Darvall, of Gamerton.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. G. Bailey, son of Mr. S. B. taylor. The death of this young man was occasioned by a squib being thrown at him, in what was inadvertently, but fatally thought a joke! It exploded in his eyes, and after severely torturing him, produced a brain fever.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Billesdon, Mr. Wildbore, grazier, to Miss R. Bell, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. B. coach proprietor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Owersby, near Rasen, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, aged 80, to Miss Atkinson, aged 42.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Tuke, wife of Mr. Samuel T. keeper of the city jail.

NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Bury and Norwich Post complains in terms of much severity, of the bad, and even dangerous state of the present road over Acle Dam, lying between Norwich and Yarmouth, particularly in a certain part of it, near the lodge, where he observes, many accidents have recently happened, after the close of day-light!

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. R. Johnson, hosier, and manufacturer, Cheapside, London, to Miss S. Stacey, second daughter of Mr. G. S. druggist.

Died.] In London, in his 32d year, Mr. William Chappel, of Yarmouth, a man of a benevolent character, chearful temper, and great affability.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutton, in Bedfordshire, J. B. Pritchard, esq. of Caerlon, in Monmouthshire, to Miss Kettleby, eldest daughter of the Rev. M. K. rector of the parish.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Smith, wife of Christopher S. esq.

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PRICE OF STOCKS from Nov. 23, to Dec. 24, 1805, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p. Ct.	5 per Cent. Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1805 Nov.													
23	195	59⅝	60⅛	76¼	91¾	99	17	2	—	8⅞	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
25	—	59⅝	60⅛ 60	76¼	91¾	—	17⅞	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
26	195½	59⅜	60 ⅛	76⅜	91⅞	99⅛	16⅞	—	—	8⅞	189½	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
27	195⅝	59⅜	60⅛ ¼	76⅜	92⅛	99⅛	17⅛	—	58¼	8⅞	—	2s. pm.	1s. pm.
28	195¼	59⅞	60¼ ⅜	76⅞	Shut	99⅛	17	2	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
29	—	59¾	60⅛ ⅜	76¾	—	99¾	17	—	58⅛	—	—	———	1s. pm.
30	St.	Andrew											
Dec.													
2	—	59⅛	Shut	76¼	—	99⅛	16⅞	—	—	—	—	———	2s. pm.
3	193½	59⅛	———	76⅛	—	—	17	—	—	8⅞	191	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
4	—	59⅞	———	76⅞	—	—	17	—	58¼	8⅞	Shut	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
5	Thanks	giving	Day										
6	193	60	———	77	—	99¾	17⅛	—	59	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
7	—	60⅛	———	77⅛	—	—	17⅛	—	—	9	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
9	—	60⅛	———	77	—	—	17⅛	—	59	—	—	———	1s. pm.
10	193	60	———	77	—	99¾	17	1⅛	58⅞	9	—	———	Par
11	—	60⅛	———	77⅛	—	99¾	17	—	59⅛	—	—	1s. pm.	Par
12	—	60⅛	———	77	—	99⅛	17	—	—	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
13	—	60⅛	———	77⅛	—	99⅛	17	—	59	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
14	—	60	———	77	—	—	17	1⅛	—	—	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
16	—	60	———	77	—	—	17	—	—	9	—	———	2s. pm.
17	195	60⅛	———	77¼	—	—	17⅛	2	59½	9	—	1s. pm.	2s. pm.
18	195	60⅛	———	77⅛	—	—	17⅛	2	59½	—	—	1s. pm.	1s. pm.
19	194⅝	60⅛	———	77⅛	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	Par	1s. pm.
20	195	60⅞	———	77¼	—	—	17⅛	2	59⅛	8⅞	—	1s. Dis.	1s. pm.
21	St.	Thomas											
23	—	60¾	———	77⅞	—	—	17⅛	—	—	—	—	1s. Dis.	Par
24	—	60¾	———	78	—	99⅛	17⅛	—	59⅛	8⅞	—	Par	

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 1805.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 0,86
1	8	30.50	37	46	61	3	ENE 1	foggy . cloudy	
	2	30.32	42.5	47	53	5	E 2	. cloudless night	
2	8	30.20	37.5	45	62	1	E 1	foggy	
	2	30.24	45	47	58	1	NE 1	hazy	
3	8	30.37	35.5	45	62	1	ENE 1	foggy . fine	
	2	30.39	46	47.5	59	1	E 1	hazy . clear night	
4	8	30.48	38.5	46	64	f	ENE 1	not cloudy	
	2	30.48	46	48.5	61	h	E 1	not cloudy	
5	8	30.56	34.5	45.5	65	f	E 0	continual thick fog	
	2	30.56	39	46	65	f	E 0	. very thick at eve . clear below	
6	8	30.53	41	46	63	h	E 0		
	2	30.53	41.5	47.5	63	h	E 0		
7	8	30.57	45	48.5	66	f	E 0		
F	2	30.51	45.5	48.5	67	f	E 1	. drizzly at times	
8	8	30.50	40	47	67	f	E 0	. very thick upward	
	2	30.49	41.5	47.5	66	h	E 0		
9	8	30.40	42	47	66	h	E 0		
	2	30.36	43	48	66	h	E 0		
10	8	30.30	40.5	47	61	h	E 1		
	2	30.28	44.5	48.5	63	h	E 1		
11	8	30.44	42	47	65	f	E 0		
	2	30.50	43	49	63	h	E 0		
12	8	30.52	40.5	49	63	f	SE 1	little wet	
	2	30.45	42.5	50	61	h	S 1	. drizzly eve . rain : fair	
13	8	30.53	40	48	60	3	NNE 1	foggy . fine	
	2	29.58	44	48.5	59	4	NE 1	hazy . thick upward at night	
14	8	30.68	38	46	57	3	N 1	foggy . fine	
	2	30.71	44	48	60	3	NE 2	. thick upward	
15	8	30.78	44.5	47.5	66	3	N 1	foggy . brighter : cloudy	
	2	30.85	47.5	49.5	57	5	NE 1	little foggy . Bar. 30.87 at night . clear	
16	8	30.85	39.5	47.5	63	f	NE 1	not cloudy . fine : thick upward	
	2	30.84	45.5	48.5	60	4	NE 1	hazy , thick upward at night	
17	8	30.74	37.5	47.5	63	f	NE 0	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.67	42	47.5	58	1	E 1		
18	8	30.44	33.5	45	61	f	E 1	not cloudy	
	2	30.34	40	46	58	h	E 1	cloudless : clear	
19	8	30.23	33.5	49.5	60	f	E 0	. more foggy : little rain	
	2	30.20	39.5	45	62	f	SE 1	drizzly . fair	
20	8	30.35	39.5	45	63	f	NNE 1	not cloudy . fine	
	2	30.45	43	46	63	3	NNE 1	hazy . cloudless eve . clear	
21	8	32.61	32	44	59	f	N 1	not cloudy , fine	
N	2	30.57	38.5	44.5	59	2	WNW 1	hazy . thick upward at eve . fine	
22	8	33.38	37.5	44	61	f	W 1	not cloudy . thick upward . brighter	
	2	30.30	46	45.5	61	h	W 1	not cloudy . fine eve . little rain : fine	
23	8	30.44	37.5	45.5	62	2	N 1	foggy . fine	
	2	30.47	42	46.5	60	2	N 1	hazy	
24	8	30.43	34.5	44.5	60	4	W 1	hazy . little rain	
	2	30.39	42	45.5	62	4	W 1	hazy . foggy eve . thick upward	
25	8	30.34	41.5	46.5	62	f	W 0		
	2	30.34	46	47	61	4	W 0	foggy . thick upward	
26	8	20.48	42	46.5	61	4	W 0	foggy .	
	2	30.48	46	48.5	58	4	W 0	foggy . little rain . fine eve . thick upward	
27	8	30.35	42.5	48.5	62	f	W 0	more foggy . brighter	
	2	30.30	45.5	49.5	61	4	SW 1	hazy . thick upward at night	
28	8	30.18	38.5	47.5	61	3	SE 1	foggy . thick upward	
	2	30.07	43.5	48.5	63	h	SE 1	. clear below at night	
29	8	29.71	48	50	65	3	SW 1	. cloudy and little rain at times	
	2	29.67	53	53	64	5	WSW 2	. drizzly at times	
30	8	29.46	53	54	66	h	SW 2	. drizzly at times	
	2	29.30	54.5	55	66	5	SSW 2		

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AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Dec. 21, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	70	0	35	10	31	3	33	1
Surrey	74	8	34	0	32	2	33	8
Hertford	68	8	41	0	34	8	30	0
Bedford	62	3	39	7	31	10	25	7
Huntin.	63	2			28	8	23	0
Northa.	62	8	44	0	28	4	23	10
Rutland	65	0			36	9	24	6
Leicestr.	72	0	38	7	37	10	26	7
Notting.	74	0	42	0	39	4	28	2
Derby	80	8			42	6	31	8
Stafford	82	11			43	8	29	11
Salop	86	4	53	10	45	8	27	7
Heresor.	84	8	51	2	44	5	27	11
Wor'str.	82	1			40	7	30	4
Warwic.	84	2			42	6	30	6
Wilts	76	0			36	4	28	10
Berks	73	9			31	2	29	3
Oxford	67	6			33	1	26	9
Bucks	73	0			32	0	29	0
Brecon	97	0	57	7	47	2	24	0
Montgo	88	9			46	5	22	1
Radnor	96	0			46	9	27	1

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 76s. 2d.; Rye 42s. 7d.; Barley 37s. 11d.; Oats 27s. 4d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	68	4	33	6	30	10	33	4
Kent	70	3	34	0	31	9	37	8
Sussex	68	10			32	9	38	8
Suffolk	61	7	34	4	29	2	25	9
Cambridge	60	2	35	6	27	3	20	10
Norfolk	60	2	34	0	27	2	25	0
Lincoln	65	11	40	10	32	6	23	9
York	63	9	45	2	32	0	26	9
Durham	70	2			35	7	25	10
Northumberland	62	0	44	0	35	6	28	0
Cumberland	73	3	54	5	41	2	27	2
Westmerland	75	6	60	8	42	0	29	5
Lancaster	74	2					28	6
Chester	70	6			46	8	28	9
Flint					46	10		
Denbigh	82	9			50	3	25	7
Anglesea					38	0	20	0
Carnarvon	79	4			38	0	20	6
Merioneth	92	0			48	5	24	0
Cardigan	78	6			37	0	19	0
Pembroke	69	4			40	6	20	0
Carmarthen	92	4			42	4	20	0
Glamorgan	91	9			40	2	25	4
Gloucester	82	7			39	7	28	10
Somerset	86	6			41	7	24	11
Monmouth	99	2			45	0		
Devon	92	2			39	10	30	4
Cornwall	89	7			40	10	27	2
Dorset	74	2			35	4	36	7
Hants	69	3			33	1	32	11

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT, generally a thin plant and backward, and previously to the late frost, in many places affected by the slug. Some little left unsown, to be got in with the beans in the spring. Tares, turnips, cabbage, rape, and all winter crops, generally good, with plenty of fog, or autumnal grass. The stock of sheep and cattle greater than ever, throughout the whole country; but the breed of pigs defective; these, and large hogs particularly, being scarce and dear. Straw and hay, very good, and in great abundance.

The lands on all retentive soils, very wet and poachy; and the chief business going forward consists in threshing, hedging and ditching, timber cutting, feeding live stock with winter provision, and attending those ewes which begin to drop their lambs. The late wheat crop does not appear to turn out so great in measure, as was at first rather too sanguinely expected, but the quality and weight excellent.

Very large markets at Smithfield, fat beef 4 to 5s. per stone, (sinking the offal.) Mutton nearly the same. Veal 5 to 6s. 6d. House lamb 25 to 35s. per quarter. Pork 5 to 6s. per stone. Town bacon, 6s. Plenty of Irish bacon at 5s. but of inferior quality.

Middlesex, Dec. 25,

BILL of MORTALITY, from NOV. 19, 1805, to DEC. 24, 1805.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between			
Males	1222	2337	Males	1432	2849		2 and 5 -	369	50 and 60 - 234
Females	1115		Femal.	1417			5 and 10 -	153	60 and 70 - 202
Whereof have died under two years old					831		10 and 20 -	92	70 and 80 - 141
							20 and 30 -	200	80 and 90 - 80
							30 and 40 -	252	90 and 100 - 21
							40 and 50 -	271	

Peck Loaf 8s 11d, 8s 11d, 3s 8d, 3s 11d.
Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

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Total, Christenings and Burials, from December 11, 1804, to December 17, 1805.

Christened	Males — 10513 / Females — 9782	In all 20295	Buried	Males — 8874 / Females — 8691	In all 17565		
Whereof have died,							
Under 2 years of age	5204	20 and 30	1283	60 and 70	1187	100	5
Between 2 and 5	2199	30 and 40	1765	70 and 80	757	103	
Five and ten	826	40 and 50	1829	80 and 90	390	105	
Ten and Twenty	534	50 and 60	1504	90 and 100	82		

Increased in the Burials this Year, 527.

There have been executed in London 9; of which number (6 only) have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

October 22, 1805, to November 23, 1805, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parenthesis.]

Austin, I. London-upon-Tern, Salop, miller, (Panting, Shrewsbury.)

Baylis, W. Ledbury, Hereford, Baker (Reece, Ledbury.) Burrowes, J. Mirfield, York, corn-dealer (Sykes, Desbury.) Bate, T. Macclesfield, Chester, draper (Barrett, Manchester.) Baldock, T. Chatham-hill, Kent, miller (Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.) Bayls, S. Leadbury, Hereford-shire, baker (Holbrook, Ledbury.) Brooke, R. N. Hurcot, Worcester, paper-manufacturer (Walls, Worcester.)

Cockerill W. Ludgate-hill, linen-draper (Henson, Dorset-street.) Chalmers, F. Liverpool, broker (Phillips, Liverpool.) Cooke, T. New-road, Mary-le-bone, statuary (Greenwood, Manchester-st.) Coats, E. Horninglow, Stafford, common-brewer (Fowler, Burton-upon-Trent.) Coltman, W. Long-acre, baker (Collins and Co. Spital-square.) Coates, E. T. Massey and T. Hall, Horninglow, Staffordshire, brewers (Fowler, Burton-upon-Trent.) Cummings, T. Kirkby, Lonsdale, Westmoreland, spirit-merchant (Pickard and Co. Kirkby, Lonsdale.)

Davis, I. Oxford, dealer (Tomes, Oxford.) Davies, T. Wheelock, Chester, victualler (Groome Audlen, Chester)

England, W. Little Walsingham, Norfolk, shop-keeper (Decker, Little Walsingham.) Ellis, J. Worcester, flax-dresser (Haden, Worcester.)

Fogg, R. and T. Cantrell, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers (Key and Renshaw, Manchester.) Farrar, W. Salford, Lancaster, plumber and glazier (Morgan, Manchester.) Fountain, B. Hounslow, butcher (Wild, Warwick-square.)

Gibbs, W. Newport, Isle of Wight, hackney-man (Gilbert, Newport.) Gaudon, P. Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, cooper (Grove, Villiers-street). Gill, S. Horbury, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler (Scholefield, Horbury.) Gifford, I. Shepherd-street, coal-merchant (Bromley and Co. Holborn-court.) Green, I. Burton in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner (Woodburn, Manchester.)

Hagan, G. O. Buckingham, wine-merchant (Smith and Co. Great St. Helen's.) Hickinbotham, S. Brixton-hill, Surry, miller (Murphey, Bouverie-street.) Hale, F. Leeds, merchant (Coupland, Leeds.) Hemsley, H. Great Coram-street, Russell-square, baker (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street)

Izod, W. Queen-street, warehouseman (Nicholls, Tavistock-place.) Jones, J. B. New Bond-street, fruiterer (Sarel, Berkley-square.) Irving, W. Liverpool, liquor-merchant (Phillips, Liverpool.)

Kendal, S. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Bardswell and Co. Liverpool.)

Levy, M. Rosemary-lane, victualler (Isaacs, Great George-street, Minories.) Leech, W. Salford, Lancaster, brewer (Duckworth and Co. Manchester.) Loutber, R. Sheffield, Yorkshire, and Throgmorton-street, London, merchant (Thompson, Sheffield.)

Mockitt, T. Deal, Kent, miller (Brown and Co. Norfolk-street.) Moses, J. Newmarket-street, Wapping, slopseller (A. Isaacs, Great George-street, Minories.) Mercer, J. Uxbridge, and N. Mercer, Chatham-place, merchants (Loggan and Co. London, or Hodder, Uxbridge.) Marsden, W. Manchester, merchant (Halstead and Co. Manchester.) Milner, G. Thurston, York, and D. Whitaker, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers (Edge, Manchester.) Macpherson, W. Maiden-lane, straw hat manufacturer (Wild, Warwick-square.) Marsh, A. Aldgate, jeweller (Loddington and Co. Secondaries Office, King's Bench-walk.)

Nicholson, H. Bishopsgate-street, silk mercer (Collins and Co. Spital-square.)

Ormond, G. Manchester, dyer (Foulkes and Co. Manchester.)

Paterson, J. Red Lion-street, Holborn, upholsterer (England, Old Broad-street.) Pettitt, J. Yarmouth, upholsterer (Newcomb, Vine-street, Piccadilly.) Pinfold, J. Rodborough, Gloucester, clothier (Wa

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ham, Stroud.) Puddington, R. Leonard-square, Shoreditch, baker (Crawford, Craven-buildings, City-road.) Partridge, W. and W. Rose, late of Bowbridge, Gloucester, dyers (Newman, Stroud.)

Robson, J. Drury-lane, grocer (Wild, Warwick-square.) Robinson, W. jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sadler (Harvey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) Robinson, P. G. C. Liverpool, merchant (Cheek, Manchester) Rawsthorn, W. Sharples, Lancashire, dealer in cattle (Hulton, Bolton.) Randell, W. sen. Manningtree, Essex, innkeeper (Jackaman, Ipswich.) Raine, T. and G. Mackey, Greenwich, shipowners (Jones and Co. Salisbury-square.) Ravenscroft, W. H. M. E. Fell, and J. Entwisle, Manchester, dealers in cotton yarn (Duckworth and Co. Chippendale, Manchester.)

Smith, W. Globe place, Lambeth, corn-chandler (Ware, Blackman-street.) Sims, W. Newgate-market, carcase-butcher (Wild, Warwick-square.) Smith, J. Manchester, cotton merchant (Johnson and Co. Manchester.) Simpson, T. and N. Simpson, Northallerton, Yorkshire, merchants (Lee, Crown-court, Southwark.)

Thomas, J. Manchester, cotton spinner (Kay and Co. Manchester.) Tankard, J. Birmingham, factor (Maudsley, Birmingham.) Tallock, J. jun. Savage-gardens, broker (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings.)

Wright, S. White Horse-lane, Whitechapel, merchant (Sarel, Surry-street.) Worley, C. Wood-street, warehouseman (Kibble-white and Co. Gray's Inn-place.)

Young, S. North Audley-street, surgeon (Cunningham, Red Lion street.)

DIVIDENDS.

Bentley R. Wellclose-square, haberdasher, Dec. 17 and Jan. 25. Baker J. Holborn, linen-draper, December 17. Boyce S. W. Great Yarmouth, merchant, Dec. 28.—Bennett O. Bell-yard, Carey-street, tailor, Dec. 24. Blunt W. Swansea, dealer, Decem. 21. Barton S. Whitchurch, Hants, linen-draper, Jan. 7. Burwood W. Sun Wharf, Wapping, wharfinger, December 31. Burditt J. Mere, Wilts, cheese-factor, January 21. Braddon W. Polperro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Dec. 30. Boyes J. Portsmouth, mercer, Dec. 28. Blacklock W. Rathbone Place, dealer in glass, Jan. 21. Bell J. Coningsby, Lincolnshire, Decem. 31. Barlow J. Monmouth-street, tallow-chandler, Jan. 21. Ball J. Taunton, Somerset, hawker, Jan. 10. Butcher R. P. Lawrence Pountney-lane, wine-merchant, Jan. 21. Brown G. B. Newport, Salop, plumber, Jan. 17. Bunn B. Hounsditch, pawnbroker, Jan. 18.

Clegg C. Milnrow, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer, December 20. Caven P. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, dealer, December 21. Curtis M. and J. H. A. Scott, Watling-street, wine-merchants, Jan. 4. Mc. Cormack D. Marshall-street, Golden-square, coach-maker, January 18.—Cruckshanks J. Gerrard-street, fan-light manufacturer, January 21. Cobham W. Thomas-street, Southwark, corn-dealer, January 28. Carless T. F. Counter-street, Southwark, corn-chandler, January 25.

Deighton T. Manchester, calico-printer, Dec. 20. Dyson S. Soyland, Yorkshire, merchant, Dec. 26. Dobson J. Leeds, merchant, Dec. 23. Davis G. Boston, Lincoln, glass and china ware seller, Dec. 19. Dann W. T. Bentham, B. Bentham, and J. Baikie, Chatham, bankers, December 10. Desmarais P. St. Martin's-court, watch-maker, Feb. 15.

Edwards R. G. and J. Jackson, St. Mary Axe, merchants, Dec 18 and 24. Easterby T. St. Thomas-street, Southwark, victualler, Dec. 28. Edgar J. Blackburn, Lancashire, dealer, December 30. Emerson J. Bitton, Gloucestershire, brass and spelter-maker, January 2. Evans J. Whitechapel Road, oilman, January 21.

Forbes F. Blackman-street, chemist, Dec. 17. Fox B. Gough-square, merchant, Jan. 7. Franklin T. Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, money-scrivener, Jan. 7.

Fraser T. and T. Baylston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, January 30. Fentham H. H. Greville-street, Hatton-garden, merchant, January 30. Fromings J. Horsmander, Kent, victualler, Jan. 11. Froggatt T. late of Matlock, Derbyshire, innkeeper, Jan. 15. Finder J. the younger, Clipstone-street, Mary-le-bone, carpenter, Jan. 21.

Gifford R. T. Bristol, skinner, Dec. 23.—Goody T. Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, Dec. 17 and January 4. Gilbert T. Birmingham, factor, Jan. 6. Garden Wm. junior, Stoney Stratford, lace-merchant, Dec. 31. Goostry P. Rushtan, Stafford, cotton-spinner, Jan. 7.

Harris T. and J. Price, Bristol, merchants, Dec. 21. Hall S. Sheffield, hat-manufacturer, Dec. 18. Hemens T. Dunsford, Devonshire, miller, December 20. Hoare P. Brookham Green, Surrey, shopkeeper, Jan. 25. Henderson D. junior, Bernard-street, Russel-square, merchant, Jan. 25. Holloway J. P. St. Swithen's-lane, wine-merchant, Jan. 25. Harding W. and F. Miller, Derby, mercers, January 15. Hewitt J. Birmingham, druggist, Jan. 20.

Johnson C. Great Stambridge, Essex, merchant, Dec 31. Jones T. Dowlais, Glamorgan, grocer, Dec. 30. Jewitt Wm. Snaith Lodge, Yorkshire, brandy-merchant, Jan. 24. Jones J. Newport, Salop, innholder, Jan. 17.

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Kemp L. Mile End, vintner, December 24.
Keyte J. Kidderminster, Worcestershire, builder, Jan. 3. Ketland J. New City Chambers, merchant, Jan. 11. Keeble H. A. Peckham, surveyor, January 21.—Kirkpatrick J. Liverpool, merchant, January 11.

Lane J. T. Fraser, and T. Boylston, Nicholas-lane, merchants, Jan. 30. Lightpill J. T. and A. Band, Stanley's End, Gloucestershire, clothiers, January 6. Lea H. Ropemakers-street, Moorfields, tobacconist, Dec. 28. Lewis R. Codfield, Wiltshire, shopkeeper, Jan. 21. Lawson W. Manchester, grocer, Jan. 14.

Mierre J. D. A. De, and J. Crosbie, Broad-street Chambers, merchants, Dec. 21.—Maxwell R. George-street, Minories, ship-broker, Dec. 24. Mosley M. I.. Liverpool, Merchant, Dec. 17. Mackenzie J. Old City Chambers, merchant, Jan. 7. Macfarlane J. Mark-lane, merchant, Jan. 7. Main J. Northampton, ironmonger, January 15. Morris P. St. Martin's Court, hosier, Jan. 25.

Pollington C. Havant, Hampshire, shopkeeper, January 4. Purle S. Drury-lane, victualler, Dec. 21. Penny D. jun. St. John, Wapping, ship-chandler, Dec. 17. Pain A. Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester, Prince W. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, Jan. 21. Pitter T. Jermyn st. gold and silver lace man. Jan. 22. Potten A. Duke-street, Aldgate, woollen-draper, Jan. 30.

Reilley J. D. Walbrook, insurance-broker, Dec. 17. Richold M. Brightthelmstone, wine-merchant, Dec. 31 Reddell J. H. Westbromwick, Staffordshire, iron-founder, December, 28. Richardson P. Wakefield, Yorkshire, wool-stapler, Jan. 4. Roberts F. St Martin's-lane, mercer, Jan. 17. Rowe M. Truro, Cornwall, shop-keeper, Jan. 7. Robinson T. Charlotte-street, Portland-place, victualler, Jan. 14. Robins F. Deretend, Warwickshire, merchant, Jan. 6

Sutherland T. Little Tower Hill, brandy-merchant, Dec. 21. Searth W. Richmond, Surry, iron-founder, Dec. 18. Smith T. Poland-street, merchant, Dec. 17. Smith R. Timberland, Lincoln, grocer, Jan. 4. Shenstane I. M. Portsea, salesman, Dec. 24. Stopes A. Britwell Priory, Oxfordshire, dealer, Jan. 21. Schneider I. H. Bow-lane, merchant, Jan. 28. Speed G. Blackman-street, stable-keeper, December 14. Seddon G. Aldergate-street, cabinet-maker, Dec. 21. Sissmore B. Basinghall-street, merchant, Jan. 4. Stainsby J. Cornhill, woollen-draper, Jan. 21. Sutherland J. York-street, Mary-le-bone, painter, Dec. 18.

Scott A. Workington, Cumberland, mercer Jan. 14. Sellars G. Sheffield, Cabinet-maker Jan. 13. Sargeant J. Russia-court, Milk-street, Warehouseman Jan. 7.

Taylor C. Maidstone, paper-manufacturer Dec. 21. Taylor J. Worcester, draper, Dec. 3. Tripp H. Bristol, taylor Dec. 24. Tabart B. Bond-street, bookseller Jan. 4. Tinkler G. & J. Risk Meard's-court, Wardour-street, leather-sellers Dec. 31. Tyall J. Sittingbourne, Kent, shopkeeper Dec. 31. Towell W. Camberwell, carpenter Jan. 18. Tomlins W. Bridge-road, Lambeth, coach-maker Jan. 18.

Vinn T. Bush-lane, Cannon-street, merchant Jan. 11. Vallery J. Artillery-place, merchant Feb. 25. Vince R. A. Greenstead, Essex, merchant Jan. 24.

Ward T. Shipston upon Stour, Worcestershire, haberdasher, Dec. 31. Watson J. Liverpool, merchant Jan. 21. Warren J. Sandy's-street, Bishopsgate without, weaver Dec. 24. Weston C. & R. Foster-lane, warehouseman Jan. 21. Wiswood E. & S. Theody, Poultry, Scotch-factors Jan. 14. Watson J. Liverpool, merchant Jan. 25. Wood T. Manchester, cotton-spinner Dec. 30. Wallis J. Paternoster-row, bookseller Jan. 4. Worledge R. Great St. Helen's, corn-factor Jan. 30. Wing W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, victualler Jan. 7. Wheeler J. Hampstead, victualler Jan. 30

Yeend H. Upton upon Severn, Worcestershire, currier, Dec. 31.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Additional Memoirs of Capt. Sir Frederick Thesiger, came too late for insertion in this Number, but will certainly appear in our next.

Our Magazine for January will be accompanied with an accurate LIKENESS of the EMPEROR ALEXANDER of RUSSIA, together with MEMOIRS of his LIFE and CAMPAIGNS, for which we have to return thanks to a valuable Correspondent.

ERRATA.—In our Magazine for October, 1805, page 321, column 2, line 16, for "cuponniers," read "caponniers." Page 322, col. 1, line 18, for "curtansi," read "curtains." Page 322, col. 1, line 34, for "turned," read "tarred." Page 397, col. 2, line 30, for "with or secured one-third profit on the goods," read "at a higher price than their profits would balance."

J. T. of Warrington, is requested to refer to the wrapper of our last Magazine, where he will find that his Communications have not been neglected, but are deferred to another opportunity.

*** We are sorry to be obliged to apologize to our readers, that, in consequence of the great length of very important state papers, &c. &c. we are reluctantly compelled to leave out a part of that valuable and interesting article of our Miscellany, viz the Provincia Occurrences; together with several very valuable communications, to which attention will be given in our ensuing Numbers.

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